

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/131

SITE ADJACENT 8, TROSTON ROAD, HONINGTON HNN 014

HER Information

Planning Application No: SE/06/2874

Date of Fieldwork: January - February 2008

Grid Reference: TL 9103 7446

Funding Body: Elliston Steady & Hawes (Building) Ltd.

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Linzi Everett

OASIS ID: suffolkc1- 94323

Summary

Evaluation on land at Troston Road, Honington, was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Evidence of medieval activity was present throughout the site but was most dense along the road frontage in the north eastern part of the site. Evidence of extraction pits of unknown date was also identified towards the eastern limits. As the majority of archaeological deposits identified were either sealed by overburden deep enough to protect them during development or lay outside of areas of deep ground disturbance, a programme of archaeological monitoring followed the evaluation. This consisted of the controlled stripping of the access road area, during which isolated medieval features were recorded, and monitoring of the strip foundations and associated groundworks. A large undated extraction pit was the only pre-modern feature noted in the footings. A layer of mixed subsoil rich in medieval pottery was observed in the stripped access road but no incised features were present.

Introduction

Planning permission for a housing development on land at Troston Road, Honington, required a programme of archaeological works as a condition of the consent. The site lies at TL 9103 7446 (Fig. 1), at a height of approximately 29m OD. Archaeological interest in this site is due to its proximity to a known find spot of various structural remains and finds (HNN 006). There is high potential for encountering archaeological occupation deposits at this location, particularly on the road frontage.

Evaluation and monitoring of the site were carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team based on the relevant 'Brief and Specification' by Jess Tipper (Appendices II and III). The fieldwork took place between January and February 2008 and was funded by Elliston Steady & Hawes (Building) Ltd.

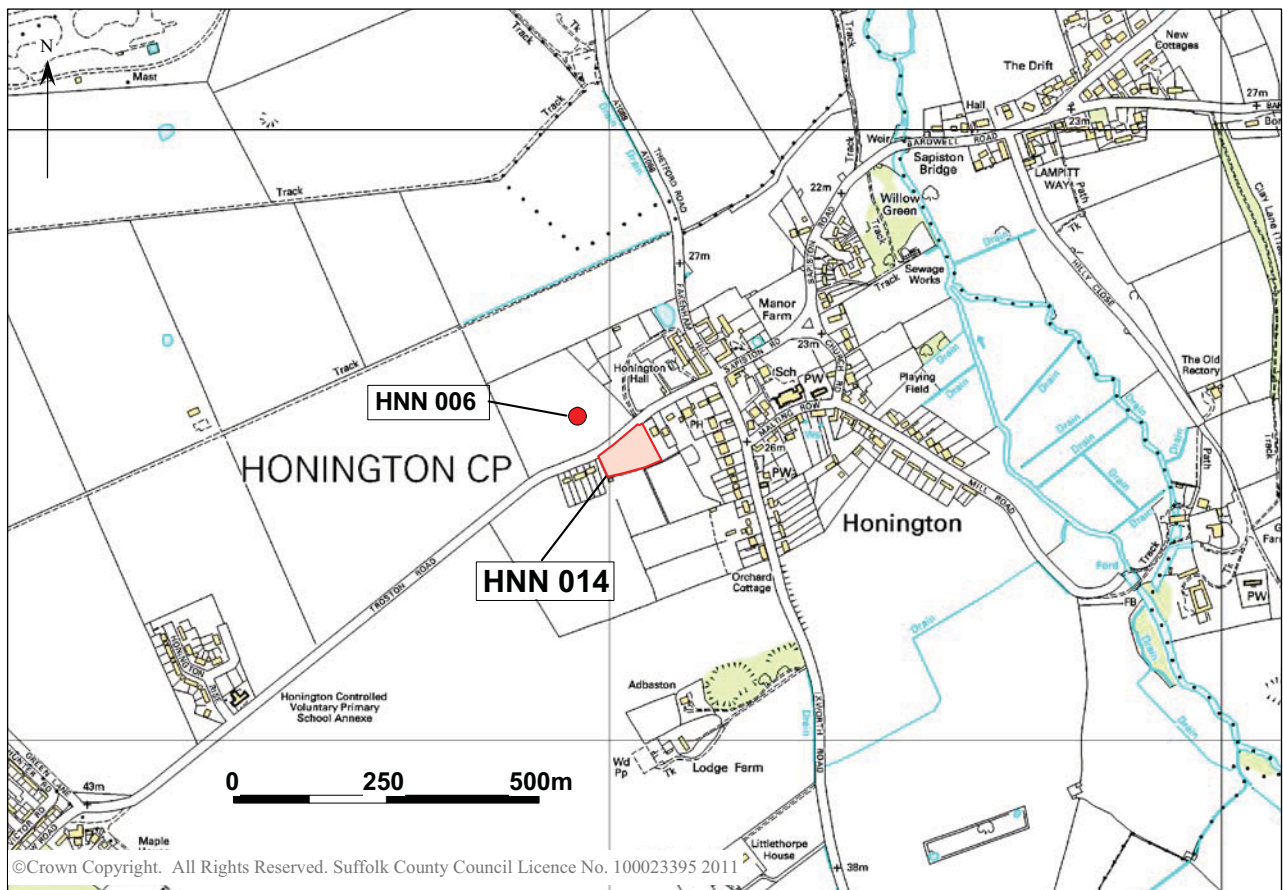


Figure 1. Site location

Methodology

Evaluation

The development area comprises approximately 4,500 square metres within which a series of trial-trenches were opened in locations agreed by the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Fig. 2). This was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5 metre wide ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed from the trenches to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. In all, 198 square metres of trench were opened over the evaluation area, representing a sample of just under 5% of the total area.

The site was recorded under the HER (Historic Environment Record) code HNN 014. Features revealed were cleaned manually for definition then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Both the excavated topsoil and the stripped surface were examined visually for artefactual evidence and subject to a metal detector search. The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50 and features digitally photographed on site to form a part of the site archive.

Monitoring

Numerous visits were made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to inspect the various groundworks as they were carried out. Features were recorded under the same site code and numbering sequence started during the evaluation.

The site archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. All finds were washed and marked before being quantified, identified and dated by the finds management staff of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

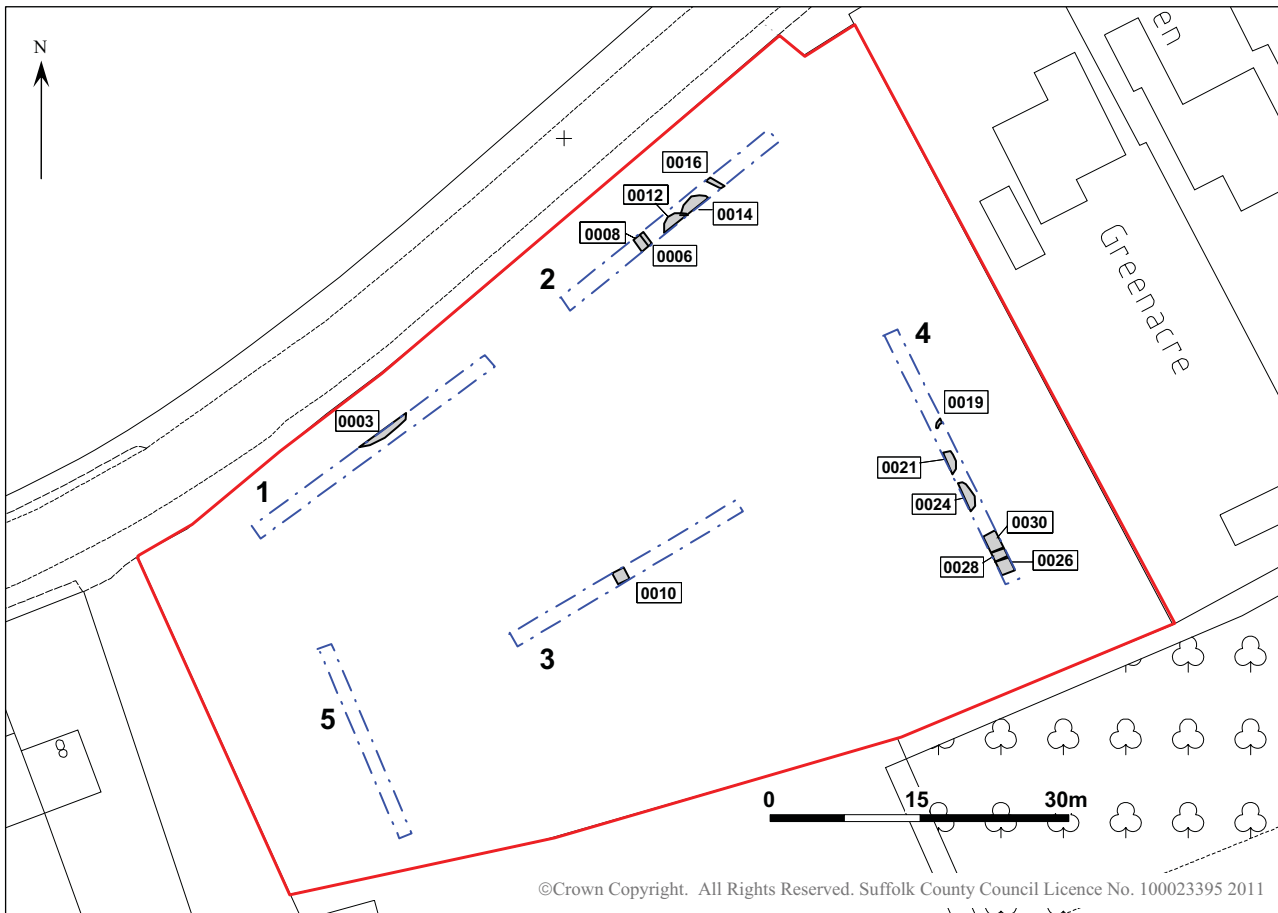


Figure 2. Trench locations

Results

The trench dimensions are recorded in the table below. Levels were taken at the end of each trench at the depth to which they had been stripped, which represents the top of the natural subsoil or the top of the first archaeological deposit.

Trench	Description	Levels (m OD)
1	29m long. 300mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil over 100mm mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil. Natural subsoil comprises orangey grey chalky clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present.	SW- 28.09 NE- 27.71
2	27m long. 300mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil over 100mm mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil. Natural subsoil comprises orangey grey chalky clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present.	SW- 27.34 NE- 26.75
3	27m long. 300mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil over 300mm mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orange sand.	SW- 26.88 NE- 26.38
4	28m long. 350mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. Brick and concrete footing noted towards W end of the trench.	NW- 26.29 SE- 25.50
5	21m long. 300mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises mid orange sandy gravelly clay.	NW- 27.72 SE- 27.54

Table 1. Trench descriptions and dimensions

Trench 1

0003 was a large feature partially exposed in the northern edge of the trench. It had steeply sloping sides breaking to a flat base. It was filled by a mid orangey brown silty clay sand with moderate flint inclusions and occasional chalk flecks.

Trench 2

0006 was a narrow NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sided, with a 'V' shaped profile, which cut ditch 0008 and subsoil layer 0002. Its fill, 0007, was a mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks. Finds suggest a post-medieval date for this feature.

0008 was a wide but shallow NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sided with a flattish base. Its fill, 0009, was a pale orangey brown clay sand with chalk lumps and flecks. It was cut by ditch 0006.

0012 was a probable circular pit against, and extending beyond, the south edge of trench. It was shallow, with a flattish base and filled by 0013, a mid-dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks and regular medium flint inclusions. Lenses of orangey brown clay were also present in the upper part of the fill. The pit was sealed by subsoil 0002.

0014 was a large, sub-circular pit against, and extending beyond, the south edge of the trench. It had quite steeply sloping sides breaking sharply to a flattish base. Two fills were recorded, of which the primary fill, 0015, was a mid brown silty sand with frequent large chalk lumps, occasional large flints and finds of medieval date. 0018 was a mid brown clay silty sand with moderate small stones and occasional chalk lumps and could represent a re-cut.

0016 was a narrow, shallow NW-SE aligned ditch or gully with a rounded profile. It was filled by 0017, a friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions.

Trench 3

0010 was a wide, NW-SE aligned ditch with fairly shallow sides, but deeper centrally where it had a rounded, open 'U' shaped profile. It was filled by 0011, a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and regular-frequent pebbles and flints. Pottery of 12th-13th century date and animal bone were recovered from this fill which was sealed by a thick layer of subsoil 0002.

Trench 4

0019 was the terminus of a NE-SW aligned ditch, slightly irregular in plan and with an open 'u' shaped profile. It was filled by a mid greyish brown clay sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions

0021 was a large sub-circular pit partially exposed in the west edge of the trench. It had steep sides but only a test section was excavated, as it appeared to be large, deep extraction pit. Fill 0022 was a mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones, homogenous, and quite sterile in character, overlying 0023, a pale grey brown clay sandy silt with occasional small stones, 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone. The pit was sealed by subsoil 0002.

0024 was a large sub-rectangular pit partially exposed within the trench. It had steep sides but was not excavated to full depth as it appeared to be a large extraction pit. Its fill, 0025, was a pale greyish brown compact clay silty sand with occasional medium stones and a juvenile cattle jaw. The pit was sealed by subsoil 0002.

0026 was a NE-SW aligned ditch with sides sloping gradually to a flat base then breaking sharply again at c.1m from the ground surface. The full depth and profile was established excavation beyond c.1.2m from the surface was considered unsafe. The feature cut subsoil layer 0002 and cut ditch 0028 and was filled by 0027, a mid orangey brown silty clay sand with occasional small-medium stones and 12th-13th century pottery.

0028 was a NE-SW aligned ditch, cut on the NW side by ditch 0030 and cutting ditch 0026 to the SE. It had a rounded base and was filled by 0029, a mid orangey brown silty clay sand with occasional small and medium stones.

0030 was a deep NE-SW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides, the full depth and profile of which was not established as the feature was considered unsafe for excavation beyond c.1.2m from the surface. It was filled by 0031, a mid brown clay silty sand with moderate small and medium stones, animal bone and 13th-14th century pottery. The feature cut ditch 0028.

Trench 5

No features were present within this trench.

Road strip (Fig. 4)

An area of c.700 square metres was stripped of overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist prior to the creation of an access road. Three features were observed and recorded in the north western part of this strip. This was the only part of the site

where the formation level revealed natural subsoil; elsewhere, a layer of subsoil at least 200mm thick was present between the stripped construction level and the archaeological horizon to ensure that any archaeological deposits were preserved *in situ*.

0032 was a deep, steep sided ditch parallel with Troston Road. Four distinct fills were identified, all rich in modern ceramics and tarmac.

0036 was a shallow spread of material, perhaps filling a natural hollow, which had been cut by 0039. It was filled by 0037, a mid-pale brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, sealing 0038 on the south edge of the features which consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions, some quite large, and occasional charcoal flecks. Both fills contained pottery of 12th-14th century date.

0039 was a narrow NE-SW aligned ditch cutting 0036. It had a rounded, open 'v' shaped profile and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and flint inclusions, charcoal flecks and 12th-14th century pottery.

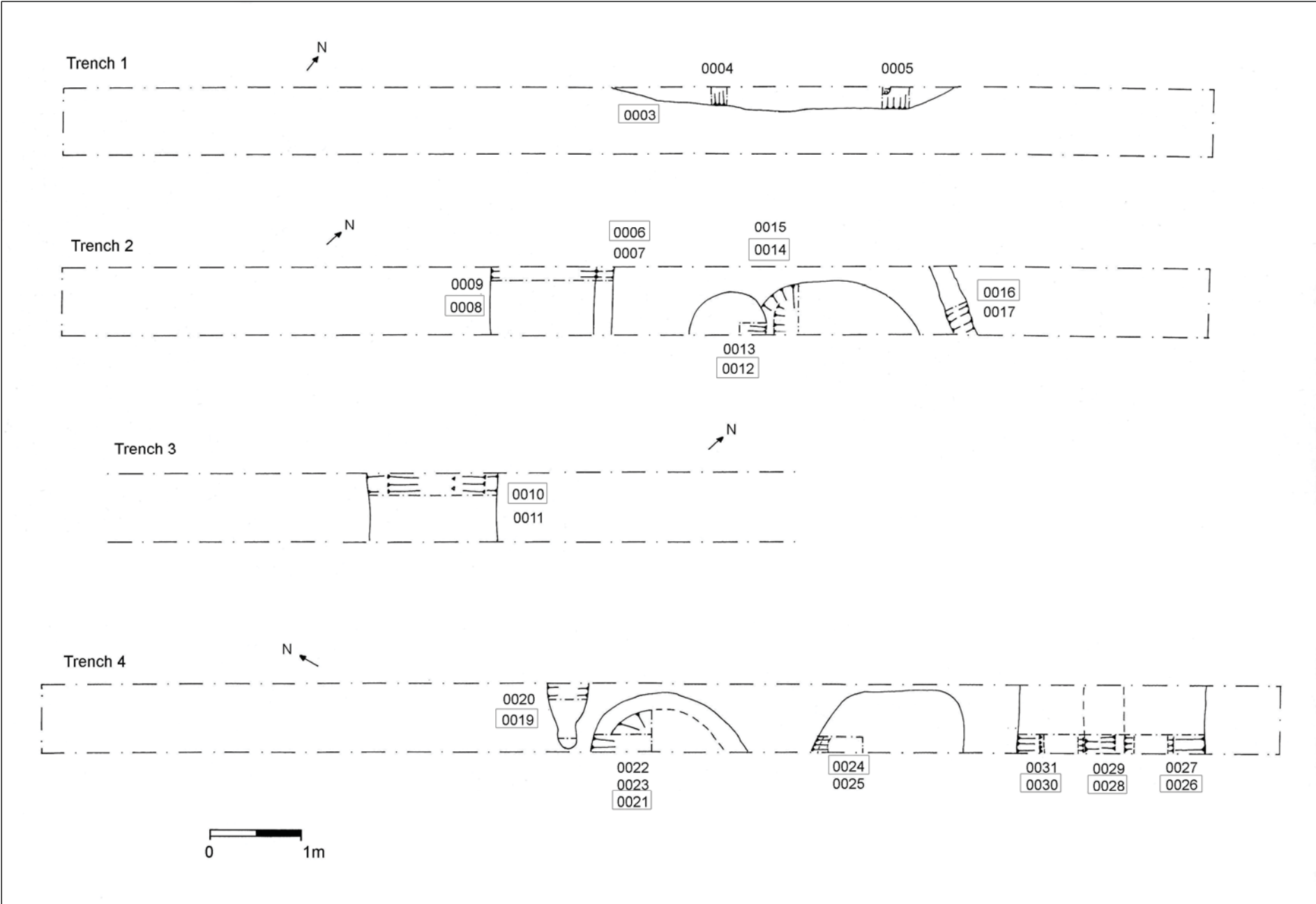


Figure 3. Trench plans

Footings (Fig. 4)

Block A

Footings were excavated to an average depth of 1.2m, revealing the composition of the soil in the exposed sections. This comprised 300mm mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil, overlying a 300mm thick layer of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed the natural subsoil which in this part of the site was a clean orange sand. One feature was visible in the north eastern end of the block, a large deep pit filled by mid brown silty sand rich in CBM or daub fragments. Owing to the size and depth of this feature, and its loose fill, shuttering had been constructed within the trench prior to the monitoring visit to prevent collapse. As such, it was impossible to see the full extent of the feature or study the sections for artefactual evidence. When the internal floors were reduced in level, archaeological deposits were not reached.

0043 A large, deep pit was visible in the footings of Block A, however its full form and dimensions could not be recorded due to shuttering being in place at the time of the visit. Its fill was a mid brown silty sand, rich in CBM or daub fragments but the footings were not accessible in order to recover finds from the section.

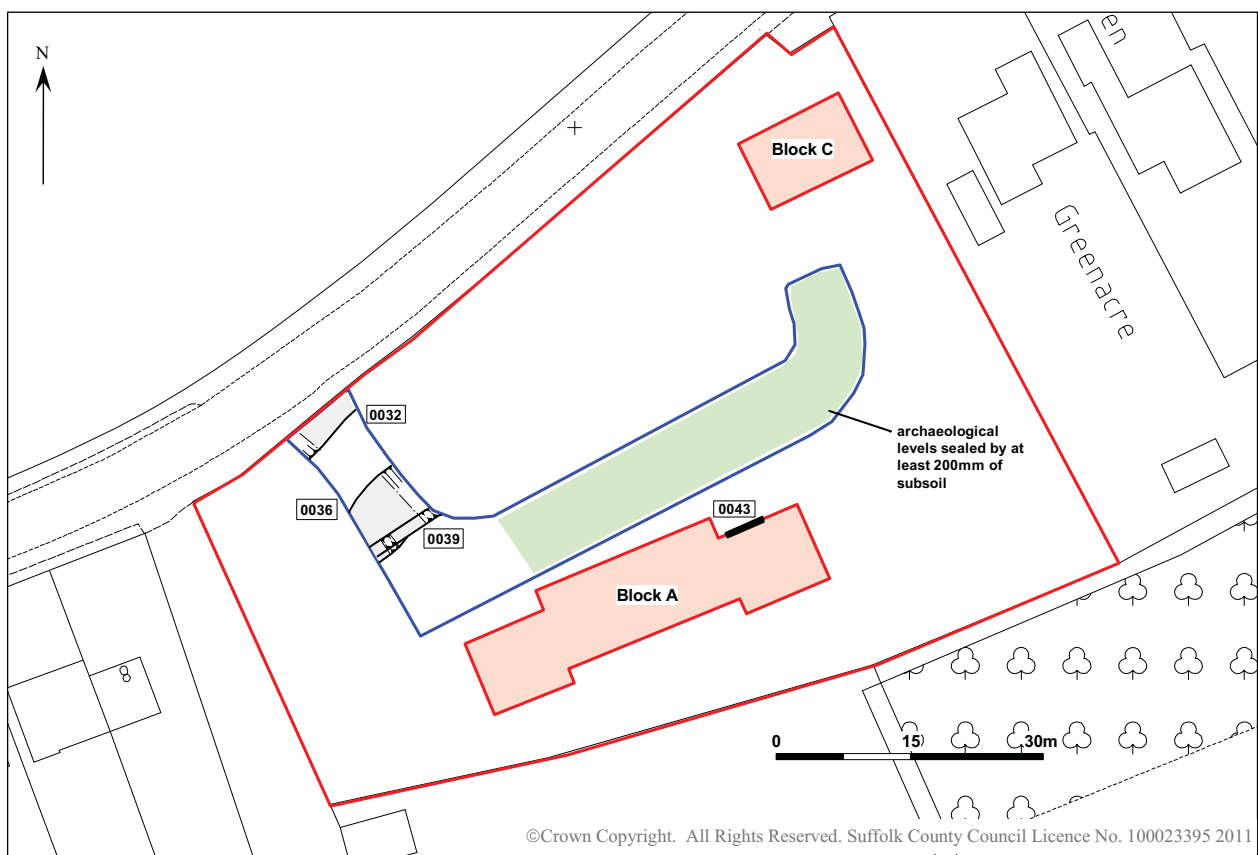


Figure 4. Monitored groundworks. Access road shown in blue, monitored footings shown in red

Block C

Footings were excavated to a depth of c.1.2m through 300mm of topsoil which sealed a chalky boulder clay natural subsoil. Modern interventions were visible in the southern trench where remains of field drains and former farm buildings were noted.

When the internal floors were reduced in level, archaeological deposits were not reached.

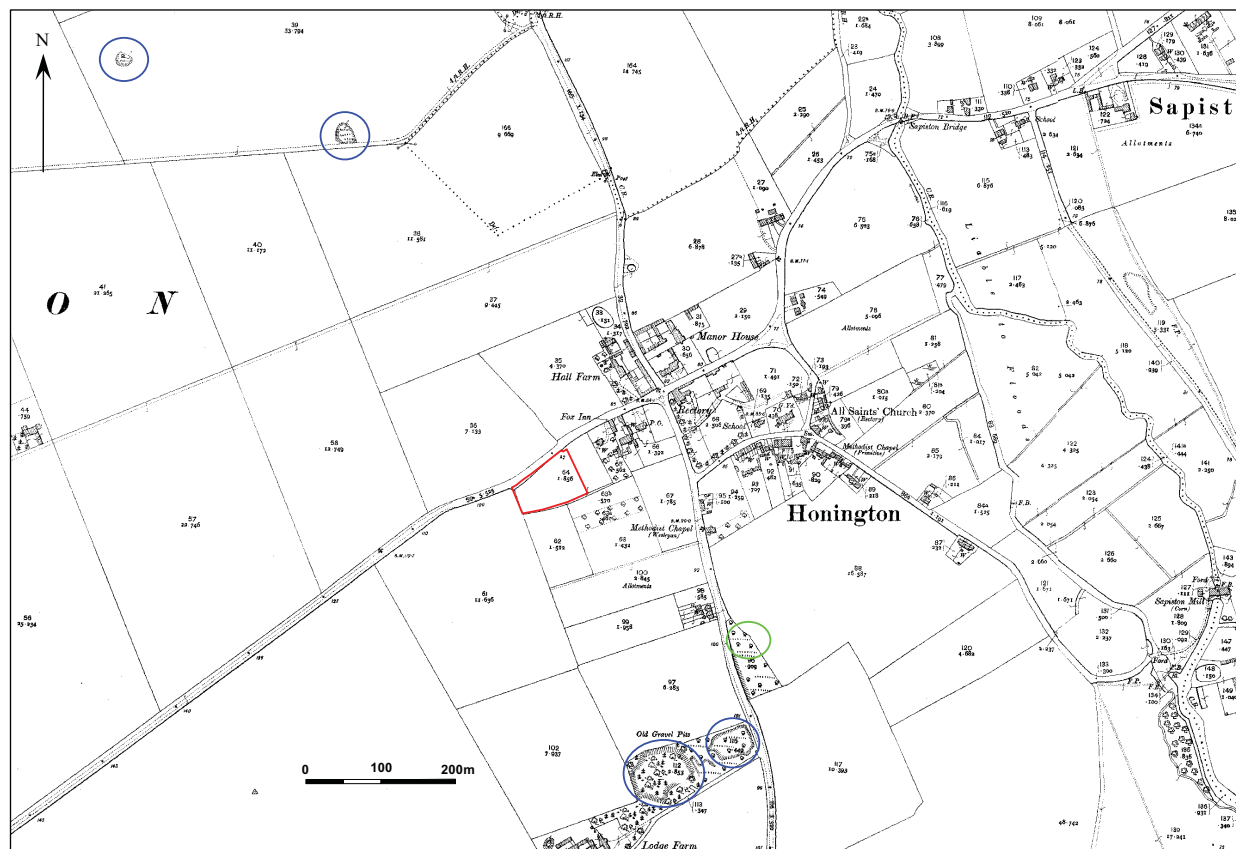


Figure 5. Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1900) highlighting pits and former gravel quarries close to the study area. The location of a pit shown on the 1st edition map is shown in green.

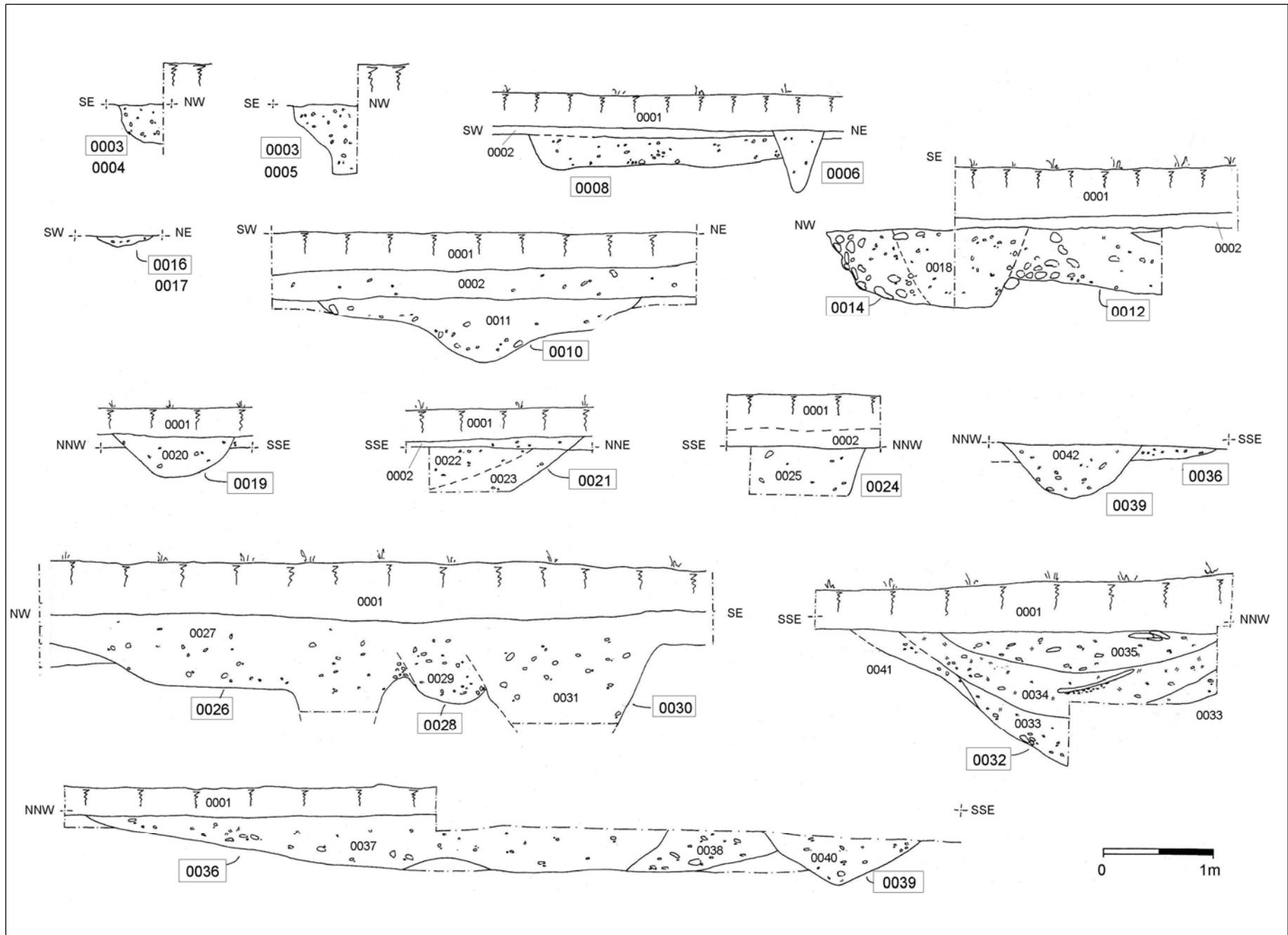


Figure 6. Sections

Finds evidence

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix IV.

Context	Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Glass		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
U/S	30	410							Flint 1 fragment, 5g	Med
0007	2	12	13	42	1	6				P/Med
0011	9	83	4	36						Med
0015	9	183	3	187	2	96			Shell 1 fragment, 9g	Med
0023	2	14	4	43						Med
0025			8	165						
0027	4	25								Med
0029									Flint 1 fragment, 21g Shell 10 fragments, 2g	
0031	2	29	5	40						Med
0033			1	11					Ceramic 2 fragments, 23g	Mod
0034	5	62	1	3	2	42	4	68	Unident 2 fragments, 1g	
0035	4	40g							Fe 1 fragment, 31g Stone 1 fragment, 6g	Med and P/Med
0037	3	22	2	67						Med
0038	3	39								Med
0040	1	4	1	33						Med
0041	1	28								Med
Total	75	911	42	627	5	144	4	68		

Table 2. Finds quantities

Pottery Sue Anderson

Introduction

Seventy-six sherds of pottery weighing 926g were collected from fourteen contexts.

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix V.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	3	4		2
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	9	38		6
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	10	149		9
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	15	213	0.43	14
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	6	109		3
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	3.204	3	28		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	3	46	0.10	2
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	18		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	2	16		2
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	1	7		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	6	81		3
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	2	40	0.27	1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	20		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	2	38		2
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>64</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>48</i>
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	10		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	3		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	4	56	0.23	3
Refined red earthenwares	REFR	8.04	3	25	0.17	1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	1	2		1
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	2	23		1
<i>Total post-medieval and modern</i>			<i>12</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>8</i>

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Pottery by period

Medieval

Sixty-four sherds of early to late medieval pottery were recovered. The majority were coarsewares of early and high medieval date.

'Early medieval' sandwich ware, a variant of 11th-century Thetford-type ware, was represented by three sherds from two vessels, all unstratified. The handmade early medieval wares included fine/medium wares typical of Thetford, Norwich and Bury St Edmunds, but also included a coarser variety similar to the high medieval wares. One simple everted jar rim was present in ditch fill 0011.

A variety of high medieval fabrics were present as follows:

MCW1: Common fine to medium sand in a buff, pale grey or cream-coloured clay.

Similar to Hollesley and Rickinghall fabrics.

MCW2: Finer version of MCW1 with occasional mica.

MCW3: Very fine micaceous ware.

MCW4: Fine, slightly micaceous, with occasional red grog and sparse coarse quartz.

MCWG: Abundant moderate to coarse quartz sand and few other inclusions.

GRCW: Medium sandy with occasional ferrous inclusions, as glazed Grimston Ware.

MCWC: Medium sandy with sparse, coarse rounded chalk inclusions.

BMCW: Medium sandy greyware typical of Bury St Edmunds.

Similar fabrics have been identified at other rural sites in the area, but the production centres are currently unknown. Five vessels were identifiable to form, four jars and a jug. Rim forms were generally beaded or tapering everted types. Two body sherds were decorated, one with combed wavy lines and the other with incised horizontal and wavy lines.

Nine sherds were from glazed wares, the majority of which were Grimston-type. One of these was a fragment of an applied hand from a face jug. Two rim sherds of Hedingham Ware in ditch fills 0011 and 0041 appeared to be from the same jug, but the fragment in 0011 was abraded. One body sherd of Hollesley-type glazed ware, or possibly a similar but unsourced local type, was also found. Two glazed body sherds of LMT were also recovered.

Post-medieval and modern

Twelve sherds were of recent date. A body sherd of GRE was found in association with a small fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware in ditch fill 0007, and it is likely that both were 18th-century. All later wares were recovered from the fills of ditch 0032 and comprised fragments of a plantpot, a plate, a bowl, a brown-glazed redware ?teapot with mottled slip decoration, and a black ceramic rim of uncertain type.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 4 (not including unstratified material).

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Spotdate
0006	0007	Ditch fill	GRE, SWSW	18th c.
0010	0011	Ditch fill	EMW, MCW2, MCW4, HFW1	M.12th-13th c.
0014	0015	Pit fill	GRCW, MCW1, MCW2, MCW3, GRIM, LMT	L.14th c.?
0021	0023	Pit fill	MCW1	12th-14th c.
0026	0027	Ditch fill	EMW, MCW2	12th-13th c.?
0030	0031	Ditch fill	MCWC, HOLG	13th-14th c.
0032	0033	Ditch fill	UNID	19th-20th c.
0032	0034	Ditch fill	LPME, REFW	19th-20th c.
0032	0035	Ditch fill	REFR	19th c.?
0036	0037	Feature fill	BMCW, MCW2	12th-14th c.
0036	0038	Feature fill	EMW, MCW1, MCW4	12th-13th c.?
0039	0040	Ditch fill	MCW2	12th-14th c.
0032	0041	Ditch fill	HFW1	M.12th-13th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature

Pottery from eight of the features suggests medieval dates for their fills, with two features containing post-medieval or modern pottery.

Discussion

This small assemblage is of great value in providing further evidence for pottery consumption in the medieval period. It adds further weight to the evidence that the types of pottery used in Bury St Edmunds were rarely traded beyond the town itself, and were not common in the surrounding villages. The range of fabrics here is similar to that found in other parts of the county, both to the north and the south of the town, but further study is needed to compare fabrics from the smaller sites excavated in recent years around Suffolk.

Evidence from the forms and fabrics suggests that settlement may have started here towards the end of the 11th century and continued into the later 14th or early 15th century. The group includes cooking pots and jugs, and glazed wares are present in proportions similar to or higher than other rural settlements in the region. However the overall quantity is relatively small and no further conclusions are possible at this stage.

Ceramic building material

Seven fragments (213g) of CBM were collected from four contexts (Appendix VI). Ditch fill 0007 contained a small piece of post-medieval roof tile. Two fragments of worn,

possibly Flemish, floor tile were found in pit fill 0015. Two small fragments of late brick were recovered from ditch fill 0034, and the same ditch also contained two pieces of roof tile in fill 0035. One of the latter was in a recent cementitious machine-pressed fabric.

Metalwork

Only one piece of iron was recovered from the excavation. SF1001 came from fill 0035 of the ditch 0032. It is a shaft of iron bent into a U shape, possibly a piece of structural ironwork such as a U shaped staple.

Worked flint

Colin Pendleton

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered. One piece was from an unstratified context. It is an unpatinated long flake with limited edge retouch. It has parallel flake scars on the dorsal face and is triangular in section. It is of later prehistoric date, probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

The second piece of flint came from 0029, a fill of ditch 0028. It is an unpatinated squat flake with pronounced ripples. It has limited retouch on the top cortical face. It has a natural striking platform and is later prehistoric in date.

Glass

Four pieces of clear, moulded modern glass were recovered from ditch 0032 (0034).

Environmental evidence

The faunal remains Julie Curl

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measurable bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A

basic catalogue is included in Appendix VII and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage

Provenance and preservation

A total of 644g of faunal remains, consisting of forty-seven pieces, was recovered from ten fills. The bulk of the assemblage was derived from pit fills (63%), a further 23.3% was produced from ditch fills and 10.7% was yielded from a fill in a large shallow feature. Most features produced ceramics of a medieval or post-medieval to modern date.

The remains are in a reasonable, but fragmented condition, with a relatively high degree of fragmentation occurring from butchering and wear. Further degradation of the remains occurred with canid gnawing on several pieces of bone from all feature types.

General butchering

Chops from dismemberment and fine knife cuts from meat removal and skinning was seen throughout the assemblage.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least four species were identified, with the high degree of fragmentation leaving many of the fragments unidentifiable to species. Most of the remains are of medium to large mammals, all commonly used for food use. The bones of sheep/goat/deer are the most frequent, then cattle and pig/boar. A single bone from a Hare was seen in the ditch fill 0007, this bone, a distal humerus, had been both butchered and gnawed.

The juvenile cattle jaw from the pit fill 0025 showed a build-up of calculus (dental tartar) on the teeth, which seems high for a juvenile.

Conclusions

This is a small and fragmentary assemblage. The species, butchering and elements present suggest they are derived from butchering and good quality food waste

The hare, an animal not suited to captive rearing, indicates some hunting for food. It is possible that the porcine remains may include boar, perhaps indicative of further

hunting. It would seem that this hare, and many other elements in the assemblage, were available to scavengers or domestic dogs to feed upon before burial.

The deposits on the young cattle jaw seem high for relatively young teeth. This calculus build-up would suggest an animal fed on a diet rich in dry foods, perhaps suggesting a young animal kept indoors over winter.

This assemblage is broadly similar to others of a similar date, which are dominated by the butchering and food waste of domestic animals. Remains of hare often suggest higher status meat and certainly hunting hare and other wild species were discovered at nearby Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2008).

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Honington, recorded a limited number of features of probable medieval to post-medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and pit fills and five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in a table in Appendix VIII. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Without exception, the assemblages were all small and very limited in composition. Grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and other indeterminate cereals were present throughout, although rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. Preservation was very poor, with most specimens being extremely puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Other plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce; Sample 0013 contained a single fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) and a dock (*Rumex* sp.) fruit was recorded from Sample 0009. Indeterminate large grass (Poaceae) fruits (some of which may have been immature

cereal grains) were also noted within both assemblages, although none were sufficiently well preserved to enable close identification. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root or stem, including rare fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.

Some fragments of the black porous and tarry material, which were present within four of the five assemblages, were possible residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. However, other pieces were extremely hard and brittle and more closely resembled residues generated by the combustion of coal, fragments of which were present throughout. Bone fragments, some of which were burnt, were recorded within all but Sample 0024.

Conclusions

In summary, although small, these assemblages are reasonably uniform in composition, possibly indicating a common source for the material. As cereal grains are present throughout, it is, perhaps, most likely that all are derived from either domestic hearth/oven waste or agricultural detritus, which was burnt at very high temperatures prior to disposal. As the primary deposition of refuse is not indicated within any of the assemblages studied, it is assumed that this refuse was scattered around the site or similarly dispersed before becoming accidentally incorporated within the fills of the ditches and pits.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from this site.

Shell

One oyster shell (9g) came from fill 0015 in pit 0014. A number of fragments of a land snail (1g) were recovered from the ditch 0028 (fill 0029).

Discussion

Medieval evidence was present throughout the site, most notably along the road frontage in the form of pits and ditches, where the small ceramic assemblage shows that the occupation began towards the end of the 11th century and continuing into the later 14th or early 15th century. The faunal remains reflect butchering and good quality food waste on the site from the medieval pits and ditches, with some evidence for the hunting of hare and boar.

Several large pits recorded during the evaluation and monitoring are believed to be extraction pits due to their large size, steep sides and the sterile nature of their fills, implying that they were rapidly backfilled with waste by-products from quarrying. Several former clay and gravel pits are shown in the area on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps dated to c.1880 and 1900 respectively (Fig. 5).

References

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Appendix I

OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
0001	0001		Topsoil	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam topsoil uniformly present over the site		0002		
0002	0002		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil present over north eastern half of the site				0001
0003	0003	1	Pit cut	Edge of large feature visible in Tr 1, extending beyond N edge of the trench. Steeply sloping sides, deeper at the east end with a flat base				
0004	0003	1	Pit fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay sand with moderate flint inclusions and occasional chalk flecks				0001
0005	0003	1	Pit fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay sand with moderate flint inclusions and occasional chalk flecks				0001
0006	0006	2	Ditch cut	Narrow NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sided, 'V' shaped profile	0002, 0008			
0007	0006	2	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks		0002, 0009		0001
0008	0008	2	Ditch cut	Wide but shallow NW-SE aligned ditch, steep western side breaking to a flattish base. Eastern side cut by 0006			0006	
0009	0008	2	Ditch fill	Pale orangey brown clay sand with moderate chalk lumps and flecks				0002, 0007
0010	0010	3	Ditch cut	Wide NW-SE aligned ditch, fairly shallow sides, deeper centrally where it has a rounded, open 'U' shaped profile. Sealed by thick layer of subsoil				0002
0011	0010	3	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and regular-frequent pebbles and flints				0002
0012	0012	2	Pit cut	Probable circular pit against, and extending beyond, S edge of Tr 2. Shallow, flattish base.	0014			0002
0013	0012	2	Pit fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks and regular medium flint inclusions. Lenses of orangey brown clay present in the upper part of the fill		0015		0002
0014	0014	2	Pit cut	Large, sub-circular pit against, and extending beyond, S edge of Tr 2. Steepish sides with sharp break of slope to flattish base			0012	0002
0015	0014	2	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent large chalk lumps and occasional large flints				0018, 0002
0016	0016	2	Ditch cut	Narrow NW-SE aligned ditch or gully. Shallow, dished profile				0002
0017	0016	2	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Friable				0002
0018	0014	2	Pit fill	Mid brown clay silty sand with moderate small stones and occasional chalk lumps		0015		0002
0019	0019	4	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned ditch. Irregular in plan, butt end. Gradual sloping sides and rounded base in section against eastern trench edge, shallow dished profile at the butt end	0002			0001
0020	0019	4	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions				0001

OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
0021	0021	4	Pit cut	Large probable sub-circular pit partially exposed, continuing beyond western edge of trench 4. Sides c.45 degrees, not bottomed as appears to be large extraction pit				0002
0022	0021	4	Pit fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, occasional small stones. Homogenous, quite sterile		0023		0002
0023	0021	4	Pit fill	Pale grey brown clay sandy silt, occasional small stones. Homogenous, quite sterile				0022, 0002
0024	0024	4	Pit cut	Large sub-rectangular pit partially exposed, continuing beyond western edge of trench 4. Sides c.45 degrees, not bottomed as appears to be large extraction pit				0002
0025	0024	4	Pit fill	Pale greyish brown clay silty sand with occasional medium stones. Fairly firm compaction				0002
0026	0026	4	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned ditch. South eastern side slopes gradually to a flat base then breaking sharply again but not bottomed as total depth from surface considered unsafe			0028	0002
0027	0026	4	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay sand with occasional small-medium stones		0029		0002
0028	0028	4	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned ditch, NW side cut by 0030 and SW side cutting 0026. Rounded base, uncertain profile due to relationships with adjacent features	0026		0030	0002
0029	0028	4	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay sand with occasional small and medium stones				0002
0030	0030	4	Ditch cut	NE-SW aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides. Deep but not bottomed as total depth from surface considered unsafe	0028			0002
0031	0030	4	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silty sand with moderate small and medium stones				0002
0032	0032		Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch respecting Troston Road at the northern limit of the access road strip. Full profile not exposed but probable blunt 'V' shaped				
0033	0032		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flints, more frequent towards base of fill. Loose compaction. Primary fill				0033
0034	0032		Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown/grey silty sand with moderate-frequent charcoal lumps and flecks. Moderate small stone inclusions, occasional chalk flecks towards the base of the fill. Moderate compaction		0033		0035
0035	0032		Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional CBM fragments and moderate small stone inclusions. Lumps of tarmac also noted		0035		0034
0036	0036		Feature cut	Large, shallow feature in NW corner of the site. Initially thought to be a pit but seems more like a natural depression or hollow filled by subsoil/buried soil horizon			0039	
0037	0036		Feature fill	Mid-pale brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent worm action. Friable		0038		
0038	0036		Feature fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions, some quite large. Occasional charcoal flecks, loose compaction			0039	0037

OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
0039	0039		Ditch cut	Small E-W aligned ditch, fairly steep sides breaking gradually to a rounded base- open 'U' shaped profile	0036			
0040	0039		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and flint inclusions				
0041	0032		Ditch fill	Mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Friable. Slump layer?				
0042	0039		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate-frequent flints and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Some root disturbance, occasional clay lumps				
0043	0043		Pit cut	Large pit visible in footings of Block A. Deep but full dimensions, form etc. not clear as trenches shuttered at time of visit				
0044	0043		Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, rich in CBM or daub fragments. Not possible to examine in much detail as trench shuttered and too deep to enter				

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

SITE ADJACENT NUMBER 8, TROSTON ROAD, HONINGTON, SUFFOLK, IP31 1RD

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements
 - 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/06/2874) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of 9 two storey dwellings and 2 bungalows with the construction of associated access, car parking and landscaping on Land Adjacent to Number 8, Troston Road, Honington, Suffolk (TL 9103 7446) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
 - 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 0.40 ha., on the southern side of Troston Road, and on the western side of Honington. The site is located at c. 25.00 - 30.00m AOD, on the western side of the Black Bourn Valley. The underlying glaciofluvial drift and chalky till geology of the site comprises deep loam. (Please contact the applicant for an accurate map of the development area).
 - 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the find spot of various structural remains and finds (HNN 006). There is high potential for encountering archaeological occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.4 There is high potential for important archaeological features to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant change ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.5 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 1.6 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
 - 1.7 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
 - 1.8 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
 - 1.9 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological

deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

- 1.10 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
 - 1.11 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.
2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation
 - 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ [at the discretion of the developer].
 - 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
 - 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
 - 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of groundworks on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
 - 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
 - 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
 3. Specification: Field Evaluation
 - 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 200m² of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 11m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
 - 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not

possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 3 December 2007

Reference: / TrostonRoad_Honington2007

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

SITE ADJACENT NUMBER 8, TROSTON ROAD, HONINGTON, SUFFOLK, IP31 1RD

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements
 - 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/06/2874) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of 9 two storey dwellings and 2 bungalows with the construction of associated access, car parking and landscaping on Land Adjacent to Number 8, Troston Road, Honington, Suffolk (TL 9103 7446) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
 - 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 0.40 ha., on the southern side of Troston Road, and on the western side of Honington. The site is located at c. 25.00 - 30.00m AOD, sloping gently downwards north-west to south-east on the western side of the Black Bourn Valley. (Please contact the applicant for an accurate map of the development area).
 - 1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in January 2008 (report forthcoming). The evaluation defined archaeological features concentrated in the eastern and northern parts of the site, in the form of ditches and pits, with finds dating to the medieval period.
 - 1.4 In the trenched evaluation, the archaeological deposits were defined cut into the natural below c. 0.40 - 0.90m of overlying topsoil and subsoil.
 - 1.5 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the topsoil stripping, and landscaping for the new access road, car parks, house plots, cellular tanks, and other external patio areas, and also the excavation of trenches for house footings and associated services. These works are concentrated in the eastern, southern and western parts of the development works.
 - 1.6 The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous and controlled archaeological monitoring.
 - 1.7 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation
 - 2.1 Archaeological investigation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to and during development.
 - 2.2 The objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent.
 - 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.6 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.7 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of groundworks on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
3. Specification for the Archaeological Investigation (See also Section 4)
- 3.1 The methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:
- In all areas of the site in which topsoil stripping and landscaping will take place, all topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level or required construction level - whichever is first - in order to allow full excavation of any archaeological deposits. In the latter situation, there must be a buffer of at least c. 0.15m between the stripped construction level and the archaeological horizon, defined by evaluation, to ensure that any surviving archaeological deposits are protected from heavy machinery.
- 3.2 All topsoil and subsoil stripping must be undertaken by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 3.3 All topsoil and subsoil stripping is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.4 Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 3.5 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.

- 3.6 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.7 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.
- 3.9 In the case of trenched excavation for house footings and services, and any other groundworks that may cause disturbance to archaeological remains, the developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of these operations. Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 3.10 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.11 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The Project Design must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.12 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.13 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.14 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.15 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.16 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.17 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, packed and

marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

- 3.18 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
 - 3.19 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
 - 3.20 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
4. General Management
 - 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
 - 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
 - 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
 - 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
 - 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
 - 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
 - 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
 - 4.8 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
 - 4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
 5. Archive Requirements
 - 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
 - 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.

- 5.3 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the County Historic Environment Record officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI. Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum 2007.
- 5.6 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.7 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group (in draft).
- 5.8 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.10 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County Historic Environment Record is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
6. Report Requirements
- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 10 January 2008

Reference: / TrostonRoad_Honington2008

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix V. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
u/s	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
u/s	EMSW			3	4	11th-12th c.
u/s	MCWG			1	5	L.11th-13th c?
u/s	MCWG	jar	TRBD	2	41	L.11th-13th c?
u/s	MCW1			4	81	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW1			1	6	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW1	jar	TAP	1	10	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW2			2	24	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW2	jar	SQBD	2	73	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW2	jar	UPBD	1	17	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW3			2	42	12th-14th c.
u/s	MCW3			2	23	12th-14th c.
u/s	BMCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
u/s	GRIM			4	52	L.12th-14th c.
u/s	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0007	GRE			1	10	18th c.?
0007	SWSW			1	2	18th c.
0011	EMW	jar	SEV	1	6	11th-12th c.
0011	EMW			2	16	11th-12th c.
0011	MCW2			2	21	12th-14th c.
0011	MCW2			1	8	12th-14th c.
0011	MCW4			2	19	12th-14th c.
0011	HFW1	jug	FTBD	1	13	M.12th-M.13th c.
0015	GRCW			1	18	11th-M.13th c.
0015	MCW1			1	17	12th-14th c.
0015	MCW2	jug	UPFT	1	27	13th-14th c.
0015	MCW2			2	7	12th-14th c.
0015	MCW3			2	44	12th-14th c.
0015	GRIM	face jug		1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0015	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	22	15th-16th c.
0023	MCW1			2	12	12th-14th c.
0027	EMW			4	6	11th-12th c.
0027	MCW2			1	19	12th-14th c.
0031	MCWC			1	7	12th-14th c.
0031	HOLG			1	20	L.13th-E.14th c.
0033	UNID	?	UPPL	2	23	19th-20th c.
0034	LPME	plantpot		1	3	18th-20th c.
0034	REFW	bowl	UPPL	2	48	19th-20th c.
0034	REFW	plate	EV	1	5	L.18th-20th c.
0034	REFW			1	3	L.18th-20th c.
0035	REFR	teapot?	LS	3	25	L.18th-20th c.
0037	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g		Spot date
0037	MCW2			2	13		12th-14th c.
0038	EMW			1	5		11th-12th c.
0038	MCW1			1	23		12th-14th c.
0038	MCW4			1	9		12th-14th c.
0040	MCW2			1	4		12th-14th c.
0041	HFW1	jug	FTBD	1	27		M.12th-M.13th c.

Rim: UP – upright; PL – plain; BD – beaded; TR – triangular; SQ – square; FT – flat-topped; TAP – tapering everted; LS – lid-seated; S – simple; EV – everted.

Appendix VI. CBM catalogue

Context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	thickness	comments	date
0007	ms	RT	1	5	+			pmed
0015	msgfe	FFT?	2	94		27+	worn	14-15?
0034	msf	LB	1	20	+			pmed
0034	fsm	LB	1	21				pmed
0035	ms	RT	1	10				pmed
0035	cem	RT?	1	63				19+

Appendix VII. Faunal remains catalogue

Context	Context Qty	Context Wt(g)	Species	NISP	Zone/s	Ages	Gnaw	Butchering	Comments
0007	15	42	Sheep/Goat	2	jaw, t	a			
0007			Hare	1	ul	a	1 canid	c	distal humerus
0007			Mammal	12					
0011	4	40	Mammal	4	r, v				
0015	3	194	Cattle	1	ul	a		ch	
0015			Mammal	2					
0023	4	43	Cattle	2	ul, v		2 canid	c, ch	
0023			S/G/Deer	2	r			c, ch	
0025	10	169	Cattle	1	mand	j			
0025			Mammal	9					
0031	6	38	S/G/Deer	5	ul			c, ch	
0031			Pig/Boar	1	ul			ch	
0033	1	10	Pig/Boar	1	f	j			robust metapodial
0034	1	4	Mammal	1	r				
0037	2	69	Cattle	1	ul		1 canid	c	
0037			Sheep/Goat	1	ul	a	1 canid	c	
0040	1	35	Mammal	1	v				

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile

Zone = LL=lower limb, UL=Upper limb, MAND = Mandible, T=Teeth, V = Vertebrae, R = Ribs, F = Footbones

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage –canid = dog/wolf

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Appendix VIII. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Context No.	0007	0009	0011	0013	0024
Feature No.	0006	0008	0010	0012	0024
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Cereals and other food plants					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x			x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcotyfg	
Herbs					
Large Poaceae indet.		x		x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx			x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	xx	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x			x	xcf
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xx	xx	xx	
Black tarry material	xx				
Bone	xx xb	x	x xb	x	
Fish bone	x				
Mortar/plaster/daub	x				
Small coal frags.	xx	xx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x		x	x
White mineral concretions	x				
Sample volume (litres)	16	16	16	16	16
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key:

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens coty = cotyledon fg = fragment b = burnt