

**Part Side Garden, No 42 High Street,  
Long Melford, Suffolk**

**Planning application: B/12/01369/FUL**

**HER Ref: LMD 221**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(May 2013)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Part side garden No 42 High Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9BD

Client: Maple Building Services

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/01369/FUL

Development: Erection of detached dwelling & detached garage

Date of fieldwork: 11 April, 2013

HER Ref: LMD 221

LBS Ref: 278288 grade II

Conservation area

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-150426

Grid ref: TL 8692 4744

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results
4. The Finds
5. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trench

Fig. 3 Plan & feature sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- The Finds (Sue Anderson)

Appendix IV- Context list

Appendix V- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Long Melford, part side garden No 42 High Street (LMD 221, TL 8692 4744) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development in the garden on the southern side of a small timber framed cottage of probable earlier Post medieval date revealed three ditches. While the largest ditch, which was northwest-southeast aligned and at a right angle to the High Street and came to a butt-end in the trench, contained pottery sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date a smaller, north-south orientated, ditch produced sherds of a slightly earlier, 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date. The third ditch was narrow and shallow and did not produce any pottery finds though all three ditches contained fragments of Post medieval roof tile. The pottery groups from the two larger ditches also included three residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Maple Building Services).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Maple Building Services commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed single dwelling and garage development in part of the garden on the southern side of No 42 High Street, Long Melford. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/12/01369/FUL, set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 In addition to being one of the well known 'wool' towns in the southern part of Suffolk which prospered in the later medieval period, as evidenced by the large number of listed buildings and large church, Long Melford was also a substantial local centre in the Roman period with good evidence of an earlier, late Iron Age origin in the southern part of the settlement. The proposed development site, in the side garden of No 42 High Street, lies towards the northern edge of the present village on the western side of the main road and c780m north-east of the parish church (see Fig. 1). No 42 High Street is a listed building with grade II status described as being a 'small timber framed cottage with 18<sup>th</sup> century external features' though it is likely that these mask an earlier origin of perhaps 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date. The site lies at c68m OD in an area of generally flat topography and at the time of the evaluation the garden was largely laid down to lawn.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated both by its location in the garden of a listed building of earlier Post medieval date and being within the overall area defined by the distribution of listed structures and recorded archaeological finds at Long Melford as the medieval settlement (HER LMD 183).

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2). This trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. As required in the relevant Brief the trench was 10m long and the standard 1.80m wide with the top and subsoil being excavated sequentially and stockpiled separately to avoid mixing.

2.2 The base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed with the largest archaeological feature identified being sectioned mechanically while the two smaller archaeological features were sectioned by hand and any finds from the respective fills collected before full recording in section and plan. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

## 3. Results

(see also Fig. 3: Plan & feature sections, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list)

3.1 The north-east/south-west orientated trench proved to be relatively deep at 600mm deep with 400mm of well developed topsoil lying over 200mm of mid brown clayey subsoil whose removal revealed that the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site was a sandy orange clay with flints and small fragments of chalk.

3.2 Three archaeological features were identified and, as noted in section 2.2 above, one (0004) was sectioned mechanically due to its size and depth with the upcast spoil being carefully examined. This large, north-west/south-east orientated ditch (0004) proved to be 1700mm wide and 1300mm deep with a mid to dark greyish brown clayey fill (0005) which contained a small number of pottery sherds and tile fragments; a butt-end was defined for this ditch 300mm from the eastern side of the trench. The two other archaeological features identified in the trench were much smaller with the large ditch (0004) cutting a narrow and shallow ditch (0002) at the butt-end of the former feature. This earlier and smaller ditch (0002) ran close to a north-south orientation and was only 420mm wide and 180mm deep with a mid brown clayey fill (0003) that only contained a few small tile fragments. The third feature identified was the southern butt-end to another north-south orientated ditch (0006) in the north-eastern corner of the trench. This ditch (0006) was of a moderate size with a width in excess of 750mm and a depth of 400mm and it contained a pale to mid brown clayey fill (0007) producing a small number of pottery sherds and tile fragments.

3.3 While a few Post medieval sherds and tile fragments, plus a small number of residual medieval sherds, were recovered from the three identified archaeological features the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were occasional small pottery sherds of later 19<sup>th</sup>/earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date, small clay tobacco pipe stem fragments of later Post medieval date and small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile. The only metal finds from the upcast spoil were small iron nail and scrap fragments of indeterminate date.

## 4. The Finds

4.1 The full finds report for this evaluation by Sue Anderson for the small group of material that was recovered is included as Appendix III below. In summary the 8 sherds (318g) of pottery recovered from two of the ditches (0004 & 0006) were all wares commonly found in south Suffolk and indicate a 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date for the larger ditch (0004) and a 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century, or slightly later, date for the butt-end (0006) in the north-eastern corner of the trench. In addition both of these features contained fragments of plain Post medieval roof tile as did the smallest ditch (0002), which is also stratigraphically earlier than the large ditch (0004), and the finds report notes that all the pottery sherds in one of the features (0006) could be residual. Finally it may be noted that three sherds (63g) of medieval pottery with an overall date range of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century were recovered during the evaluation as residual finds in later features.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 With the identification of three features of Post medieval date plus the recovery of three residual medieval pottery sherds it can be concluded that the general site

area towards the northern end of the High Street in all probability contains elements of medieval activity but came into more intense use from the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century period. It may be noted that the nearby High Street Farmhouse and Thatched Cottage are also listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date suggesting a general expansion of Long Melford northwards from the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century. Of the three features identified in the evaluation two are relatively small boundary type ditches (0002 & 0006), however the third ditch (0004) is of a size more typical of a boundary between areas of differing ownership though why it should butt-end within the present land plot is unknown. In summary all of the features identified can be dated to the period when the present cottage was in existence assuming it is of c16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date which seems likely but would need to be confirmed by an internal inspection. However no evidence for any structural features relating to other buildings close to No 42 High Street were revealed and the total finds assemblage was relatively small, these factors pointing to the area south of the standing cottage having been in general garden/back yard type use since the earlier Post medieval period.

5.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site in part of the garden of No 42 High Street, Long Melford.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. LMD 221.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Maple Building Services who helped on site, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)*

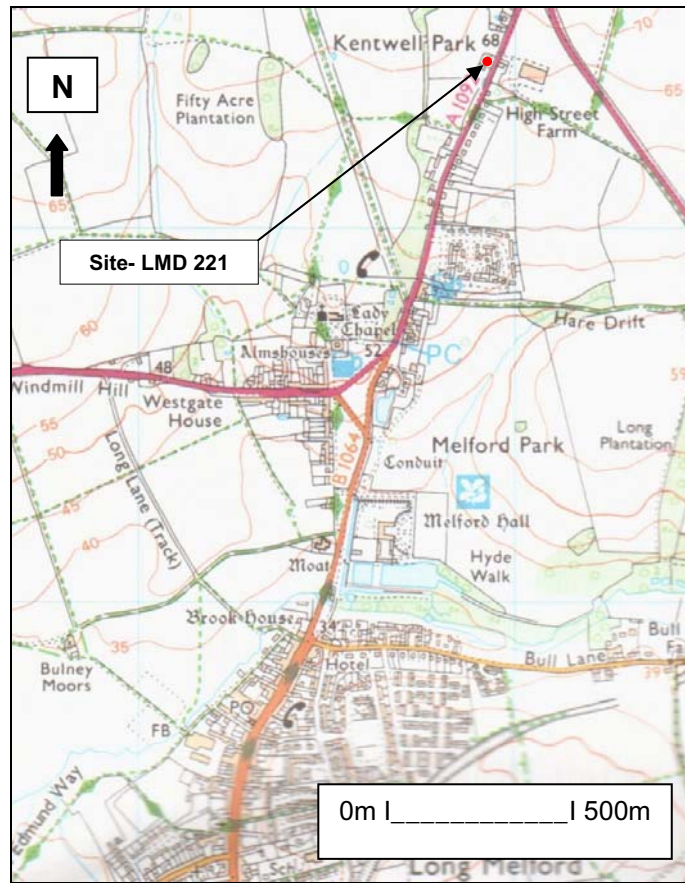


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
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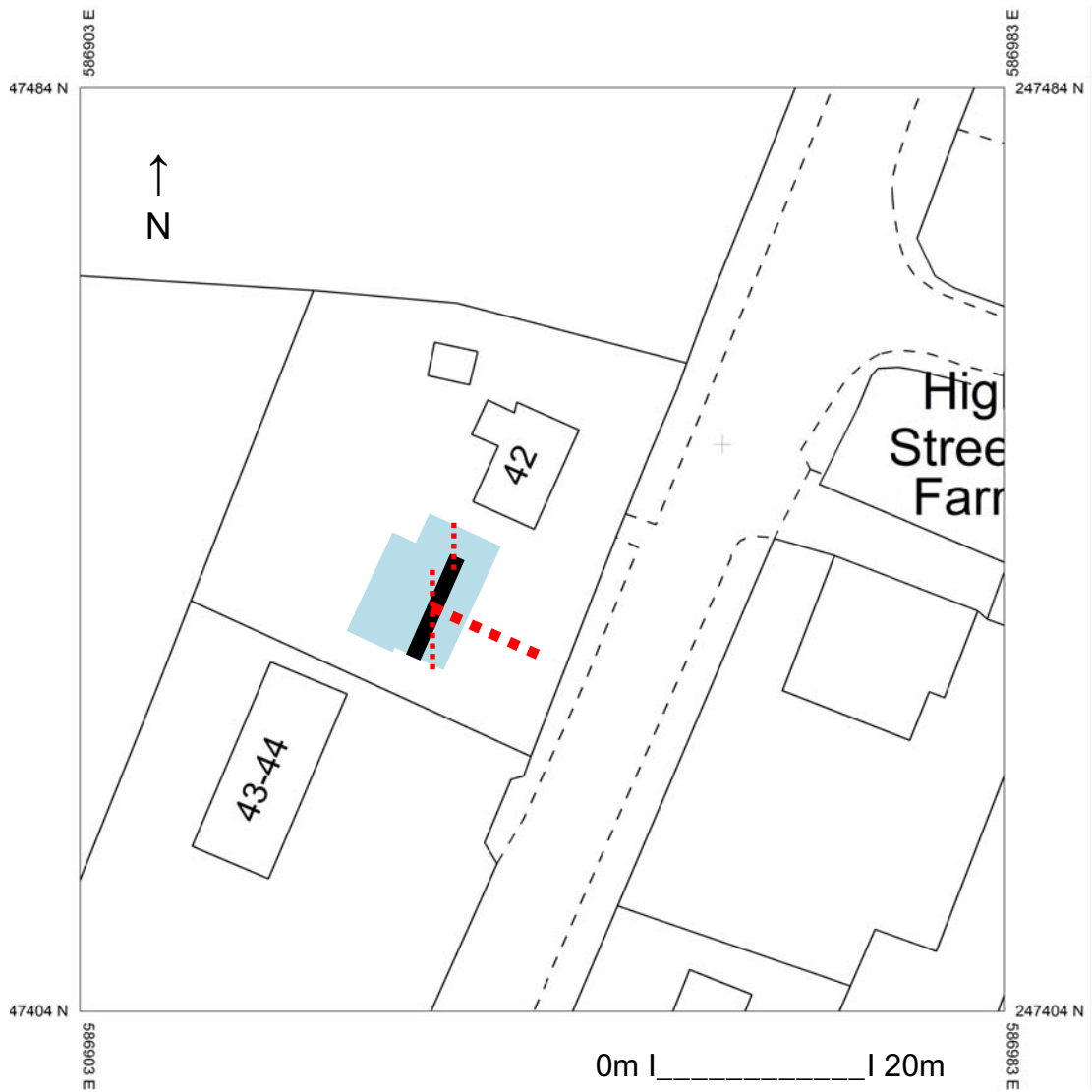


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (house footprint- light blue, ditches identified- red)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



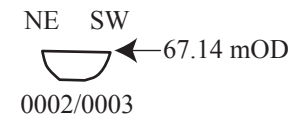
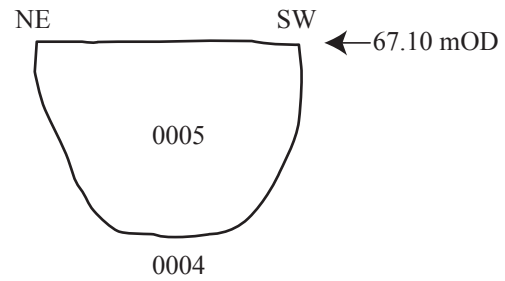
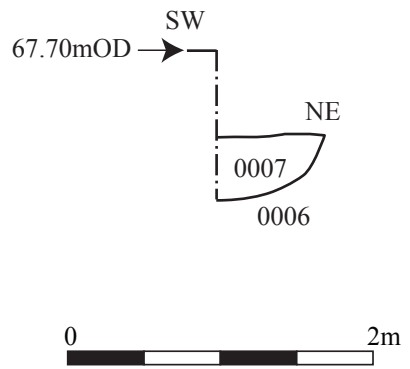
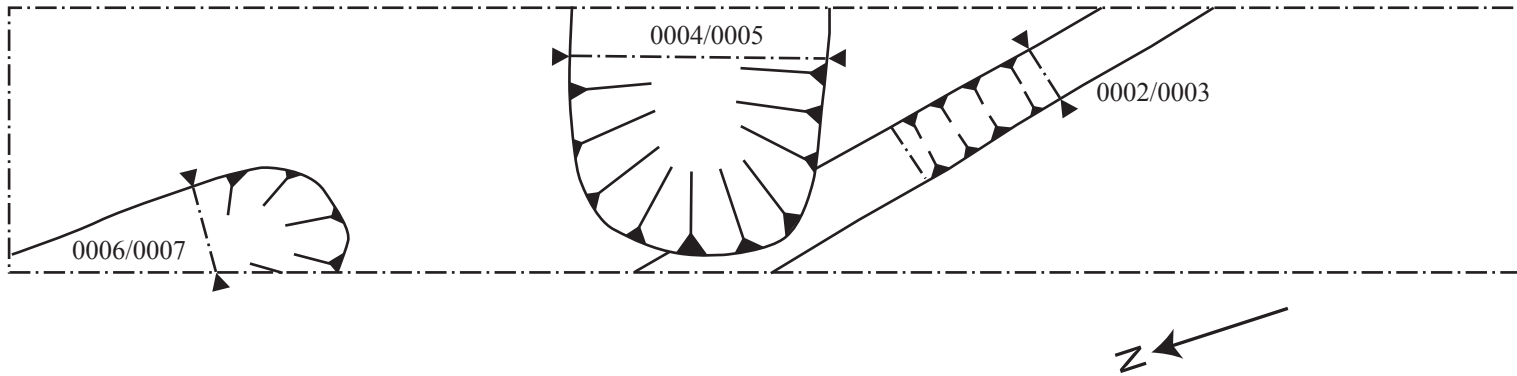


Fig. 3: Plan and sections.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south-west



Trench from south



Small ditch 0002 from north



Large ditch 0004 from west



Ditch butt-end 0006 from south

**Part Garden 42 High Street, Long Melford,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Part side garden of 42 High Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9BD

Clients: Maple Building Services

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/01369/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of detached dwelling & detached garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_RM\_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_Brief\_ Part garden 42 High Street

Grid ref: TL 86940 47444

LBS 278288, grade II (No 42 High St)

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trench

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Maple Building Services have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/12/01369, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a detached dwelling and detached garage on the side garden on the southern side of 42 High Street, Long Melford, which is to be detached for this development.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 In addition to being one of the well known 'wool' towns in the southern part Suffolk which prospered in the later medieval period, as evidenced by the large number of listed buildings and large church, Long Melford was also a substantial local centre in the Roman period with good evidence of an earlier, late Iron Age origin in the southern part of the settlement. The proposed development site (PDS), in the side garden of No 42 High Street, lies towards the northern edge of the present village on the western side of the main road and c780m north-east of the parish church. No 42 High Street is a listed building with grade II status described as being a 'small timber framed cottage with 18<sup>th</sup> century external features.'

2.2 Central south Suffolk is generally dominated by the heavier boulder clay soil derived from the till deposits but more locally, and more specifically close to streams or rivers where early settlement was often located, lighter sand and gravel deposits are found with the PDS being at c68m OD.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is situated within the area defined as being the location of medieval occupation within Long Melford (LMD 183). As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

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- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity may be present. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with an evaluation trench under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a detached dwelling and detached garage on part of the side garden on the southern side of No 42 High Street, Long Melford. The evaluation trenching will be in an area that is currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a single 10m long and 1.8m wide trench and following discussion with the relevant SCCAS officer this can be located immediately in front of the planned footprint area to avoid later problems with foundation trenches. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the



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trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

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5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken

as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more

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detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

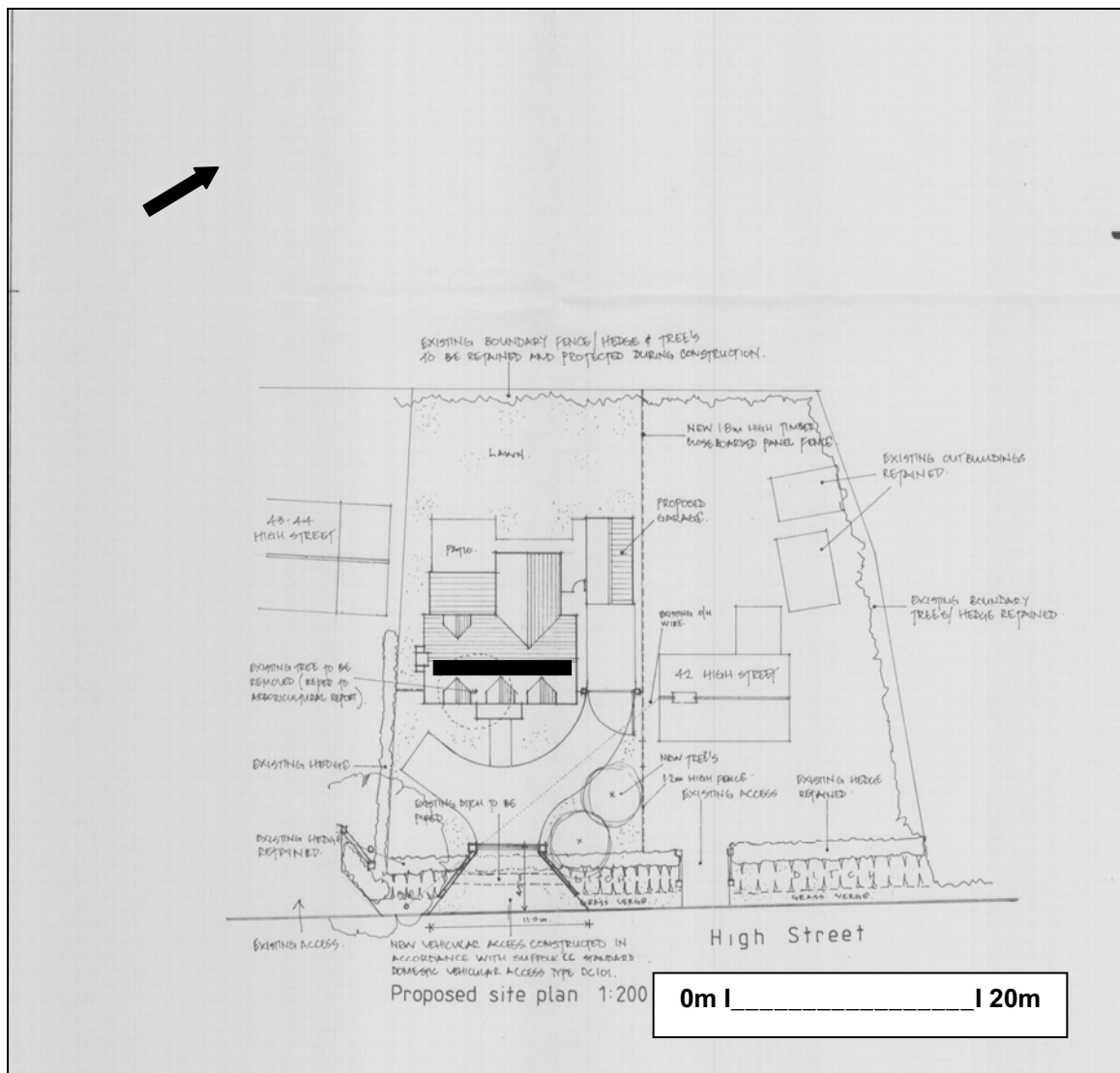
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)

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Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (arrow to north)

## Appendix III- The Finds

Land adj to 42 High St, Long Melford (LMD221): ceramics  
Sue Anderson, April 2013.

### Pottery

Eight pottery sherds (318g) were recovered from two ditch fills. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0005	ESOW	1	90	jug rim with strap handle, abraded (170mm diam, 19%)	15th c?
	ESOW	1	5	fine micaceous, spot of clear glaze	13th-15th c
	GRE	1	89	bowl rim, orange glaze inside, fine micaceous (390mm diameter, 5%)	16th-18th c
	SPEC	1	50	jar rim (220mm diam, 12%), brown glaze	16th-18th c
0007	EMW/MCW	1	54	red fabric, grey core, appears handmade	12th-13th c
	MCW	1	4	abraded fine greyware body sherd, sooted	12th-14th c
	ESOW	1	19	fine, micaceous, poss Hedingham but late med?	15th-16th c+
	LMTE	1	7	jug rim (90mm diam, 15%), green glaze internally, inturned rim	15th-16th c

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: EMW – early medieval ware; MCW – medieval coarseware; ESOW – Essex sandy orange wares; LMTE – late medieval and transitional Essex types; GRE – glazed red earthenware; SPEC – speckle glazed ware.

Pottery from ditch fill 0005 comprised a rim/handle of a late medieval redware jug with deep pitting and abrasion of the surface, a redware body sherd of 13th-15th-century date, a rimsherd of a post-medieval pancheon, and a rimsherd of a brown-glazed jar. This suggests a 16th-18th-century date for the fill.

The group from ditch fill 0007 had a wider date range, containing residual pottery of early and high medieval date, as well as a late medieval jug rim. The earliest sherd was a large redware fragment of a handmade vessel, probably a shallow bowl. An abraded fragment of greyware may be contemporary or slightly later. A fine micaceous body sherd with no glaze was similar to Hedingham Ware but is likely to be a later product of the Hedingham area. A small jug rim with internal green glaze was probably late medieval. This material was associated with a fragment of post-medieval roof tile (see below) and may all be residual in this context.

### Ceramic building material

Five fragments of post-medieval CBM were collected from three ditch fills. The quantification is shown in Table 2.

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0003	LB	msffe	1	46	Abraded frag	pmed
	RTP	fsfe	1	23		pmed
0005	RTP	ms	2	157		pmed
0007	RTP	fsm	1	27		pmed

Table 2. CBM catalogue

One fragment of late brick (LB) was recovered from 0003. It was in a medium sandy fabric with flint and ferrous inclusions.

Four fragments of post-medieval plain roof tile (RTP) were recovered from the three

ditch fills. These were in a variety of fabrics (fine ferrous (fsfe), fine micaceous (fsm) and medium sandy (ms)) but all were well made and likely to be of late date.

### Appendix IV- Context list

Land adjacent to 42 High Street, Long Melford (HER LMD 221)

Context	Type	Context	Finds	Description	Spotdate
0001	US			Unstratified finds from upcast spoil	
0002	Ditch	0002		Small NW-SE aligned ditch, 420mm wide x 180mm deep, cut by ditch 0004	
0003	Fill	0002	F	Fill of small ditch 0002, mid brown clay with small chalk frags.	Pmed
0004	Ditch	0004		Ditch, north-west/south-east aligned, 1700m wide x 1300mm deep, butt ends 300mm from western side of trench, cuts small ditch 0002	
0005	Fill	0005	F	Fill of ditch 0004, mid to dark greyish brown clay with chalk frags & occasional charcoal flecks	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C
0006	Ditch	0006		Ditch, NW-SE aligned, butt-end at southern end in NW corner of trench, at least 750mm wide & 400mm deep	
0007	Fill	0006	F	Fill of ditch 0006, pale to mid brown clay with chalk frags & occasional charcoal flecks	15 <sup>th</sup> -16thC+



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-150426**

### Project details

Project name	Part Side Garden, 42 High Street, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Long Melford, part side garden No 42 High Street (LMD 221, TL 8692 4744) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development in the garden on the southern side of a small timber framed cottage of probable earlier Post medieval date revealed three ditches. While the largest ditch, which was northwest-southeast aligned and at a right angle to the High Street and came to a butt-end in the trench, contained pottery sherds of 16th-18th century date a smaller, north-south orientated, ditch produced sherds of a slightly earlier, 15th-16th century date. The third ditch was narrow and shallow and did not produce any pottery finds though all three ditches contained fragments of Post medieval roof tile. The pottery groups from the two larger ditches also included three residual medieval coarseware pottery sherds.
Project dates	Start: 11-04-2013 End: 11-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 221 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	278288 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the  
planning process

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD PART SIDE GARDEN, 42 HIGH STREET  
 Postcode CO10 9BD  
 Study area 80.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TL 86939 47445 52 0 52 05 35 N 000 43 45 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 67.00m Max: 68.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator John Newman  
 Project director/manager John Newman  
 Project supervisor John Newman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Part Side Garden, No 42 High Street, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  
 Newman, J

Author(s)/Editor  
(s)

Date 2013

Issuer or  
publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or  
publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@BTinternet.com)

Entered on 20 May 2013

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:EnglishHeritage@britain.gov.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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