

**Land at No 25 Southgate Street,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/12/00971/FUL

HER Ref: LMD 224

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(August 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at No 25 Southgate Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9HU

Client: Mr P Rust

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00971/FUL

Development: Erection of house with access

Date of fieldwork: 9 August, 2013

HER Ref: LMD 224

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-156690

Grid ref: TL 8612 4458

Site area: 320m²

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Summary: Long Melford, land at No 25 Southgate Street (LMD 224, TL 8612 4458) evaluation trenching for a single house development on the western side of the street revealed a substantial depth of top and subsoil over a clean and very silty iron stained deposit reminiscent of alluvial material. In this context it is probably significant that large drains or ditches run from close by towards the River Stour 200m to the west and it is apparent that the area of this site was formerly very low lying and likely to flood. The only pre-modern find from the site was a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery from the upper subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr P Rust).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr P Rust commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned single house development on land directly to the south-west of No 25 Southgate Street, Long Melford (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/12/00971/FUL, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. 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 site for this single house development lies towards the southern edge of the present village on the western side of the main road close to the point where a local railway line formerly crossed the road (see Fig. 1). Some 200m to the west of the site the River Stour flows in a southerly direction and two large ditches or drains run from close to the garden of No 25 Southgate Street westwards towards the river (see Fig. 2). At the time of the evaluation this development site was soft ground at c30m OD having been part of the garden of No 25 Southgate Street and had recently been cleared of vegetation.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated in by its location towards the southern edge of a major Roman settlement that can be classed as a 'small town' operating as local centre from the 1st to the 4th century AD. More specifically this site is close to the line of a Roman road (HER LMD 031) and is close to two nearby sites where late Iron Age to Roman period activity has been recorded (HER LMD 021 & 082, see Fig. 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The overall development site was trenched to a previously agreed plan with one across the planned house site and a second trench across the related access area (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times. Each trench was initially opened to the required width of 1.80m to a depth of 600mm but due to their depth and the clean and uniform nature of the top and subsoil being excavated this was then reduced to 1.20m for the removal of the lower deposits.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dull and dry conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches 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

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Lower deposit	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	5	400	500 of a clean mid brown silty sand	Clean pale grey very silty sand with extensive iron staining, trench taken to a depth of 1200mm	No features & local natural glaciofluvial deposits not reached, only pre-modern find 1 body sherd of Roman greyware pottery (wt 40g) from upper subsoil
2	Northeast-southwest	5	400	600 (as T1)	As T1, trench taken to 1000mm deep	No features or pre-modern finds
		10 (18m ² or 5.6% of site)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 1000mm to 1200mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 400mm depth of topsoil over 500mm to 600mm of mid brown silty sand subsoil. The subsoil lay over a clean, pale grey, very silty and iron stained sand with trench 1 being excavated to the greatest depth at 1200mm below modern ground level where it was still in this silty sand deposit.

3.3 The only find of any age to be recovered from the top or subsoil was a single sherd of Roman period greyware pottery (wt 40g) from the upper subsoil of trench 1. From a depth of 600mm in each trench the exposed deposits were very clean with no evidence for human activity.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is located close to the southern edge of the Roman period settlement at Long Melford no significant evidence for past activity was revealed in the evaluation. Initially a surprising result consideration of the recorded deposits and the topographic setting of the site may offer some indication why past activity did not extend into this area. The depth of top and subsoil at the site was considerable at 900mm to 1000mm but it is the iron stained silty sand below which gives the strongest clue regarding the past local landscape. With a very high silt content with few stones this basal deposit is characteristic of alluvial material lain down during flood episodes and the extensive iron staining indicates periodic wet conditions. As outlined in section 1.2 above two large drains or ditches run close to this site. Therefore from the evaluation results plus the need for the drains it is suggested that the area around No 25 Southgate Street in the Roman period was particularly low lying and prone to flooding and that settlement fringed this formerly wet area as the ground rises gently to the north. It is only in more recent times as the ground level has been raised, both naturally and perhaps artificially, that it has become suitable for settlement. Consideration of this information relating to the original topography of this area should also be taken into account when predicting the course of the Roman

road (HER LMD 031) that runs close to this site as this would in all probability have been constructed on drier ground to the east.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned single house site as the presence of a foul drain nearby means that the foundations will be piled with ground beams at 700mm which will be within the subsoil deposit. Works on this scale will not impinge on any archaeological deposits which, if any are present below the 1200mm depth reached in trench 1, will be left in situ.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. LMD 224.

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 Peter Rust and everyone else on site for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

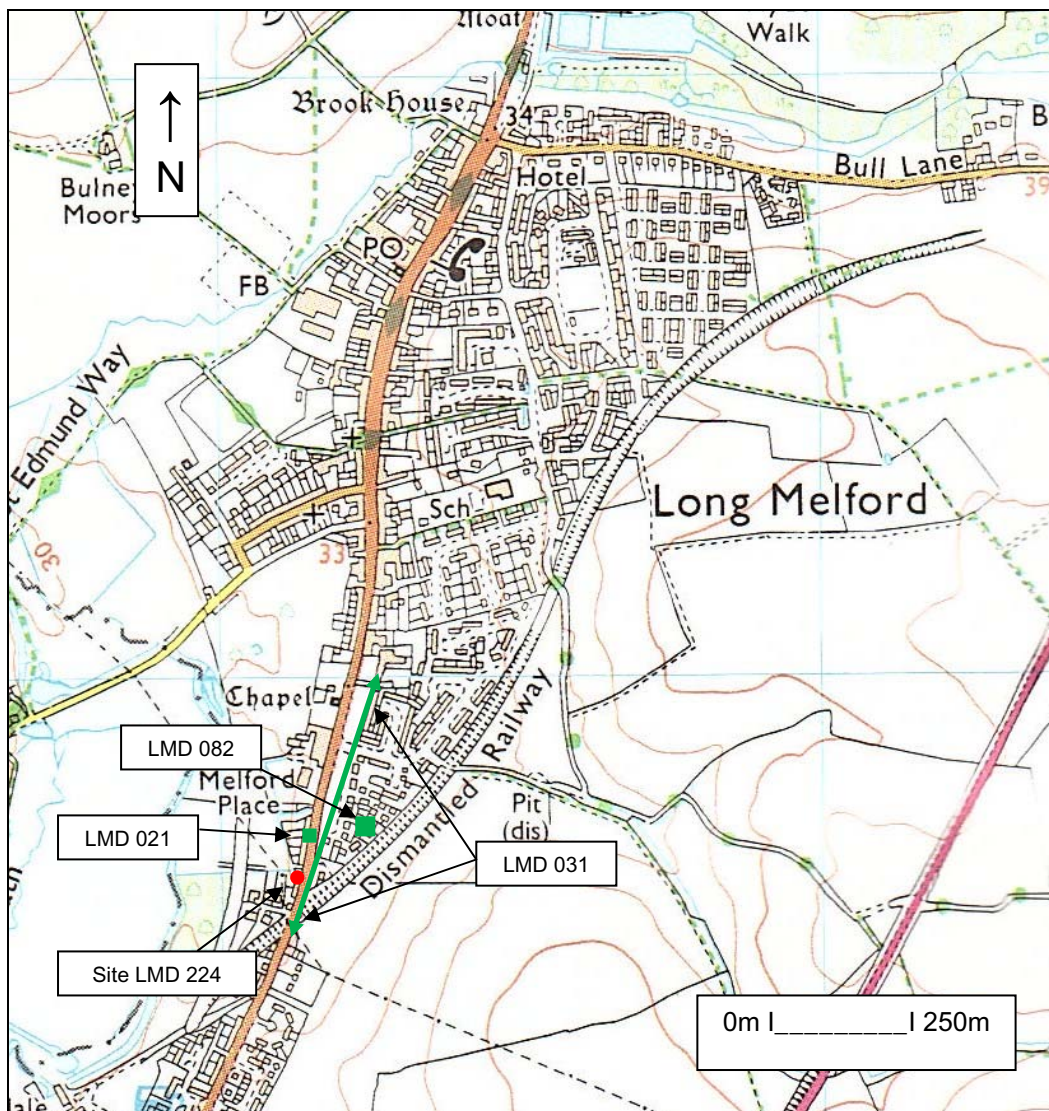


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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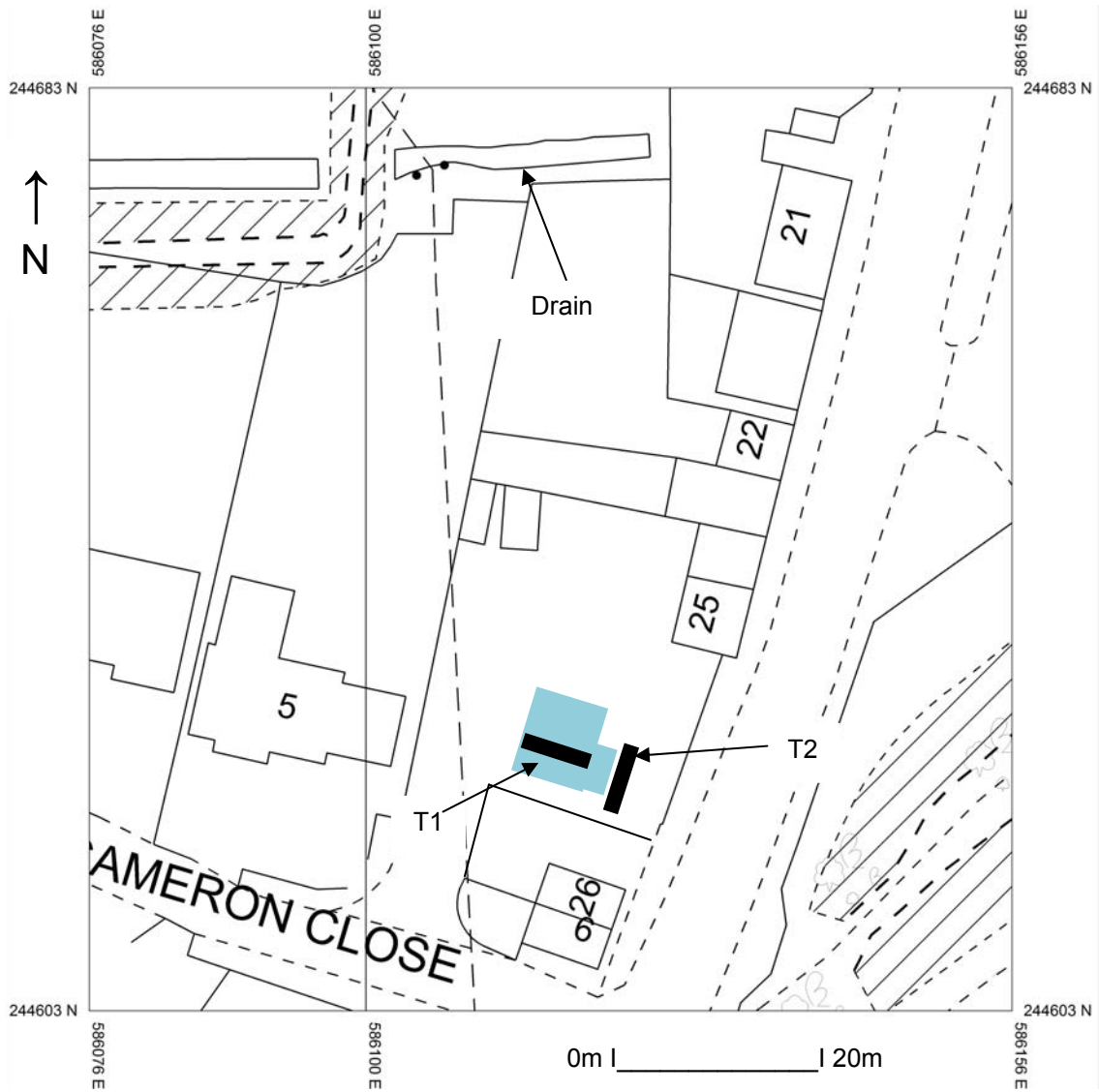


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (new house footprint- light blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south-west



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Land at No 25 Southgate Street,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at No 25 Southgate Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9HU

Clients: Mr P Rust

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00971/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of house with access

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013-06-18_JP_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation by condition_Brief

Grid ref: TL 8612 4458

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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Proposed location of trial trench

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr P Rust has 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/12/00971/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez 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 with access on the side garden on the southern side of 25 Southgate 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 25 Southgate Street, lies towards the southern edge of the present village on the western side of the main road close to the point where a local railway line formerly crossed the road.

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 c32m OD and 200m east of the River Stour. At present the PDS is soft ground within a garden though at least one large tree is located within the planned build area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). It is situated at the southern end of a known Roman settlement (LMD 172), on or close to the line of a major Roman road (LMD 031); specific activity of late Iron Age and Roman date has been identified to the north of the development (LMD 021, 082). The site also has potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown archaeological features in view of

its topographic location on the east side of the river valley.’ A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

- 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 towards the southern edge of a major Roman period settlement and close to the line of a Roman road. In addition the topographic location of the PDS on the eastern side of a major river valley has the potential to contain evidence for past human activity. 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 with access on part of the side garden on the southern side of No 25 Southgate Street, Long Melford. The evaluation trenching will be in an area that is currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% sample of 1.80m wide trenching across the development plot. With an overall area of c320m² the 5% sample equates to just less than 10m of trench and the plan below shows the proposed trench plan. 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,

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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 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

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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.

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 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.

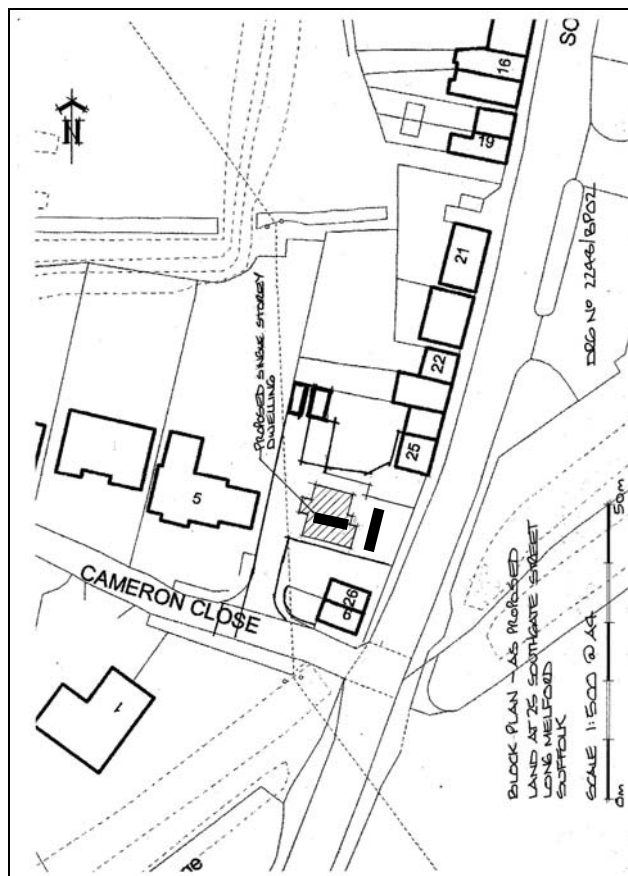
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m 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 (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
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 trenches

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-156690

Project details

Project name	Land at N0 25 Southgate Street, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Long Melford, land at No 25 Southgate Street (LMD 224, TL 8612 4458) evaluation trenching for a single house development on the western side of the street revealed a substantial depth of top and subsoil over a clean and very silty iron stained deposit reminiscent of alluvial material. In this context it is probably significant that large drains or ditches run from close by towards the River Stour 200m to the west and it is apparent that the area of this site was formerly very low lying and likely to flood. The only pre-modern find from the site was a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery from the upper subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2013 End: 09-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 224 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD LAND AT No 25 SOUTHGATE STREET, LONG MELFORD
Postcode	CO10 9HU

Study area 320.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 8612 4463 52 0 52 04 05 N 000 42 56 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 29.00m Max: 30.00m

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 Discarded
 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 "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at No 25 Southgate Street, Long melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 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 13 August 2013