

**Ely House, Church Walk,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/15/01565/FHA/JHA

HER Ref: LMD 263

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(November 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9DN

Client: Mr & Mrs Harkness

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/15/01565/FHA/JAC

Development: Erection of rear extension following demolition of existing rear extension, garage and outbuilding

Date of fieldwork: 14 October, 2016

HER ref: LMD 263

Event ref: ESF 24867

LBS ref: 278193 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-264880

Grid ref: TL 8650 4663

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Summary: Long Melford, Ely House, Church Walk (LMD 263, TL 86505 46626) in order to mitigate the lack of monitoring of the foundations for a rear extension a short trench was excavated behind the new build area. While no archaeological features were revealed in the trench a moderate number of pottery sherds of late medieval to late Post medieval were recovered as stray finds as was a copper alloy belt plate of later medieval date all indicative of a house having occupied this site since the 15th century at least (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Harkness).



Frontispiece- belt plate front and back

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roger Balmer Design on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Harkness commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/15/01565/FHA/JAC. The requirements for site monitoring of ground works were set out in a Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a rear extension at Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford following the demolition of the previous rear extension, garage and an outbuilding. However JNAS was not informed of ground works being carried out at the site and therefore to mitigate this omission and allow the condition to be discharged a short trench was excavated behind the new extension.

1.2 In addition to being one of the well-known 'wool' towns in the southern part Suffolk which prospered in the later medieval period as local centres and markets, as evidenced by the large number of listed buildings and impressive church; Long Melford was also a substantial local centre in the Roman period with extensive evidence of this date having been recorded in the southern part of the settlement. The parish church is located within the smaller, northern part of the settlement c80m north of Ely House, the house being approximately mid-way along the western side of Church Walk and fronting onto the large village green to the east. Ely House is a grade II listed building described as being 'of 18th century date, timber framed...probably with an earlier core.' The house is located at c52m OD in an area of generally well drained soils lying over glaciofluvial sands and gravels with the ground dropping gently to the south over a distance of some 600m towards the small, east-west flowing, stream which divides the northern and southern parts of Long Melford.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location within the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as the medieval core of Long Melford (HER LMD 183). In addition it can also be noted that recent Access Cambridge Archaeology schools based test pitting on the western side of the village green, and therefore just to the east of Ely House, produced evidence of late Saxon/11-12th century activity with sherds of Thetford type ware and a post hole of the same date indicative of a structure having been located in this area at that time.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site to supervise the mechanical excavation of a short trench behind the new rear extension under dry and sunny conditions. The upcast spoil was examined visually and scanned with a metal detector and the base

of the trench was cleaned by hand where deposits were obscured by loose spoil. Finally the location of the trench was recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the trenching (see Appendix I).


3. Results

3.1 The 4.50m long and 600mm wide trench was located 1m to the west of the new rear extension. The deposit profile revealed in the trench comprised of 400mm of topsoil over 400mm mid brown chalky clay subsoil making its overall depth 800mm to the locally occurring glaciofluvial natural deposit which comprised a pale brown sandy clay with numerous small chalk fragments.

3.2 No archaeological features were revealed in the short trench. However a moderately large number of pottery sherds were retrieved from the upcast top and subsoil as was a single copper alloy find of note. In addition numerous small brick and peg tile fragments were seen in the spoil as were a number of oyster shells and a few animal bone fragments.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 43 sherds of pottery (wt. 773g) were retrieved from the top and subsoil and the full report and catalogue by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. To summarise the date range for the pottery finds ranges from the 15th/16th century to the 19th/20th century. The 15th/16th century pottery types include local East Anglian red ware and late Essex type wares plus 2 sherds of imported stoneware from the Rhineland. Other non-local wares of 16th/18th century date represented include Surrey-Hampshire Border ware and a sherd of Staffordshire slipware. Overall the pottery group is representative for a historic site in south Suffolk.

4.2 The only metal find of note is a square, 37mm x 37mm, copper alloy buckle plate (see frontispiece) made from folded sheet metal with a central slot for the now missing pin and bar and two small rivet holes to secure it to the belt (wt. 5g). The upper face of the plate has a twisted rope-like decorative border and it is also divided into two panels by a pair of raised lateral plain mouldings. Each panel is rectangular and 14mm x 23mm and each contains an M type motif in an Old English type font but with four vertical elements (). All of the decoration is stamped into the thin sheet upper part of the plate and the reverse is plain. This buckle plate is likely to be of later medieval, 14th/15th century, date and the M is in probability referring to the Virgin Mary.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While it cannot be confirmed whether any archaeological deposits were disturbed by the foundations for the new rear extension the trench excavated in mitigation has produced some interesting results. The listing for Ely House describes it as being of 18th century date and possibly with an earlier core. The date range and size of the

pottery group recovered from the spoil of the trench would support this view and suggest that a house has stood at this site since at least the 15th/16th century period with these sherds representing domestic waste. Finally the copper alloy buckle plate is an interesting find indicating at least moderate status as do the imported stoneware sherds of Rhineland origin from the late medieval/Tudor period when the south Suffolk wool towns were thriving.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from New England Building Services for their cooperation during the excavation of the trench, to Maddie Newman for processing the finds, to Conservation Services for work on the metal find and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

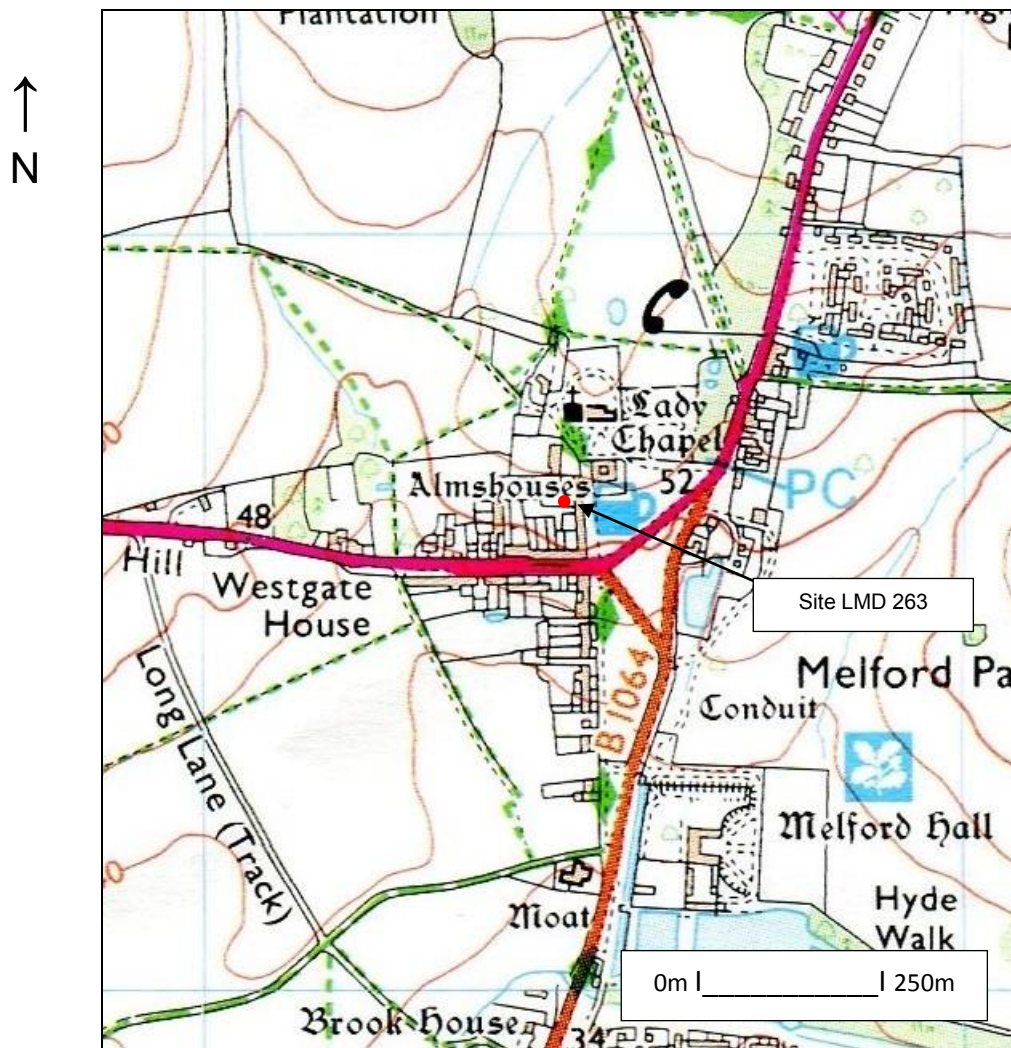


Fig. 1: Site location

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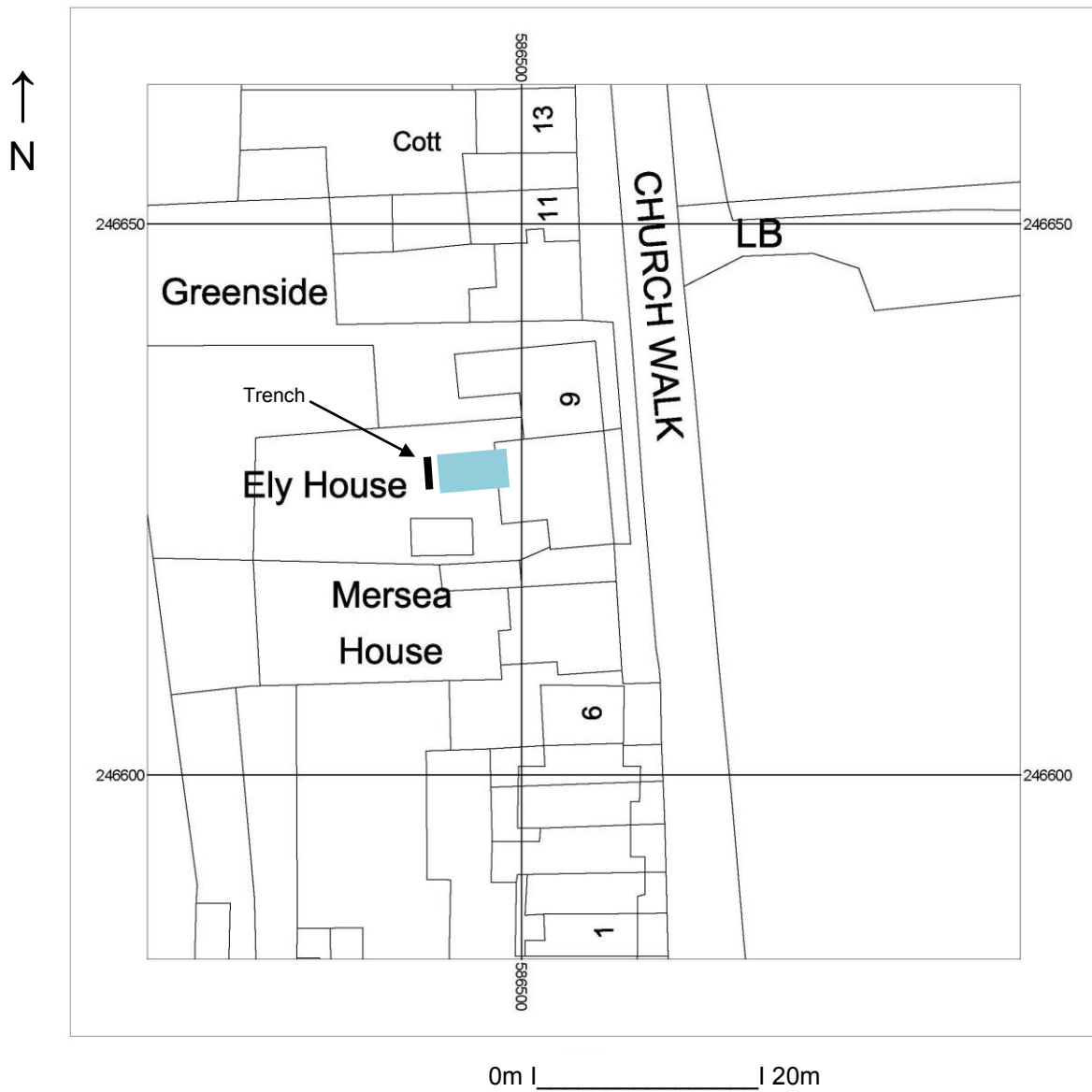


Fig. 2: Location of trench (light blue- new extension)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench from north



Trench deposit profile

**Ely House, Church Walk,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/15/01565/FHA/JHA

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9DN

Client: Mr & Mrs Harkness

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/15/01565/FHA/JAC

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension

Brief ref: tbc

LBS ref: 278193 (Grade II)

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TL 86505 46626

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Balmer Design on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Harkness have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/15/01565/FHA/JAC. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a rear extension at Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford following the demolition of an existing rear extension, a garage and an outbuilding.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001, reissued 2014)*.

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 local centres and markets, 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 extensive evidence of this date having been recorded in the southern part of the settlement. The parish church is located within the smaller, northern part of the settlement c80m north of Ely House, the house being located approximately mid-way along the western side of Church Walk and fronting onto the large village green to the east. Ely House is a grade II listed building described as being 'of 18th century date, timber framed...probably with an earlier core.' The house is located at c52m OD in an area of generally well drained soils lying over glaciofluvial sands and gravels with the ground dropping gently to the south over a distance of some 600m towards the small, east-west flowing, stream which divides the northern and southern parts of Long Melford.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological interest in this extension development has been generated by its location within the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record as the medieval core of Long Melford (LMD 187).

Therefore archaeological deposits of later Saxon and medieval date may be present and potentially would therefore be disturbed by the planned works. In addition it can also be noted that recent Access Cambridge Archaeology schools based test pitting on the western side of the village green, and therefore just to the east of Ely House, produced evidence of late Saxon/11-12th century activity with sherds of Thetford type ware and a post hole of the same date indicative of a structure having been located in this area at that time.

3.2 While this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting as the development is small scale.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for activity of late Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval might be found and close monitoring of ground works can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to the depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations following the demolition of the existing rear extension, garage and outbuilding. Initially the demolition works will be monitored if ground disturbance below a depth of 350/400mm is required for this work. Then the excavation of the trench footings and any related service trenches will be observed once they are underway and then through to completion and any up cast spoil examined for finds. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under overall site event and HER numbers supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 with the monitored footings shown.

Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded related to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography in the town. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litre if possible) will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains with 100% retention of any cremation deposits for full processing and assessment. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low based on the scale of the planned and location of the works).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *MORPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and

relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011) and the requirement for a local HER search will be discussed with SCCAS if the monitoring results are positive. An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be also sent to the agent and client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works start 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.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

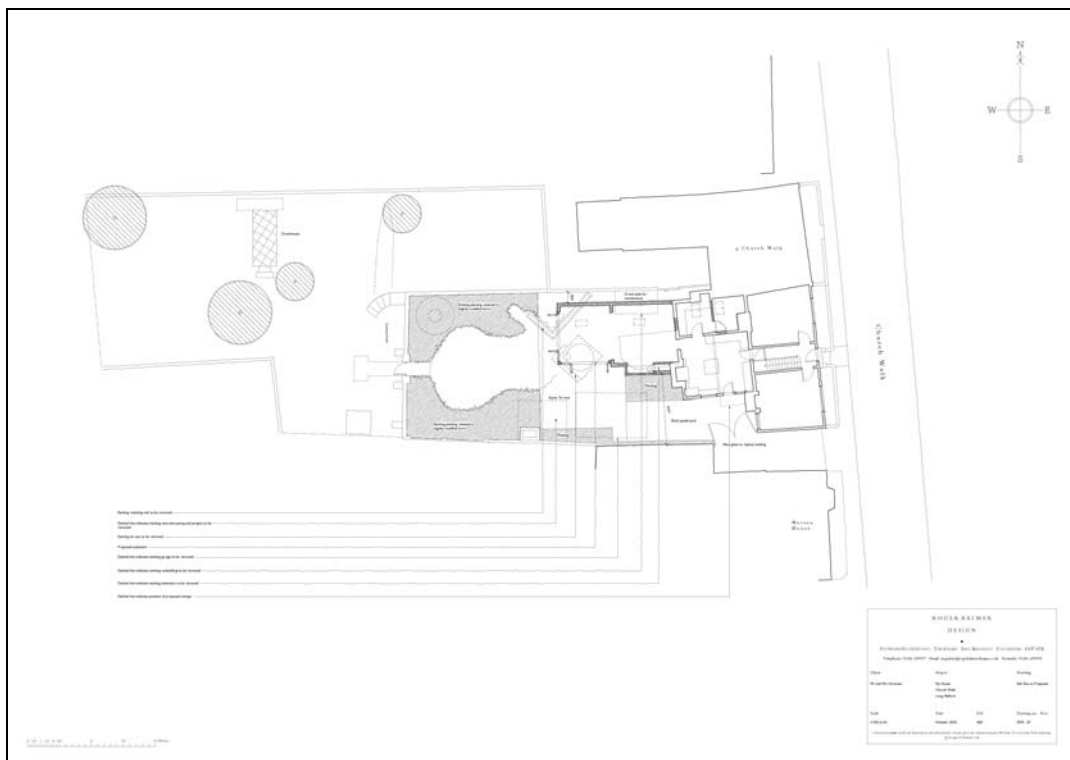
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed extension plan

Appendix III- The Pottery

Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford (LMD263): pottery

Sue Anderson, October 2013.

Forty-three sherds of pottery weighing 773g were collected as unstratified finds. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included in appendix below. Late medieval and early post-medieval pottery formed the bulk of this assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	5	51		5
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	13	278	0.30	12
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	2	12	0.11	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	13	273	0.19	12
Border Wares	BORD	16th-18th c.	1	5		1
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	3	67		1
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	1	5		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	1	9		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	1	8	0.10	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	3	65		2
<i>Totals</i>			<i>43</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>37</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and rim forms on the Suffolk and Essex type series. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Late 'East Anglian redwares' (LMT, LMTE) included several body and base fragments, rims of two jars and a bowl rim. These were in fine to medium sandy fabrics, generally paler red or orange in the case of LMT, whilst the Essex-type wares were darker red and generally fully oxidised. The LMT sherds were unglazed or had spots of green lead glaze, whilst the LMTE was generally sparsely glazed with clear lead glaze. Essex-type redwares dominate pottery assemblages of this period in south Suffolk, south Cambridgeshire and north Essex, with similar wares found, for example, at The Swan, Lavenham (LVM 080; Anderson 2016) and Cambridge Eastern Gate (Anderson and Fletcher 2016). They were probably made in all these areas, but so far there are no known kilns in Suffolk or Cambridgeshire. Also of this period was a Raeren stoneware mug, a relatively common find in East Anglian towns and cities in later 15th and 16th-century contexts.

Glazed red earthenware (GRE, SPEC) was the dominant pottery type across the region in the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries. This group includes several body and base fragments, together with a mug handle, a plate/skillet rim and the rims of two bowls. All are in forms typical of their type, but variations in the fabrics suggest more than one production site. A few are known in Suffolk, for example at Stowmarket (Anderson 2015), but it is likely that GRE was produced by many more 'country potteries' in the area. Non-local wares of this period comprised a body sherd of Surrey-Hampshire Border ware, and a body sherd of a Staffordshire slipware platter. Also of 18th-century date was a fragment of a brown-glazed stoneware tankard inscribed with a possible

name (?Brown) in script.

Later pottery comprised a rim fragment of a plantpot, two fragments of a large willow pattern serving platter, and a refined whiteware with pale blue slip/glaze. These are likely to be of 19th-century date.

References

- Anderson, S., 2015, *The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket (SKT071): ceramics archive report*. Report for Britannia Archaeology. Available: www.spoilheap.co.uk/pdfs/SKT071_ceramics_archive_report.pdf Accessed 21/10/16.
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- Anderson, S. and Fletcher C., 2016, *Harvest Way, Barnwell, Cambridge (ECB3941): Period 2 pottery (archive report)*. Report for OA East.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
0001	LMT			1	17	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			4	34	4		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			1	34	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			1	67	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			2	44	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			3	23	3		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			2	17	2		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE			1	13	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE	jar	LSEV	1	25	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE	bowl	COLL	1	18	1		15th-16th c.
0001	LMTE	jar	LSEV	1	37	1		15th-16th c.
0001	GSW3	mug	UPPL	2	12	1		L.15th-16th c.
0001	BORD			1	5	1		16th-18th c.
0001	SPEC			3	67	1		L.17th-18th c.
0001	GRE	mug?		1	10	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			2	22	2		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			2	19	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			3	33	3		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			1	24	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE	plate/skillet	EV	1	44	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	37	1		16th-18th c.
0001	GRE	bowl	COLL	1	81	1		16th-18th c.
0001	STAF	PMF		1	5	1		L.17th-18th c.
0001	REFW	platter		2	63	1		L.18th-20th c.
0001	REFW			1	2	1		L.18th-20th c.
0001	LPME	plantpot	COLL	1	8	1		18th-20th c.
0001	ESW	mug?		1	9	1	18	17th-19th c.

Notes: PMF – press-moulded flatware; COLL – collared; EV – everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; THEV – thickened everted; UPPL – upright plain.

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-264880

Project details

Project name	Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Long Melford, Ely House, Church Walk (LMD 263, TL 86505 46626) in order to mitigate the lack of monitoring of the foundations for a rear extension a short trench was excavated behind the new build area. While no archaeological features were revealed in the trench a moderate number of pottery sherds of late medieval to late Post medieval were recovered as stray finds as was a copper alloy belt plate of later medieval date all indicative of a house having occupied this site since the 15th century at least.
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2016 End: 14-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24867 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 263 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	278193 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/15/01565/FHA/JA - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUCKLE PLATE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD ELY HOUSE,

	CHURCH WALK
Postcode	CO10 9DN
Study area	40 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 86505 46626 52.086032084463 0.722468615979 52 05 09 N 000 43 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 24m
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	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ely House, Church Walk, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J

Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	8 November 2016