

**Richmond House, Hall Street,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/00671/FHA/AT

HER Ref: LMD 264

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(November 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9JL

Client: Mr N Hunt

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00671/FHA/AT

Development: Erection of rear extension and internal/external alterations

Date of fieldwork: 19 October, 2016

HER ref: LMD 264

Event ref: ESF 24868

LBS ref: 1033660 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-264886

Grid ref: TL 86312 45672

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Summary: Long Melford, Richmond House, Hall Street (LMD 264, TL 8631 4567) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension to a listed building of 17th century date in the main area of the Roman period settlement identified a shallow layer or small feature of this date at the base of one of the foundation trenches. However this trench was too deep and unstable to enter though 20 moderately large and unabraded pottery sherds of mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century AD date were recovered from the upcast spoil originating from the area of this layer/feature (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr N Hunt).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr N Peasland on behalf of his client Mr N Hunt 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/16/00671/FHA/AT. The requirements for site monitoring of ground works were set out in a Brief set by Ms F Minter 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 and internal and external alterations at Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford.

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 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. Richmond House is located in this southern, and more substantial, part of Long Melford on the western side of Hall Street which broadly runs along the line of the main Roman road that ran through the settlement on a northeast-southwest alignment. The building is a Grade II listed building described as being 'of probably 17th century date, re-fronted in the 18th century.' 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 Richmond House being at c30m OD and some 120m east of the Chad Brook, a tributary stream that feeds into the River Stour.

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 large Roman period settlement at Long Melford (HER LMD 172) close to an area where features and finds of this period have been recorded (HER LMD 028 & 181). In addition the site lies within the area defined as the medieval and early Post medieval settlement at Long Melford (HER LMD 183).

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site to supervise the mechanical excavation of the trench foundations using a medium sized 360 machine which was under archaeological observation at all times under dry and sunny conditions. The upcast spoil was examined visually and scanned with a metal detector though only the northern trench could be entered as the southern and western trenches were too deep and made unstable by a water pipe and drain that were severed during the excavation work. Finally the location of the trenches 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

(See also Fig. 2, Appendix I- Images & Appendix III- Context list)

3.1 The construction of the rear extension entailed the excavation of 24m of 600mm wide foundations trenches along its southern, western and northern sides (see Fig. 2). Close to the rear of Richmond House the upper part of the trenches comprised the concrete floor of a demolished small extension and block paving forming the access to the rear of the property. However the majority of the new rear extension is located on what was back-garden.

3.2 Therefore to the immediate rear of the house the exposed deposit profile comprised 200mm of concrete or block paving and sub-base over 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil above the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which proved to be orange sand with numerous flints. However as the northern and southern foundation trenches were opened it became clear that the subsoil depth increased considerably to the west of the house with 400mm of topsoil above 600mm to 700mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with 200mm to 300mm of a lower paler sandy subsoil in places giving rise to an overall trench depth of 500mm close to the house and 1200mm in the western trench. In addition a particularly deep area of deposit was revealed at the mid-point of the southern trench (see Fig. 2 & Appendix I) with an overall depth of 1400mm and it was from this area of the foundations that a moderate number of unabraded pottery sherds (0003) were recovered from the upcast spoil from the base of the trench. However, and as noted above, the southern trench could not be entered at this point to examine the deposits in more detail due to the depth and the saturation of parts of the subsoil as a water pipe and a drain were severed nearby. A smaller number of pottery sherds were recovered from the northern and western foundation trenches.

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 Stephen Benfield is included as Appendix IV below. To summarise the report all of the pottery sherds are of Roman date with 3 (0001, wt. 59g) from the spoil of the northern foundation trench and just one (0002, wt. 20g) from the western trench. The remaining 20 sherds (0003, wt. 478g) came from the southern trench with most being recovered from the spoil that came from the base of the trench around its mid-point. These 20 sherds are described as being of 'generally a good size and largely not abraded' and the likely date range is given as mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century AD. Overall the pottery assemblage from the site is typical for Roman Long Melford with no early or late Roman wares represented and no imports or fine wares.

5. Conclusion

5.1 That this site revealed evidence for Roman period activity is not surprising as it lies within the area defined as the settlement of this period (HER LMD 172). In

addition Roman period finds are recorded as having been found in the garden of the Post Office (HER LMD 028) , which at that time was Richmond House, and a ditch of this period was recorded to the west of the garden during a recent archaeological monitoring (HER LMD 181, source 1). However what is of note is that this monitoring recorded a depth of top and subsoil of 500mm while the central and western part of the new extension to Richmond House found this combined depth to be up to 1200mm. This difference in the depth of top and subsoil suggests that the original topography of this area did not slope down uniformly and gently from east to west towards the Chad Brook. It is also of note that 20 not abraded and quite large sherds were recovered from the upcast spoil from the central part of the southern foundation trench (0003) suggesting that a shallow feature or occupation layer was disturbed at the base of the trench. Unfortunately the unstable nature of the trench hindered further investigation.

5.2 Finally it can be concluded that while one possible feature or layer of Roman date was disturbed during the ground works for the new rear extension to Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford this was not a significant disturbance and there is no evidence that major archaeological deposits were exposed during the ground works.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their cooperation, to Maddie Newman for processing the find and to Stephen Benfield for his specialist finds report)

Source 1: Library of Unpublished Fieldwork Reports, York; Archaeology Data Service doi:10.5284/1035522)



Fig. 1: Site location
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

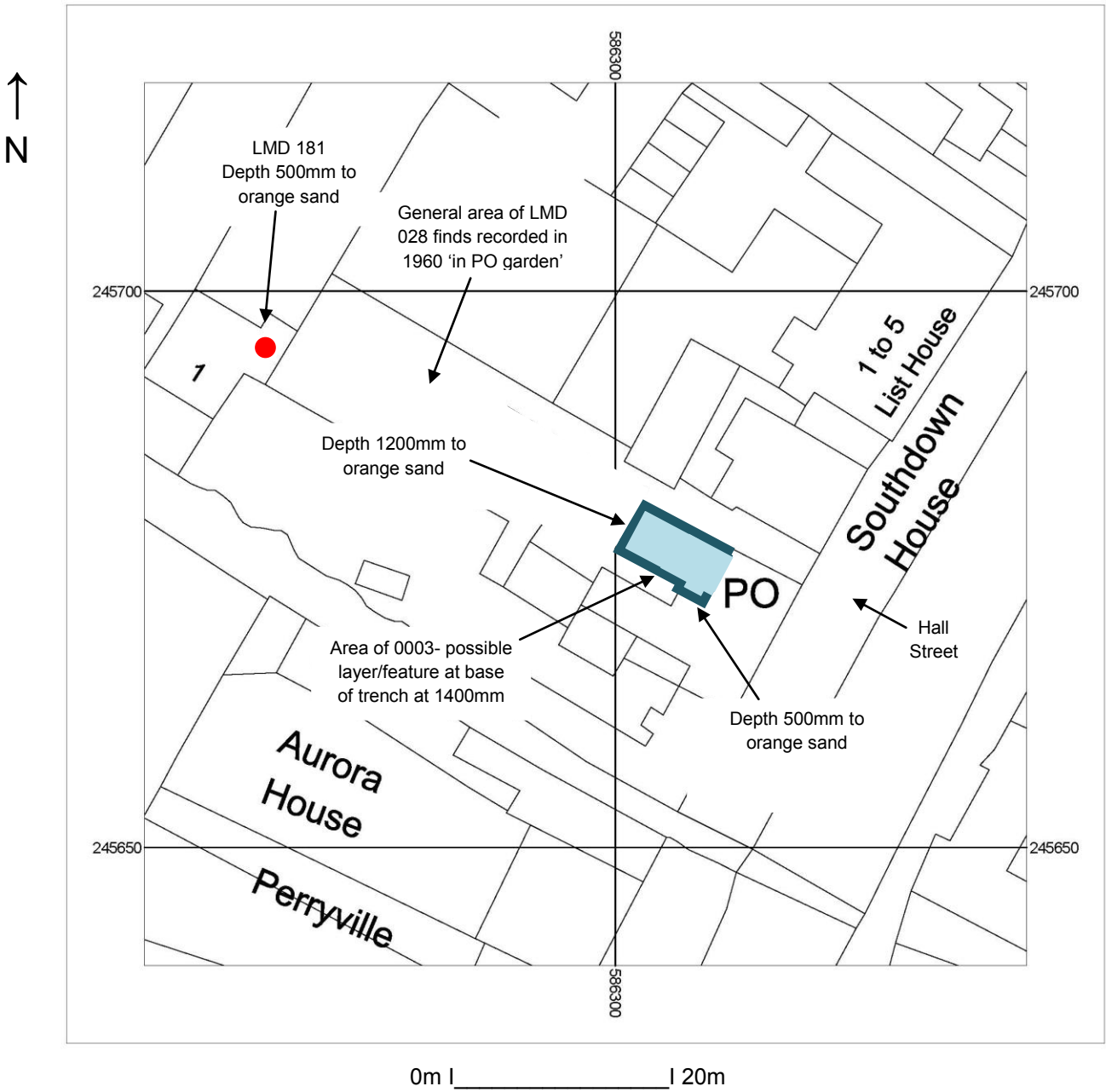


Fig. 2: Location of monitored extension area (Light blue- extension area, dark blue- trenches)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Northern trench from west



Western trench from north



Southern trench from east



Deposit profile at mid-point of southern trench



Deposit profile of western trench

**Richmond House, Hall Street,
Long Melford, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/00671/FUL/AT

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

Site details

Name: Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9JL

Client: Mr N Hunt

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00671/FUL/AT

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension and internal/external alterations

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

HER ref: LMD 172 & LMD 183 Long Melford Roman and medieval town

LBS ref: 1033660 (Grade II)

Grid ref: TL 86312 45672

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr N Peasland on behalf of his client Mr N Hunt has 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/16/00671/FUL/AT. 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 Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) 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 and internal and external alterations at Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford.

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 (Chartered 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 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. Richmond House is located in the southern, and more substantial, part of Long Melford on the western side of Hall Street which broadly runs along the line of the main Roman road that ran through the settlement on a northeast-southwest alignment. The building is a Grade II listed building described as being 'of probably 17th century date, refronted in the 18th century.'

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 Richmond House being at c30m OD and some 120m east of a stream that feeds into the River Stour.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record it is within the centre of the Roman settlement (LMD 172) close to an area where Roman features have previously been identified (LMD 028 & LMD 181). In addition the site lies at the heart of the medieval settlement of Long Melford (LMD 183). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological

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importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

3.2 The archaeological advice then confirms that 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.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the planned extension site lies in a location with high archaeological potential to contain evidence of Roman and later medieval and earlier Post medieval activity. 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 with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity of Roman and post-Roman date.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations. 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 and scan the upcast spoil with a metal detector. To inform the reporting on any positive archaeological results from the monitoring a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 100m of this site.

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

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palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litres 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. 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 to medium as Roman period burials have been revealed on various sites in the southern part of Long Melford but this is a small scale development).

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 4 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 of *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). 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 for the County HER, a pdf copy will also be sent to the 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.

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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.

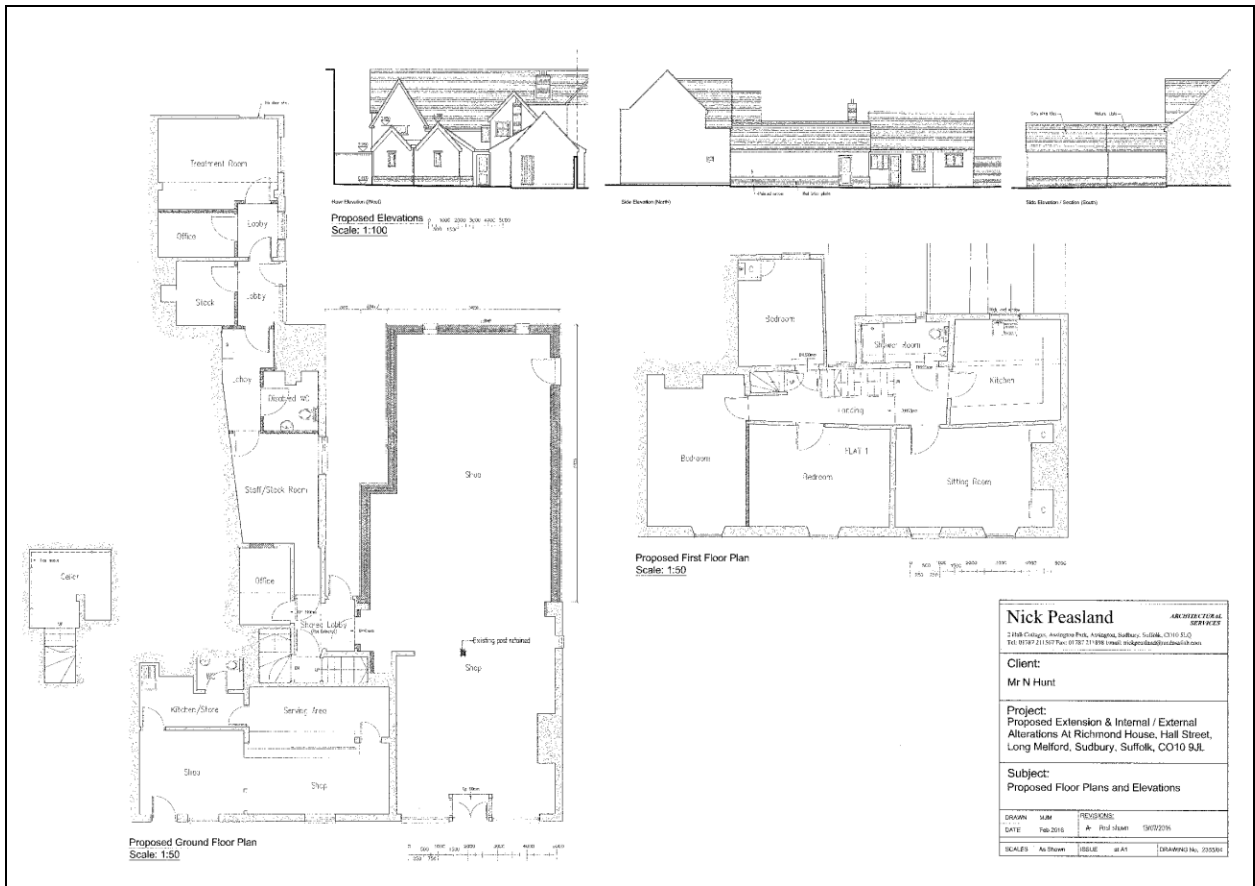
6.5 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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)
Roman period small finds	N Crummy
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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Proposed extension

Appendix III- Context list

Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford- monitoring of extension to rear
(Located on western side of main street to the north of Cock and Bell Lane)

HER: LMD 264

0001	Northern foundation trench, 600mm wide and 10m long, 600mm to rear of house going to 1200mm deep for main length, 400mm topsoil over 200mm to 800mm mid brown sandy subsoil, no features revealed. Natural glaciofluvial deposit orange sand with flints.	All finds U/S (3 sherds, 59g)
0002	Western foundation trench, 600mm wide, 5m long and 1300mm deep, 400mm topsoil over 900mm mid brown sandy subsoil, no features revealed, natural as above.	All finds U/S (1 sherd, 20g)
0003	Southern foundation trench, 600mm wide, 11m long and 500mm deep to rear of house going to 1400mm deep along mid part and 1200mm at western end. Concrete surface adjacent to house over 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil and from 4m behind house 400mm of topsoil over 1000mm mid brown sandy subsoil possibly with a shallow feature/occupation layer at the base of the trench in the central part and 800mm of subsoil at the western end, natural as above. Trench too deep and potentially unstable in central part to enter due to a broken pipe and drain making the deposits wet and unstable.	Larger group of RB pottery sherds mainly appearing to come from a probable shallow feature/layer at the base of the trench in its central part (20 sherds, 478g, date mid/late 2 nd to early 3 rd C)

Appendix IV- The Pottery

Pottery Report – Richmond House, Long Melford Suffolk, LMD 264
Stephen Benfield, Colchester Archaeological Trust, 7 November, 2016

Pottery

Roman pottery was recovered from three contexts: 0001, 0002 & 0003. In total there are 24 sherds together weighing 557g. The pottery from contexts 0001 & 0002 consists of just a few sherds. The pottery from context 0003 is a slightly larger group of twenty sherds. The pottery is listed and described by fabric for each context below. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk (Pakenham) Roman pottery fabric and form type series (unpublished). For a few pots where there is an equivalent Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) vessel form this has been also been quoted (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1950). The pottery fabrics recorded are listed in Table 1 below.

Fabric Code	Fabric name
BUF	Un sourced buff wares
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)
GX	Miscellaneous sandy greywares
RX	Miscellaneous un sourced oxidised wares
STOR	Storage jar fabrics

Table 1: Roman pottery fabrics

Context 0001 (northern foundation trench)

Roman, three sherds (59g).

Fabric BUF one sherd (49g) neck sherd from a short-necked flagon (early 2nd-late 2nd/early 3rd century). Fabric GX two sherds(10g) (Roman).

Context 0002 (western foundation trench)

Roman, Fabric GX one sherd (20g).

Context 0003 (southern foundation trench- possible layer/feature at base)

Roman twenty sherds (478g).

Fabric GMB four sherds (74g). Rim from a jar/bowl with everted, slightly flaring rim, sloping body and band(?) with burnished angled lines, Suffolk form 5.2 (late 1st-early 2nd/2nd century); base sherd and two other body sherds.

Fabric GMG six sherds (148g). Rim from a bowl and another from a small bowl/jar with girth groove, possibly both Suffolk form 5.4 (Cam 306) (mid/late 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century); pedestal foot base, possibly from similar bowl with small part of carination or groove surviving on the mid section; rim from a jar with broad grooves on sloping shoulder (late 1st-early 2nd/2nd century), two other body sherds.

Fabric GX seven sherds (120g). Body sherd from a lattice decorated jar, Suffolk form 3.11 (Cam 278) (early 2nd-early 3rd century); shoulder sherd from a large narrow-necked jar with low cordons defined by grooves, Suffolk form 2.1 (2nd-3rd century), rim from a small bowl; base sherd with a rounded edge probably from a jar bowl; base sherd from a jar with dragged temper; two other body sherds.

Fabric RX one sherd (10g). Upper body sherd in orange coloured sandy fabric (some coarse sand), rounded low cordons defined by grooves, burnished surface (not slipped), does not appear to be a late Hadham potteries product.

Fabric STOR two sherds (126 g). One large sand-tempered sherd, probably made/finished on a slow turning wheel or turn-table, rough sandy surface with vertical drag marks (1st/mid-late 1st century); second smaller sherd typically Roman (mid 1st-2nd/early 3rd century).

Discussion

All of the pottery can be dated to the Roman period, although the assemblage is quite small and making firm statements of discussion difficult.

The sherds are generally of a good size and not significantly abraded so that they are probably contemporary or reasonably contemporary with the contexts. Only a few sherds can be closely dated. A flagon rim from context 0001 can be dated to the 2nd century. Pottery from the larger group recovered from context 0003 includes sherds that could date to the mid/late 1st-early 2nd century, but a sherd from a lattice decorated jar (Fabric GX) and several sherds from bowls (Fabric GMG) indicate a mid-late 2nd or early 3rd century date for the context. Overall there is little or no pottery (pottery fabric) that suggests it is of early Roman (mid/mid-late 1st century) date, although one rough storage jar sherd (Fabric STOR) could be of broad 1st century date. Pottery that can be closely dated to the late Roman period (mid/late 3rd-4th century) is also absent from this small group. One sherd in an orange coloured fabric (Fabric RX) from context 0003 has some similarity to Late Roman Hadham oxidised ware, but is not slipped and the coarse sandy fabric is not typical of late Hadham products.

Imports and finewares are absent among the pottery, but in relation to Roman pottery from Long Melford generally this is likely to be simply a reflection of the small size of the assemblage. As is typical for many Suffolk assemblages there is a significant number of sherds with distinctly micaceous coarseware fabrics (Fabrics GMB & GMG). These are generally considered to be products of the Waveney Valley pottery industry (Moore, 1998, 60), although it can be noted that micaceous wares, frequently pale grey in colour similar to Fabric GMG, were possibly also produced at Colchester (*CAR 10*, Fabric WA, 418-217).

Refs:

CAR 10, Robin Symonds & Sue Wade, *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological report 10

Hawkes, C., & Hull, M., 1947, *Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL, 14

Hull, M., 1958, *Roman Colchester*, RRCSAL 20

Moore, I., 1988, *The archaeology of Roman Suffolk*

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-264886

Project details

Project name	Richmond House, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Long Melford, Richmond House ,Hall Street (LMD 264, TL 8631 4567) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension to a listed building of 17th century date in the main area of the Roman period settlement identified a shallow layer or small feature of this date at the base of one of the foundation trenches. However this trench was too deep and unstable to enter though 20 moderately large and unabraded pottery sherds of mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century AD date were recovered from the upcast spoil originating from the area of this layer/feature.
Project dates	Start: 19-10-2016 End: 19-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24868 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 264 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1033660 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00671/FUL/AT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD RICHMOND HOUSE, HALL STREET
Postcode	CO10 9JL

Study area	60 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 86312 45672 52.077529084141 0.719133644145 52 04 39 N 000 43 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29m Max: 30m
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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
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"
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1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016

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