Report 2618

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of the Acton Bull Lane Sewer Rising Main Replacement, Long Melford, Suffolk

LMD 191

Prepared for

Anglian Water Services Ltd
Thorpe Wood House
Thorpe Wood
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE3 6WT

Peter Eric Crawley AIfA

July 2011

www.nps.co.uk

PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	David Whitmore	
Draft Completed	Peter Crawley	30/06/2011
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	04/07/2011
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	15/07/2011
Signed Off	David Whitmore	15/07/2011
Issue 1		

NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150 **F** 01603 756190 **E** jayne.bown@nps.co.uk www.nau.org.uk

BAU 2618

Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

Location:	Long Melford
District:	Babergh District
Grid Ref.:	TL 855 459 to TM 876 458
HER No.:	LMD 191
OASIS Ref.:	105323
Client:	Anglian Water Services Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	21-23 June 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Anglian Water Services Ltd ahead of the construction of a replacement sewage main on arable land to the west of Long Melford, Suffolk. The archaeological works involved the excavation of six evaluation trenches each measuring 25m in length and 1.8m wide.

Only two of the trenches (Trenches 4 and 6) contained archaeological features.

Trench 6 at the western end of the easement contained a probable ditch of medieval date and a large assemblage of medieval pottery from the subsoil. The ditch was likely to be an old boundary ditch located at the edge of the medieval forerunner of School Lane. A sherd of Roman pottery, found within the ditch was likely to be residual.

A small pit of unknown date was observed within Trench 4.

Fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the machining of Trench 5.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed route of the replacement sewer main easement was approximately 900m in length and ran from the sewage works on School Lane to the A134 bypass, on the western side of Long Melford (Fig. 1). A 5% sample of the area covered by the easement was evaluated by trial trenching, which required six trenches to be excavated, each measuring 25m by 1.80m.

This work was undertaken by NPS Archaeology in response to an invitation by Anglian Water Services to provide a Project Design for the archaeological works. (Ref. NPS/BAU2618/DW). The work was conducted in accordance with guidance issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Ref. AnglianWater_BullLane2011 Sarah Poppy 27 May 2011).

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010)*. The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

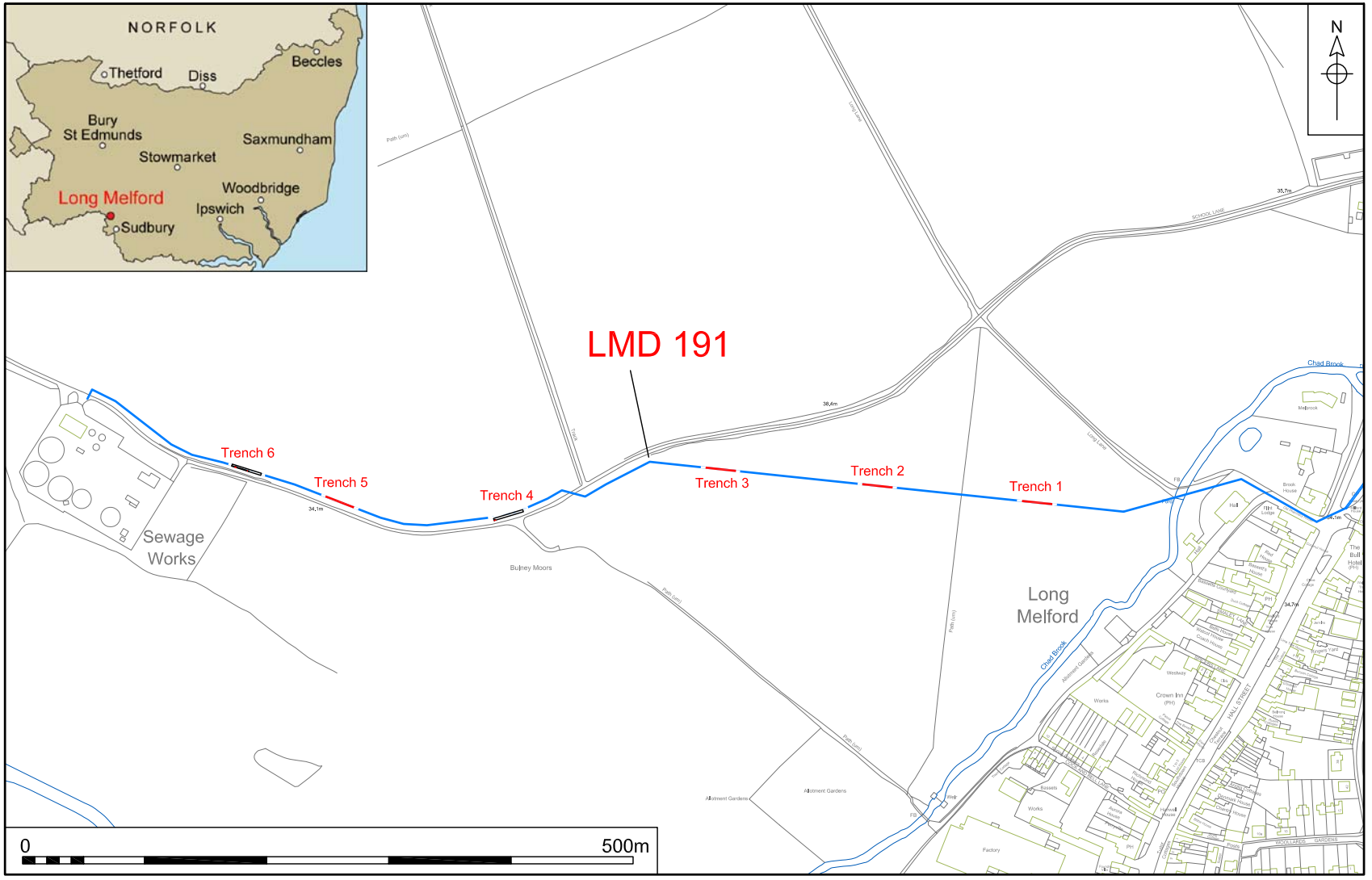

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (www.bgs.ac.uk). The route of the easement lay at the junction of two distinct geological zones; at the western side of the site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6) the superficial geology is described as Alluvium clay silt sand and gravel, whereas at the eastern end of the proposed easement (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) the superficial geology is described as River Terrace deposits – sand and gravel. There was a marked difference noted at either end of the easement.

The site was located in an area of low, gently rolling hills which had been heavily exploited by farming for arable crops.

The specific topsoil on the site was a reasonably dry and firm dark greyish brown fine sandy silt which was 0.30m thick on average.

A thick subsoil was present in Trenches 4, 5 and 6, which consisted of a very firm and desiccated (light brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt). This may have been partly caused by colluvial action as these trenches were situated towards the south end of a gently sloping field. The subsoil varied in depth between 0.70m thick in Trench 6 to 0.40m thick in Trench 4. There was no subsoil present in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, though here natural deposits had been partly mixed with the topsoil, presumably through ploughing.

The specific natural substratum for Trenches 4, 5 and 6 was a soft, slightly mottled (very light yellowish brown) slightly flinty, fine sandy silt. In Trench 4 this deposit was firmer and was more clay rich in composition. In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 the natural substratum was a firm pale orangey brown slightly clayey fine sand and gravel mixture.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the Historic Environment Record for Suffolk (SHER) was undertaken and the most relevant entries are reproduced below.

Long Melford is a settlement situated on a tributary of the River Stour.

Prehistoric to Roman

The site is situated in an area of Suffolk reasonably heavily exploited through the prehistoric period. For example the Historical Atlas of Suffolk locates several Neolithic oval enclosures within the parish. There also appears to have been considerable activity in the Bronze Age and several ring ditches are located just to the south and north of the easement route. Those to the south include LMD 001 a ring ditch with a *c.*30m diameter and LMD 059 an oval enclosure measuring *c.*50m x 25m which is located partly within ring ditch LMD 014 and which may represent a long barrow. LMD 014 itself is a ring ditch with a diameter of *c.*35m and a causeway on its north-west side. LMD 116 also represents a ring ditch of *c.*20m diameter with a possible causeway to the north-east. LMD 016 to the north of the

easement route represents a ring ditch or small circular enclosure with a diameter of *c.*40m and LMD 003 is another ring ditch measuring *c.*28m in diameter.

General finds from the area also suggest background activity in the prehistoric period. LMD Misc represents a find spot consisting of four socketed axes and one 'lump' of Bronze Age date. According to the Historical Atlas of Suffolk the area appears to have seen a reasonably amount of activity into the Iron Age and several Iron Age coins have been found in the parish.

Roman

In the Roman period Long Melford was classed as a small town which appeared to have been centred on where the modern village is located today. It is not feasible to reproduce all of the SHER entries here and the following are considered to be the most relevant. To the south of the site, behind the Old Country Club, LMD 027 represents an urned cremation. Roman pits of 1st- to 2nd-century date were found reasonably close to the current site in Cock and Bell Lane (LMD 028). Roman pits were also found at Hall Street and Peggs Yard (LMD 024). Around 90 pot sherds of mostly Roman date (LMD 166) were found at The Hayloft, Hall Street in 1994 to the south of the site.

Other find spots confirm the Roman presence in the area. A Roman bronze coin of Constantine I (LMD 026) was found in Hall Street. Burials have also been unearthed reasonably close to the site for example a cremation burial of Roman date (LMD 047) was located at Chantry House, Hall Street,. The burial of a Roman female (LMD 029) accompanied by artefacts (two bronze bracelets, a bronze ring, a jet ring, three amber beads, a bronze cylindrical mount, and fragments of a glass vessel along with coffin nails and two colour coated beaker bases) was found at Wollards Garden.

Saxon to Medieval

Perhaps surprisingly, relatively little is known about the Saxon period in Long Melford. Around 1050 Earl Alfric gave the manor of Long Melford to the Abbey of St Edmundsbury which was located at Bury St Edmunds (www.information-britain.co.uk/history).

By the time of the Domesday survey the manor (which belonged to the Abbey of St Edmundsbury) consisted of an estate of nearly 1500 acres. In the survey two watermills were recorded, 40 farm horses, 30 plough oxen, 300 sheep, 140 pigs, and 12 hives. Melford Hall was part of the same estate however Kentwell Hall was founded as part of another estate (http://www.longmelford.co.uk)

A weekly market and an annual fair were granted to the village in 1235. As was the case in many centres of population in 1348-9, plague badly affected the village though after that drop in population it went on to thrive. In 1381 the village became the local centre of 'The Peasants Revolt'. The local leaders, John Wrawe and Geoffrey Parfrey were originally from Sudbury a short distance to the south. A mob was raised which proceeded to the local villages of Liston and Cavendish where the house of an infamous moneylender was destroyed.

The village continued to prosper through the medieval period as a centre of the cloth weaving industry. In records for the year 1446, there were as many as 30 named weavers in Long Melford who produced 264 finished 'cloths' (each over 26 metres long and 1.6 metres wide) in that year.

The manor of Kentwell was owned by the Clopton family by 1400. John Clopton was charged with treason in 1461 but was released from prison and went on to rebuild the parish church of the Holy Trinity between 1467 and 1497 financially supported by the Martyn family of Melford Place.

At the time of the Dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, Melford Hall which was owned by the Abbott of Bury was seized for the crown. Thereafter it was rented out and later sold to Sir William Cordell, a lawyer who held many official positions under Henry VIII (and subsequently Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth I). He was responsible for the construction of Trinity Hospital in the village (http://www.longmelford.co.uk, http://www.onesuffolk.co.uk/Villageofthemonth/LongMelford.htm)

The SHER notes finds of medieval date in the vicinity of the site. In particular to the north-east of the easement route, an assortment of late medieval (and post-medieval) metalwork (LMD 067) was unearthed. The finds included a finial with open ring end, Nuremberg jettons, a bronze coin/token, a Charles I farthing, a tinned gaiter button, a pewter buckle, a bronze medallion of St Catherine and tokens of Thomas Hubbart (1655).

Post-medieval to Modern

Melford Hall was effectively sacked by Roundheads in the Civil War, though its Tudor style was renovated at a later date. The village ceased to be a focus for the weaving industry later into the modern period (http://www.information-britain.co.uk/history).

The SHER holds numerous entries for post –medieval activity close to the site.

Just to the east of the easement a building was recorded in ‘Dyehouse Fielde’ on the Israel Amyce map of 1580 (LMD 101). Similarly site LMD 100 marks the presence on the same map of a small water mill named ‘Hall Myll' situated on island made by Chad Brooke. The mill also appears on Kirby's map of 1736 and was demolished as late as 1959.

Episodes of watching brief monitoring within the village have uncovered post-medieval remains including at Walcot House (LMD 170) where a post-medieval brick wall and a sealed well of probable post-medieval date were found.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the proposed Anglian Water working easement be sample excavated through Trial Trenching. The area of the proposed easement was estimated to be around 900m in length with an unknown width.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Due to the drought conditions present in the east of England at the time of this evaluation the ground was very hard and dry, which made the JCB excavation difficult, especially in the deeper trenches (Trenches 5 and 6) (Plate 1).

Plate 1

The fields contained crops of well-developed barley and wheat and efforts were made to minimise unavoidable damage to the crop during fieldwork. Trenches 4, 5 and 6 were located adjacent to School Lane, which allowed the JCB to manoeuvre into position by using the road rather than the easement itself, thus avoiding traversing the field. For Trenches 1, 2 and 3, 'tram lines' between the crops were utilised so that the JCB could arrive at the position of each trench without needing to run across the crops along the route of proposed easement.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. There were no metal detected finds although during machining, pottery and worked flints were recovered from the subsoil within Trenches 5 and 6.

Environmental samples were taken from deposit [4] within possible ditch [3].

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The trenches were laid out using a GPS9000 Rover. Known heights were supplied by the device for either end of the trenches and these were used as temporary benchmarks during the course of the fieldwork.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in generally fine weather, although latterly when it did rain it was extremely heavy.

5.0 RESULTS

Six trenches were excavated along the line of the proposed route of the easement, all measuring 25m long by 1.80m wide.

Two of the trenches (Trenches 4 and 6) contained archaeological features and finds were also recovered from the subsoil in Trench 5.

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 contained no archaeological features or finds and the topsoil. No context numbers were assigned to deposits in these three trenches.

Trench 1

Plate 2. Trench 1, (after rain) looking west

Trench 1 was orientated roughly east to west. It was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.40m and contained no archaeological features (Fig. 1, Plate 2).

The topsoil was 0.30m thick and below this was a deposit measuring 0.10m towards the base of the trench where the topsoil had been mixed with the natural substratum, presumably through plough action.

Trench 2

Plate 3. Trench 2, looking east

Trench 2 was orientated roughly east to west. It was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.40m and contained no archaeological features or finds (Fig. 1, Plate 3).

The topsoil was 0.30m thick and below this, similar to Trench 1, was a deposit measuring 0.10m towards the base of the trench where the topsoil had been mixed with the natural substratum, presumably through plough action.

Trench 3

Plate 4. Trench 3, looking east)

Trench 3 was orientated roughly east to west and was located towards the centre of the easement. It was machine excavated to a depth of 0.40m and contained no archaeological features or finds (Fig. 1, Plate 4).

The deposits exposed in Trench 3 were very similar to those seen in Trenches 1 and 2 i.e. topsoil which was 0.30m thick and below it a deposit measuring 0.10m towards the base of the trench where the topsoil had been mixed with the natural substratum, presumably through plough action.

Trench 4

Plate 5. Trench 4, looking east

Trench 4 was orientated north-east to south-west and was located towards the centre of the proposed easement (Fig. 1, Plate 5). It was machined to an average depth of 0.70m.

The topsoil was 0.30m thick and there was a 0.40m thick subsoil.

One feature (pit [1]) was located in the south-west corner of this trench, extending beyond the trench edges (Fig. 2).

Pit [1] measured at least 1.50m long by 0.50m wide with a depth of 0.35m. The sides and base were rounded. The fill consisted of a firm mid brown slightly sandy clayey silt which contained occasional flints. No finds were present which might indicated a date for this feature, and the fill had probably built up through natural processes of deposition. However the pit was sealed by the subsoil which might indicate that it is of some age (Plate 6).

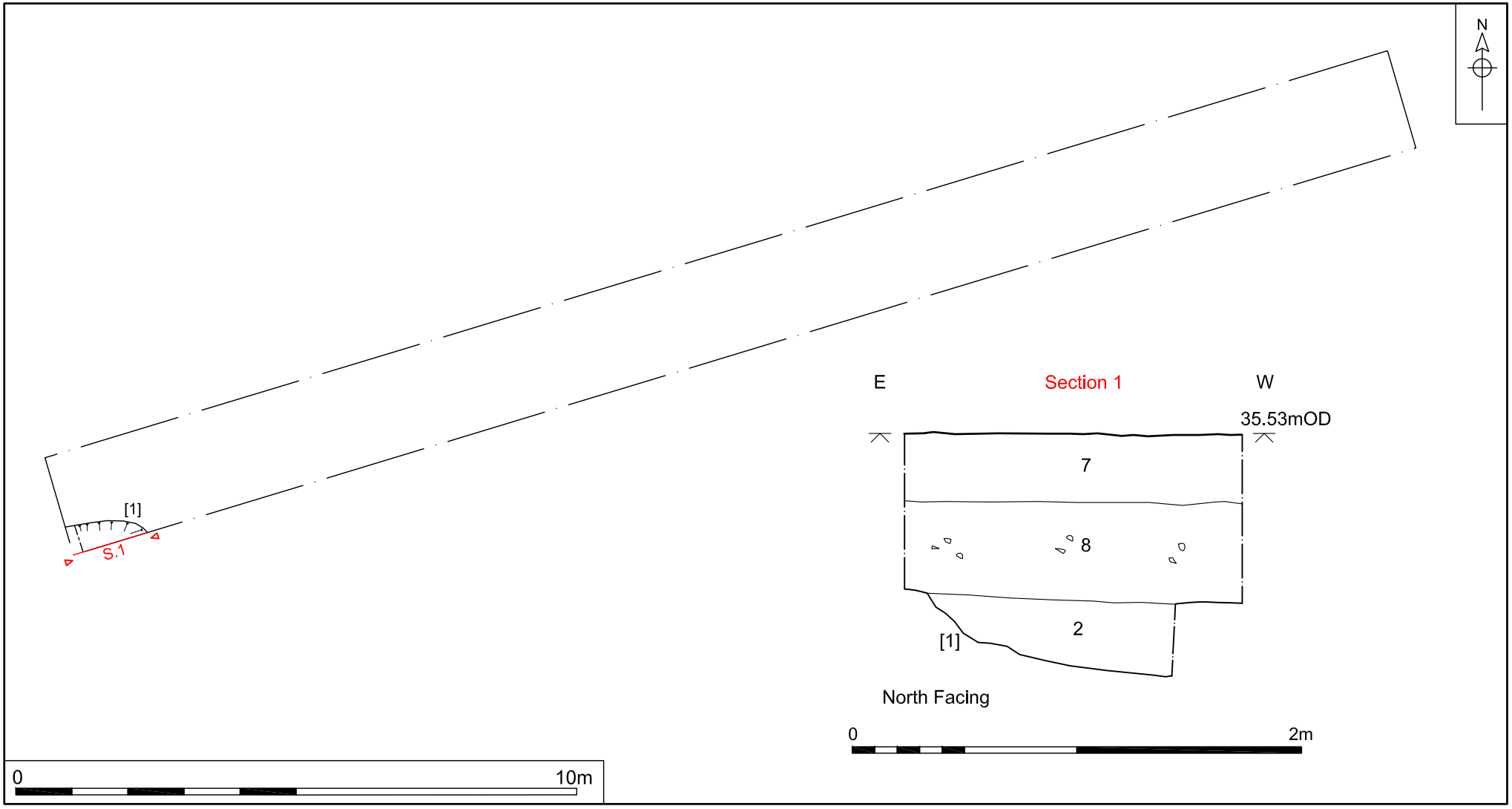

Figure 2. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

Plate 6. Trench 4, Pit [1], looking south

Trench 5

Plate 7. Trench 5, looking east)

Trench 5 was orientated roughly east to west. It was machine excavated to a depth of 0.70m and contained no archaeological features (Fig. 1, Plate 7).

The topsoil was 0.30m thick and there was a 0.40m thick subsoil.

Nine sherds of medieval pottery, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and three fragments of brick were recovered during machining from subsoil [14] in Trench 5.

Trench 6

Plate 8. Trench 6, looking east

Trench 6 was also orientated roughly east to west and was the westernmost of the six trenches (Fig. 1). It was machined to an average depth of 1.10m. The topsoil was 0.40m thick and there was a 0.70m thick subsoil (Plate 7).

Feature [3]=[5], a probable ditch was observed on the south side of the western half of Trench 6 (Fig. 3).

Probable ditch [3]=[5] measured at least 5.90m long and was at least 0.50m wide. The depth was 0.34m towards its western end reducing to 0.20m towards the eastern end. The feature appeared to terminate towards the east, halfway along the trench. During excavation the edges of the feature were observed to be diffuse and difficult to determine however it was concluded that its sides were generally rounded. The fill ([4]=[6]) was a soft light grey clayey silt and fine sand mixture with a very 'leached' appearance and was noted to be of similar consistency and only slightly darker and softer than the natural substratum here

A sample of the fill from the western slot dug through this feature (fill [4], Sample <1>) was submitted for environmental analysis.

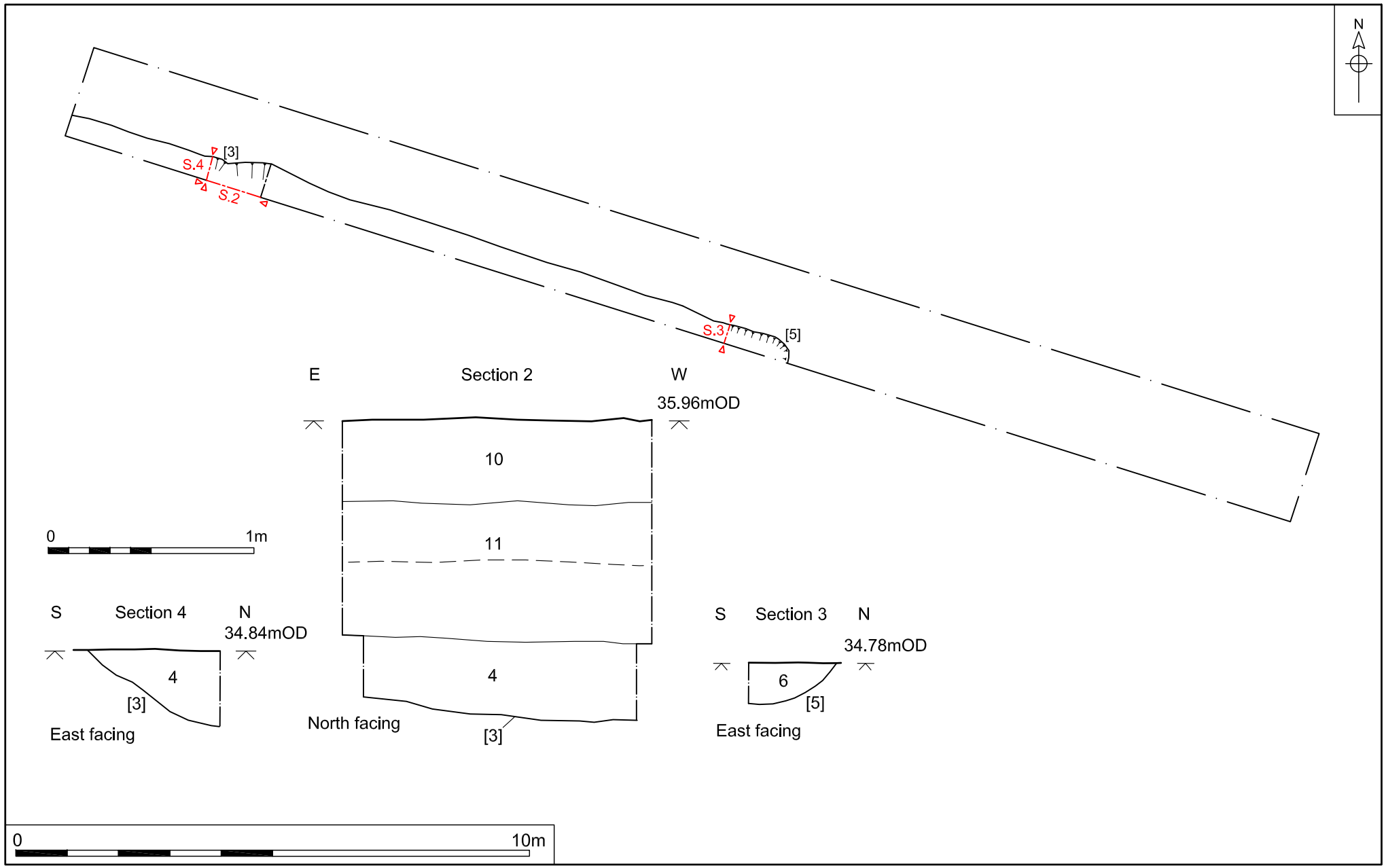

Figure 3. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

Plate 9. Trench 6, Ditch [3], looking south

Plate 10. Trench 6, Ditch [5] looking south

6.0 THE FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is described below ordered by material and period within this. See Appendix 2a for a full list of all finds in context order.

6.1 The Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Thirty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 255g were collected from four contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	eve	MNV
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	1	37		1
EMW Essex-type	EMWE	3.102	2	7		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	21	129	0.28	15
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCW G	3.21	2	6		1
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	1	3		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	5	14		2
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	3	28		2
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	3	18		1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	1	13		1
Total			39	255	0.28	26

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

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

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Roman

A single abraded sherd of a handmade greyware storage vessel was found in ditch fill [6].

6.1.3.2 Early medieval and medieval

The majority of pottery was of early to high medieval date. The medieval assemblage was dominated by coarsewares of probable local manufacture, although only two fabrics could be assigned a possible origin. There was a body sherd of Bury coarse sandy ware, a fabric which occurs at low rates on most sites

in Bury St Edmunds but has also recently been identified in Cambridgeshire and which may have been made in the Newmarket area. Five sherds from two vessels in Hedingham coarseware were also identified, and other coarsewares may be from Essex production sites (EMWE, ESOW). The majority of coarseware vessels were in fine to medium sandy reduced fabrics of uncertain origin. Identified vessel forms comprised two jars, a jug and a bowl. One jar had a thickened everted rim of Suffolk type, and the other was an Essex type E5 (dated to the late 13th to mid 14th centuries; Drury 1993). The jug was identified from a piece of its handle. The bowl, which was in a relatively gritty fabric with dark surfaces, had an everted rim and well-formed shoulder.

Glazed wares comprised three sherds from two Hedingham fineware jugs: two base fragments and a much abraded handle with copper green glaze. Three fragments of a base in Essex sandy orange ware appeared to have a single spot of clear glaze.

6.1.3.3 Post-medieval

One sherd of an unglazed redware vessel of probable post-medieval date was found in subsoil [14].

6.1.4 Pottery by context

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from subsoil contexts [11] and [14], in association with late or post-medieval ceramic building material. This suggests that much of the group was redeposited. Three sherds from ditch fill [4] were all early or high medieval body sherds, suggesting a 13th-century date. The single sherd from ditch fill [6] was the abraded Roman greyware which is also likely to be redeposited.

6.1.5 Discussion

Although relatively small, this is one of the largest assemblages of medieval date to have been excavated in Long Melford in recent times. Most excavations within the town itself have produced Roman evidence with little later material. It is therefore an important addition to the limited knowledge we have of pottery assemblages from towns in south Suffolk. Whilst there are some similarities to assemblages from rural sites such as Priory Farm, Preston St Mary (Anderson *et al* 2010), there are also noteworthy differences such as the presence of a 'Bury ware' sherd, which suggests direct contact with the town. However, the majority of fabrics are those which would be expected to occur on the Suffolk-Essex border, even if the exact sources are unknown.

The medieval assemblage has a broad fabric date range of 11th-15th century and may indicate activity spanning up to 400 years in the vicinity. There are certainly elements amongst the more closely datable forms which suggest that both 12th/13th-century and 13th/14th-century vessels are present.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Four fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 86g were collected from two contexts, both subsoil layers (Appendix 4). Table 2 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
11	ms	RT	1	60	corner frag with circular peg hole	lmed/pmed
14	fsc	UN	1	6	pale pink-buff fabric, poss fired clay, but edge piece so could be from a brick	?
14	fscp	LB?	2	20	abraded edge fragments	pmed?

Key: RT–plain roof tile; LB–late brick; UN-unidentified

Table 2. Ceramic Building Material catalogue

A fragment of plain roof tile was found in deposit [11] – this is in the typical medium sandy fabric of the Suffolk-Essex border with a 'sandwich' colouration in section. Roof tiles of this type were in use in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Three fragments from deposit [14] were all abraded and may be pieces of late brick, although they are in soft fabrics and could potentially be Roman.

6.3 The Flint

by Andrew Peachey

6.3.1 Introduction

Trial-trench investigations recovered a total of twelve fragments (266g) of struck flint (Appendix 5, Table 3), including sparse residual debitage from probable medieval ditch [3], with the remainder recovered as unstratified material from subsoil [12]. Despite the residual context of the material, the struck flint occurred in an un-patinated, fresh condition.

Implement/Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core	1	161
Debitage	11	105
Total	*12*	*266*

Table 3. Quantification of struck flint implement and flake types

6.3.2 Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

6.3.3 Commentary

The assemblage was entirely comprised of very dark grey (near black) raw flint with, where extant, a slightly pitted off-white cortex of varying thickness. These characteristics suggest the raw flint was sourced from relatively local secondary geological deposits of chalk-derived, clay-with-flints such as the Boulder Clay that underlies the Long Melford area.

The struck flint from subsoil [12] included a single, relatively large core (161g) that comprises a pebble from which two-striking platforms at right angles have been manufactured (Type B3). The core has not been exhausted and appears to have been discarded when the existing striking platforms were no longer viable. The flake scars on the core are closely comparable to the primary and un-corticated flakes also recovered from subsoil [3], although no re-fitting flakes could be identified. The debitage flakes are slightly irregular approaching blade-like, typically with a length of 40-60mm. The four tertiary flakes (12g) contained in ditch [3] fill [4] also conform to this pattern. These characteristics, notably the poorly-utilised pebble core and the relatively large suggest debitage flakes indicate the struck flint was produced between the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, probably during the later Neolithic period.

6.4 Lava

by Rebecca Sillwood

Two fragments of grey vesicular lava, weighing 121g, were recovered from subsoil [11]. The pieces fit together, and do not have any extant edges. It is likely that these pieces were once part of a quernstone, although it is not possible to date them.

7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Val Fryer

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Long Melford recorded a limited number of features of possible medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of possible medieval ditch [3] (fill [4]).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were also recorded within the assemblage.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry.

7.1.2 Results

The assemblage is extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and few plant remains are recorded. However, a single hexaploid-form wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain is present along with a small number of other cereals, which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are also recorded along with a piece of black porous material (probably a residue of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures), fragments of burnt or fired clay and a small piece of coal.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the composition of the assemblage, albeit somewhat limited, would appear to indicate that the remains are probably derived from a very low density of scattered or wind dispersed hearth waste, which was accidentally deposited within the ditch fill.

Although the current assemblage is extremely sparse, it does illustrate that a small number of well-preserved plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon at Long Melford. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is suggested that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20–40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The worked flints from Trench 6, including very small flakes, appear to suggest that flint working possibly during the later Neolithic or Bronze Age was undertaken in the vicinity of the western end of the easement. The nature of the flint confirms that it was from a relatively local secondary geological deposit of the type found in the area. The fact that the flint are concentrated around Trench 6 rather than being found further to the east suggests that this is not simply ‘background noise’ but more indicative of a site.

Long Melford is known to have had Roman origins and the lack of any finds or features of Roman date from the area of the route of the easement indicates that the Roman settlement did not extend into the evaluated area and was confined to the centre of modern Long Melford. The single sherd of Roman greyware pottery that was found was almost certainly residual.

The village of Long Melford was very prosperous in the medieval period due to the presence of cloth manufacturing and its prosperity is reflected in the size and grandeur of the parish church. The fact that the medieval pottery was found within Trench 6 at the furthest extent of the proposed easement from the medieval village may suggest that the pottery reached the site as waste material from a nearby farmstead rather than from the village itself. The reasonably large amount of pottery within the subsoil in Trenches 5 and 6 may have been initially deposited within the plough soil through manuring, only to have found its way down into the subsoil through colluvial action as the soil worked its way down the slope. The presence of soot on one of the sherds and the lack of abrasion suggests that the pottery was not deposited very far from its source.

The possible medieval ditch [3]=[5] in Trench 6 on the south side of the easement was parallel to School Lane and may represent a field boundary at the edge of a

medieval lane (the lane is slightly sunken at this point perhaps indicative of longevity of use). The diffuse edges of the ditch may indicate that it had been disturbed by growth of vegetation, and perhaps that there may originally have been a hedge here. The environmental sample taken from the ditch fill suggests that there may have been hearth waste within the fill, again perhaps suggesting that settlement may lie close by. The fragment of coal found within the fill suggests that there may have been some disturbance

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the Land Agent David Lacon, the landowners Colin Flux and William Hyde-Parker, and Craig Kellard and Tonderai Chakanyuka of Anglian Water for their help and interest in the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Sandrine Whitmore who also surveyed the trenches.

The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The pottery and CBM was reported on by Sue Anderson, the flint by Andrew Peachey and the lava by Rebecca Sillwood.

David Dobson produced the figures and report which was edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography

Anderson, S., Boulter, S., Fairclough, J., Martin, E., Sommers, M. and Thorpe, A.	2010	'Excavations on medieval and post-medieval sites at Priory Farm, Preston St Mary', Proc Suffolk Inst Archaeol Hist 42(2), 113–61
Andrefsky, W.	2005	*Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition)*. Cambridge University Press
Department for Communities and Local Government	2010	*Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment* TSO, Norwich.
Drury, P.J.	1993	'The later Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Rodwell, W. and Rodwell, K., *Rivenhall: Investigations of a Villa, Church and Village, 1950-1977, Vol. 2.* Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 4.2, CBA Res. Rep. 80
Dymond, D. and Martin, E.	1999	*An Historical Atlas for Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council, 3rd edition
Healy, F.	1988	*The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 39
MPRG	1998	A *Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
Stace, C.	1997	*New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/ Accessed 30.06.11

http://www.information-britain.co.uk/history Accessed 30.06.11

http://www.longmelford.co.uk Accessed 30.06.11

http://www.onesuffolk.co.uk/Villageofthemonth/LongMelford.htm Accessed 30.06.11

http://www.onesuffolk.co.uk/Villageofthemonth/LongMelford.htm Accessed 30.06.11

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench No.
1	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	Trench 4
2	Deposit		[1]	Fill of [1]	Unknown	Trench 4
3	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval?	Trench 6
4	Deposit		[3]	Fill of [3]	Medieval?	Trench 6
5	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval?	Trench 6
6	Deposit		[5]	Fill of [5]	Medieval?	Trench 6
7	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown	Trench 4
8	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	Trench 4
9	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	Trench 4
10	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown	Trench 6
11	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	Trench 6
12	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	Trench 6
13	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown	Trench 5
14	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	Trench 5
15	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	Trench 5

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Material	Total
Unknown	Pit	1
Medieval	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
4	Flint – Struck	4	12g	Late Neolithic
4	Pottery	3	16g	Medieval
6	Pottery	1	37g	Roman
11	Ceramic Building Material	1	60g	Med./Post-Med.
11	Flint – Struck	8	251g	Late Neolithic
11	Lava	2	121g	Unknown
11	Pottery	25	161g	Medieval
14	Ceramic Building Material	3	26g	Post-medieval
14	Pottery	9	28g	Medieval
14	Pottery	1	13g	Post-medieval

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Late Neolithic	Flint – struck	12
Roman	Pottery	1
Medieval	Pottery	37
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
Post-medieval	Pottery	1
Unknown	Lava	2

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
4	EMWE			1	5	11th-13th c.
4	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
6	RBGW	LSV		1	37	Roman
11	BCSW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
11	MCW			7	14	L.12th-14th c.
11	HCW			3	6	L.12th-13th c.
11	MCW			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
11	MCW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
11	HCW			1	7	L.12th-13th c.
11	MCW	JR	THEV	1	5	L.12th-14th c.
11	MCW	JG	UPTH	1	2	L.12th-14th c.
11	MCW	JR	FTEV	1	36	L.13th-M.14th c.
11	MCW	BL	EV	3	14	L.12th-14th c.
11	ESOW			3	18	L.12th-14th c.
11	HFW1			2	19	M.12th-M.13th c.
14	MCW			4	10	L.12th-14th c.
14	HCW			1	1	L.12th-13th c.
14	MCWG			2	6	L.11th-13th c?
14	EMWE			1	2	11th-13th c.
14	HFW1			1	9	M.12th-M.13th c.
14	PMRW			1	13	16th-18th c.

Notes:

Form: LSV–large storage vessel; Rim: UP–upright; TH–thickened; FT–flat-topped; EV–everted

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	peg	comments	date
11	ms	RT	1	60		R	corner frag with circular peg hole	lmed/pmed
14	fsc	UN	1	6	+		pale pink-buff fabric, poss fired clay, but edge piece so could be from a brick	?
14	fscp	LB?	2	20	+		abraded edge fragments	pmed?

Appendix 5: Flint

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Find/type	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	Comment
4	Ditch	4	12	Tertiary Flakes	\	\	Very dark grey	thin, off white	<50mm. Blade like
11	Subsoil	8	254	Core	\	na	Very dark grey	thin, off white	Type B2, 2 platforms at right angles, large flake scars comparable to debitage in subsoil, not a pre-prepared core but more a utilised pebble
				Primary flakes	\	\	Very dark grey	thick, off white	irregular
				Uncorticated Flakes	\	\	Very dark grey	\	<60mm in length, slightly irregular blade-like proportions, comparable to scars on core in subsoil

Appendix 6: Environmental Evidence (Plant Macrofossils)

Sample No.	**1**
Context No.	**4**
Plant macrofossils	
Triticum sp. (grain)	X
Cereal indet. (grains	X
Charcoal	x
Other remains	
Black porous material	X
Burnt/fired clay	X
Mineralised soil concretions	X
Small coal frag	X
Sample volume (litres	**8**
Volume of flot (litres	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**

Key to Table:

x = 1–10 specimens

Appendix 7: Archaeological Specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation and Continuous Archaeological Recording

ANGLIAN WATER LONG MELFORD, RISING MAIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 A replacement rising main pipeline has been proposed by Anglian Water in the parish of Long Melford between TL 855 459 and TL 876 458, measuring 2.2km in length. (**Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service has advised Anglian Water that there is a need for a programme of archaeological investigation during development, in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3), to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

1.3 The pipeline measures 2.2km in length and is located at *c.*30-35m OD. For the western part of the route between the sewage works and Bull Lane (labelled B-C on the plan supplied by Anglian Water), the pipeline crosses agricultural land, while for the remainder of the route where the pipeline follows Bull Lane (A-C on plan), it will be installed in an open cut trench within the road or verge.

1.4 The eastern part of the route is located adjacent to an undated cropmark enclosure (ACT 024), whilst the central area crosses the northern extent of the medieval town of Long Melford, and the western part of the route passes to the north of a group of cropmark ring ditches (LMD 001, LMD 014 and LMD 002). There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by development in this area, and the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the stretch following Bull Lane (A-C on plan) can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (see Sections 2-4).

1.6 The following archaeological evaluation work is required for the 830m stretch of pipeline crossing open fields between the sewage treatment works (TL 8551 4594) and Chad Brook (TL 8632 4591) (see sections 5-6):

- Linear trenched evaluation (a 5% sample of the easement area to be stripped, which is to be 6m width).

1.7 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at http://www.eaareports.org.uk/).

1.10 The archaeological work must not commence until SCCAS/CT has approved the WSI. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment and final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Anglian Water that the scheme has been adequately fulfilled.

1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites etc., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording (Bull Lane section)

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current proposal.

2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of an open cut trench to take the replacement mains pipe along Bull Lane, and excavation of reception pits associated with direct drilling of the pipe under the Chad Brook. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring (Bull Lane section)

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification for Monitoring (Bull Lane section)

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.

4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation (sewage treatment works to Bull Lane)

5.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

5.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

5.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

5.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

5.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

5.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

6. Specification for Trenched Evaluation (sewage treatment works to Bull Lane)

6.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the proposed easement, which is 250m^2. These shall be positioned to sample the full length of the easement. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 140.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

6.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

6.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

6.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a

machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

6.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

6.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

6.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

6.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

6.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

6.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

6.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

6.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

6.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

6.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

6.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

7. General Management

7.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

7.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

7.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

7.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

7.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

7.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

8. Report Requirements

8.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

8.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

8.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

8.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

8.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

8.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

8.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

8.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

8.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

8.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

8.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

8.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

8.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

8.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.

8.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8.16 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

8.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

8.18 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

8.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Sarah Poppy

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 741226
Email: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 27 May 2011 Reference: / AnglianWater_BullLane2011

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

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