Report 2798b

nps archaeology

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at the Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main, Long Melford, Suffolk

LMD194

Prepared for
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Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

Location:	Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main, Long Melford, Suffolk
District:	Babergh
Grid Ref.:	TL 870 479 – TL 860 469
HER No.:	LMD194
Historic Park	1001169
OASIS Ref.:	159568
Client:	Anglian Water Services Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	23 January – 7 February 2013

Summary

An archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation took place during groundworks associated with the installation of the Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main through the historic landscaped parkland attached to Kentwell Hall.

A group of ditches dating from the Mid-Late Iron Age to the mid 2nd century AD was discovered. These features contained a relatively high proportion of artefacts, suggesting intensive manuring of arable fields and a farming settlement in the immediate area. This arable land use did not appear to last beyond the mid 2nd century. However elements of the Roman field system (boundaries) appear to be still evident in the modern landscape suggesting that after the mid 2nd century the land use reverted to stock rearing until the post-medieval period.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The installation of a replacement water main from Long Melford to Bull Lane required that an archaeological evaluation be conducted prior to works to assess the archaeological potential along the route. As a result of this a watching brief took place during groundworks and one specific area was identified as having significant remains and thus required archaeological excavation.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Suffolk County Council and Anglian Water Services Limited and a Brief issued Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Sarah Poppy 23 June 2011). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU2798b/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water Services Limited.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

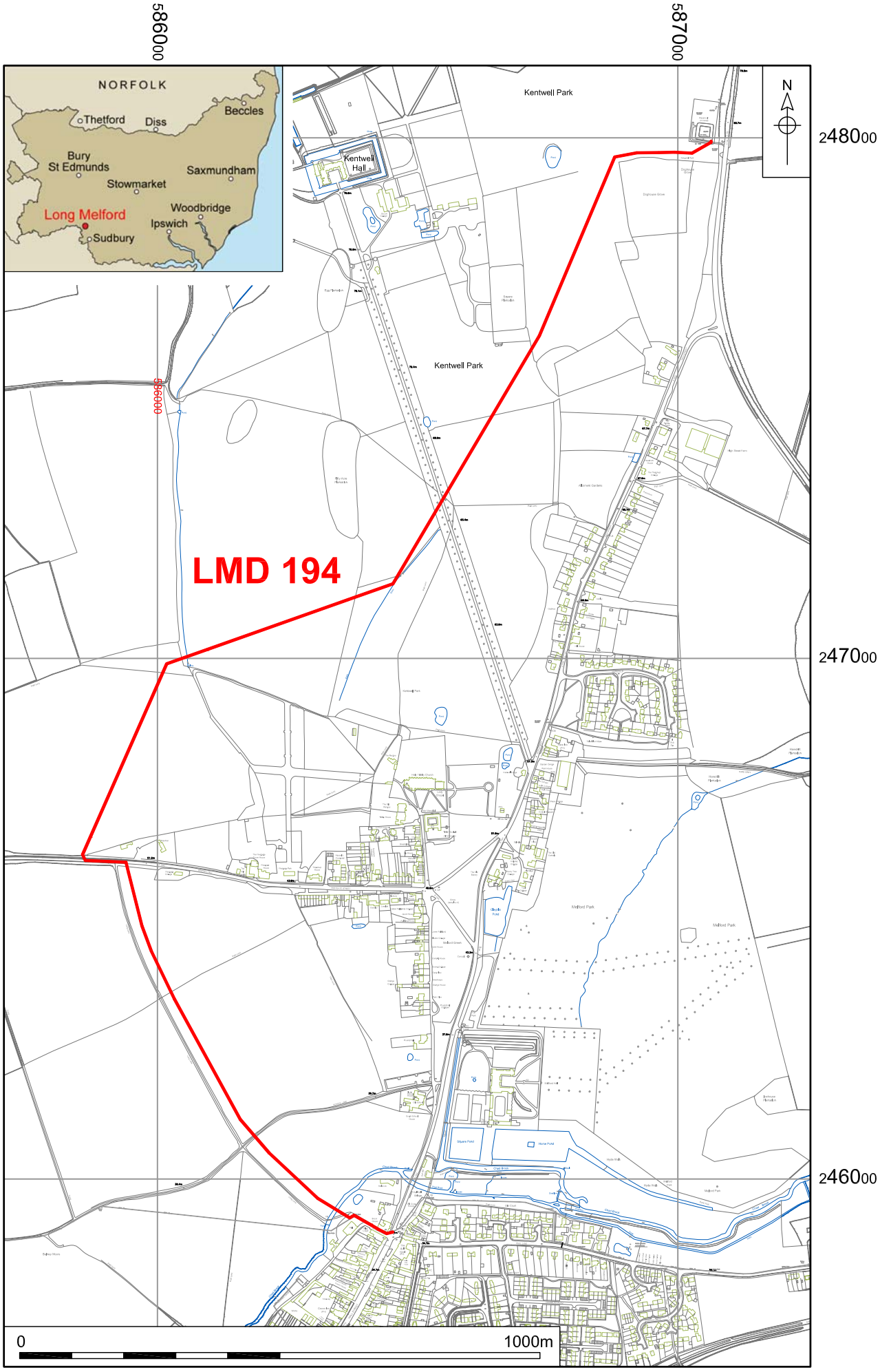

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Long Melford is a large village in west Suffolk, much of which is located along approximately 2km of the former main road through the village and which follows the valley of the River Stour (the A134 Bury Road now bypasses it). Long Melford is a historic settlement containing over 200 Grade II listed buildings, four Grade I listed buildings, three Scheduled Monuments and three listed parks and gardens (Sillwood 2012).

The bedrock geology in the area of the pipeline route is mostly boulder clay overlying sands and gravels and chalk at depth. The superficial geology includes diamicton (Lowestoft formation), river terrace deposits and alluvium (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and historic mapping sources were consulted during the preparation of a Desk-Based Assessment for the scheme (Sillwood 2012). The relevant findings are mentioned below.

Two possible Bronze Age burial mounds are present at the southern end of the pipe route, just north of the Chad Brook (SHER LMD003 and LMD016) together with a hoard of Bronze Age axes close by.

A large Roman settlement has been defined from finds evidence around the core of the modern village of Long Melford (SHER LMD172), at the very southern end of the pipe route. To the north of the settlement, on the northern side of the Chad Brook, a 1st-century Roman coin has been found by metal detecting.

The medieval town of Long Melford appears to have its origins around Melford Green, north of the Chad Brook, where the parish church is located. That part of the town, south of the river, and associated with a wide high street/market place (Hall Street) may be a later addition, perhaps connected with the ownership of the adjacent Long Melford Hall (by the Abbots of St Edmunds). However there appears to be very little evidence of planning of the settlement plots fronting onto Hall Street. In a lot of medieval planned towns the first burgage plots were normally laid out with a width of one chain (22 yards). This measurement is not in evidence along Hall Street.

Long Melford Hall (SHER LMD058) is a Grade I listed hall built in 1559 (English Heritage Building ID: 278165) on the site of an earlier moated hall. Before the dissolution it was owned by the Abbots of St Edmund.

Kentwell Hall (SHER LMD077) is a Grade I listed 16th-century building (English Heritage Building ID: 278292) that appears to have begun as a medieval manor held by the Clopton family from the early 14th century through to the early 17th century. The present hall was built in the mid 16th century; it is built of red brick and is moated.

The watching brief and excavation crossed the grounds of Kentwell Hall, a Grade II* park registered within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest (Register No. 1001169).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this excavation and watching brief was to record remains encountered along the route of the pipeline.

The Brief required that a watching brief should take place on the directional drilling pits and easement excavated through the parkland belonging to Kentwell Hall. During this monitoring a small group of Roman remains were discovered to the south-east of Kentwell Hall and as a result a small excavation took place in this area.

The stripping of the excavation area was carried out by a large tracked 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were taken from five deposits during the excavation phase (Samples <1>-<5>).

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 excavation area was located using a Leica GPS 900.

The directional drill pits were located using a Garmin Etrex hand-held GPS.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine, if cold weather.

5.0 RESULTS

The results of the watching brief and the excavation are presented below.

5.1 Watching brief

The excavation of four directional drill pits (Drill Pits 1-4) located along the pipeline route that crosses the avenue leading to Kentwell Hall (Fig. 2) was monitored on 23 January 2013. Each drill pit measured roughly 3.00m long, 1.60m wide and 1.20m deep.

Drill Pit 1

Drill Pit 1 was located at 586498, 247228 (accuracy 15.00m). It was 2.70m long, 1.60m wide and 1.20m deep.

The stratigraphy consisted of natural geology at a depth of 0.95m below ground level (bgl), subsoil ([52]) at a depth between 0.35m and 0.95m bgl and topsoil ([51]) between 0.00m and 0.35m bgl. This deposit produced a Neolithic to Bronze Age flint waste flake.

Drill Pit 2

Drill Pit 2 was located at 586531, 247292 (accuracy 10.0m). It was 2.70m long, 1.55m wide and 1.20m deep.

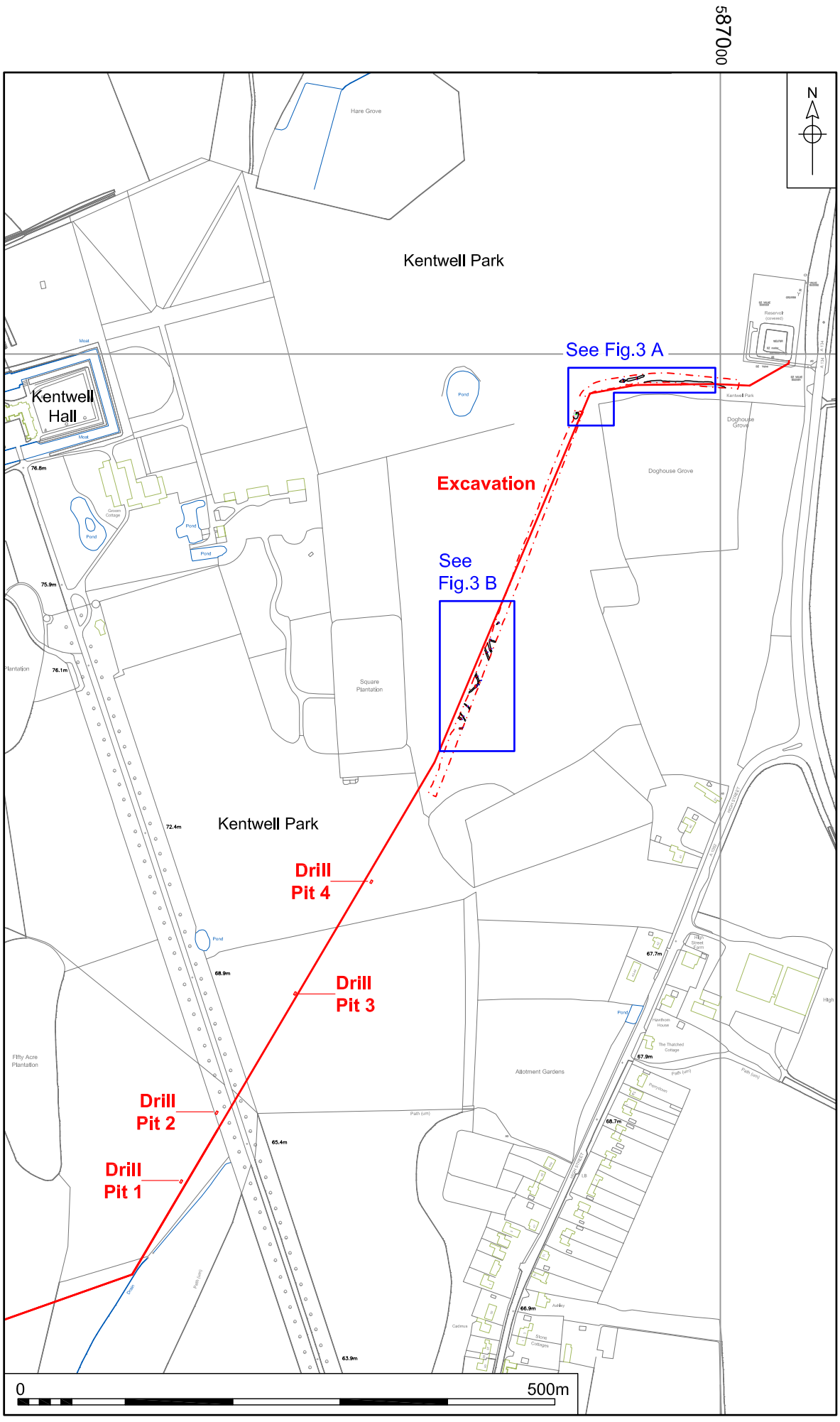

Figure 2. Location of Excavation area and Drill Pits.
Scale 1:5000

The stratigraphy consisted of natural geology at a depth of 0.95m bgl, subsoil [54] at a depth between 0.35m and 0.95m bgl and topsoil [53] between 0.00m and 0.35m bgl. This deposit produced a post-medieval horseshoe.

Drill Pit 3

Drill Pit 3 was located at 586604, 247403 (accuracy 9.00m). It was 3.10m long, 1.60m wide and 1.20m deep.

Natural geology was reached at a depth of 0.60m bgl, subsoil [56] between 0.30m and 0.60m bgl and topsoil [55] between 0.00m and 0.30m bgl. A sherd of 16th/18th-century pottery and fragments of ?post-medieval roof tile were retrieved.

Drill Pit 4

Drill Pit 4 was located at 586675, 247507 (accuracy 8.00m). It was 3.00m long, 1.55m wide and 1.20m deep.

The stratigraphy consisted of natural geology at a depth of 0.50m bgl, subsoil [58] between 0.35m and 0.50m bgl and topsoil [57] between 0.00m and 0.35m bgl.

Plate 1. Drill Pit 1

Easement Strip

The easement strip in the field to the north-east of the drill pits was monitored. A dense area of archaeological features was observed in the south-eastern 200m of the easement (Area 3B, Fig. 2) and machine stripping ceased at this point. After consultation with Sarah Poppy of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team it was determined that this area should be re-designated as an archaeological excavation. Hence the remainder of the easement was stripped to archaeological standards and exposed features excavated and recorded.

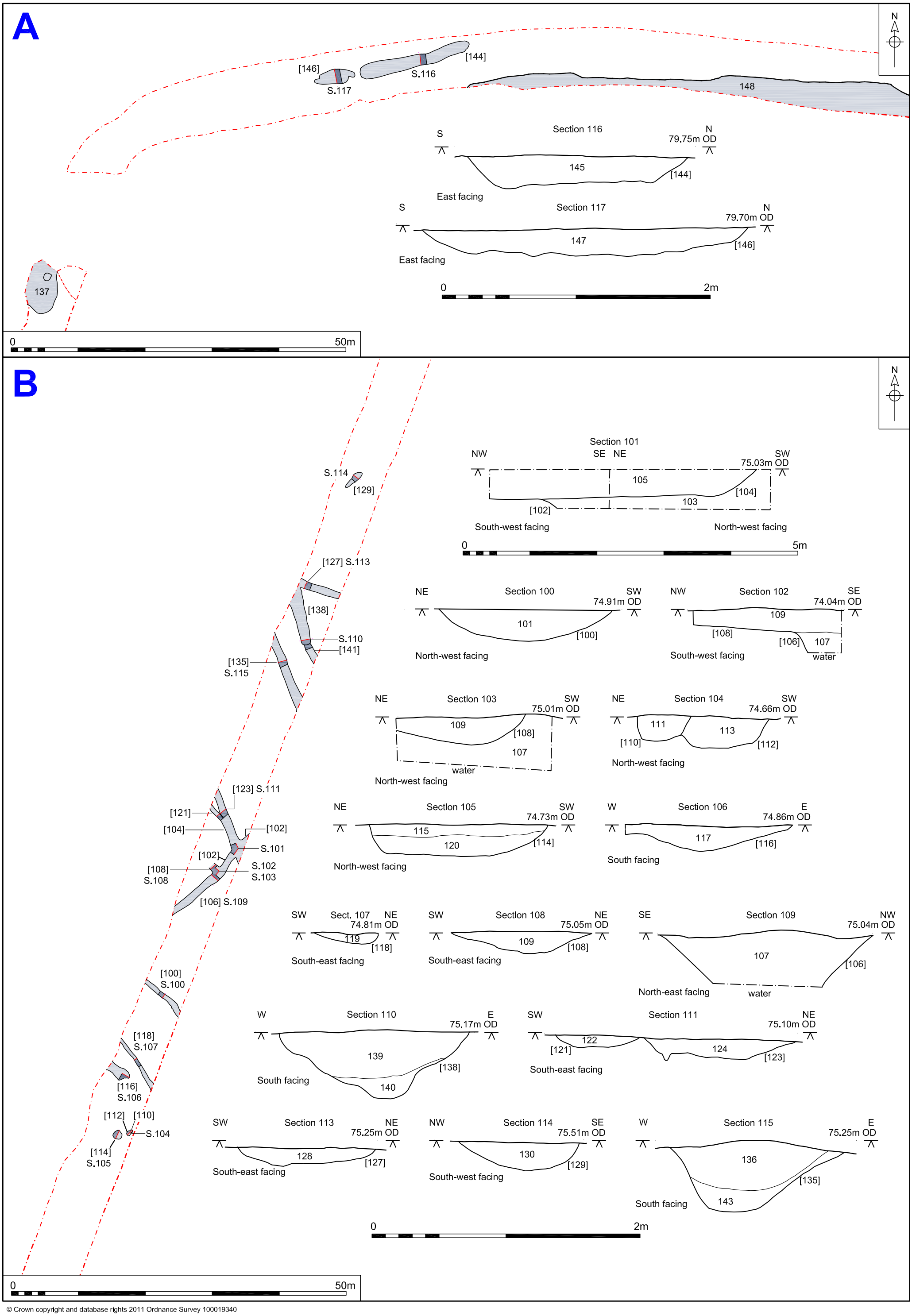

Figure 3. Plan of all features, scale 1:500. Sections at 1:50 and 1:25

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The area was subject to illegal metal detecting overnight and detectorists also forced their way onto site whilst the archaeological work was being undertaken. The finds that were taken by these individuals were eventually declared to the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer.

5.2 Excavation

Excavation along part of the route's easement through Kentwell Park was undertaken with features appearing in two areas (see Figure 2 for the locations of these areas and Figures 3A and 3B for detail).

It has been possible to apply limited phasing to some of the features and the results are presented below. The two linear features recorded in 3A may actually represent wheel ruts and be of relatively modern date. A complex of linear features was recorded in area 3B.

5.2.1 Area 3A

5.2.1.1 Undated

Feature [144] was aligned east to west and was 16.9m long, 1.65m wide and 0.25m deep with a flat base and shallowly sloping sides (Fig. 3 Section 116). Its fill (145) was a dark brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel and sparse chalk flecks.

Feature [146] was aligned east to west and was 6.14m long, 2.40m wide and 0.20m deep, with a flat base and moderately sloping sides (Fig. 3 Section 117, Plate 2). Its fill ([147]) was a dark brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel and contained two fragments of Roman roof tile and an iron nail. The dating of this feature is suspect, as, together with [144], it could merely be a tractor rut

Plate 2: Feature [146], facing west

Layer [148] was a layer of flint gravel and coarse orange sand 0.03-0.04m deep thought to be a possible road or track surface (most likely fairly modern in date).

Just to the south of Area 3A was layer [137]. This deposit was 0.05m in depth and spread over an area of *c*.5.00 x 5.00 m. It consisted of compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and fragments of fired clay very similar to fragments found in the Roman features to the south-west. Possibly associated with this layer was a bronze axe that was stolen by metal detectorists who illegally entered the site.

5.2.2 Area 3B

5.2.2.1 Phase 1 (Mid to Late Iron Age)

There was one feature dated to this phase, a south-west to north-east aligned ditch [102]/[106] and a possible ditch terminus [116].

Ditch [102]/[106] was 1.60m wide with moderately sloping sides; the base of ditch was not exposed due to the high water table present during the excavation (Figure 3 Sections 101 and 109). Its fill ([103]/[107]) was a mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk and flint gravel. Three sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments of unidentifiable mammal bone were collected from the fill. This ditch was cut by two Phase 2 ditches (ditch [108] and ditch [104]). Ditch [108] terminates where it meets ditch [102]/[106], suggesting that ditch [102]/[106] was still functioning as a boundary during Phase 2. An environmental sample taken from the fill of this ditch (Sample <2> from deposit [107] produced very little evidence but cereal grains were represented).

5.2.2.2 Phase 2 (Mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD)

Most of the archaeological features within the excavation area have been assigned to this phase. The following descriptions of the features begin at the south-western end of the excavation area and follow the easement route north-eastwards (Fig. 3).

Pit [114] was sub-circular in shape, 1.32m long, 1.34m wide and 0.23m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 3 Section 105). Its primary fill ([120]) was pale brown silty clay with lenses of chalky sand. Its upper fill ([115]) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with sparse flint gravel and containing eight sherds of late 1st- to mid 2nd-century AD pottery and a couple of fragments of unidentifiable animal bone. The presence of primary fill [120] suggests that this feature may have remained open after its excavation, before being backfilled at a later date. It may have been a small quarry pit dug to extract the natural clay.

Pit [112] was located just to the north-east of pit [114] and was oval in shape; it was 0.65m wide, in excess of 0.73m long and 0.23m deep (Fig. 3 Section 104) It had a dished base and steep sides. Its fill ([113]) was mid greyish brown clayey silt with sparse flint gravel and sparse lumps of natural clay, suggesting that the deposit was a backfill. It also contained two sherds of 1st- to early or mid 2nd-century pottery and one fragment of animal bone. This feature was cut by small pit [110] which was undated (Fig. 3 Section 104).

Ditch [118] was aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep with a rounded base and irregular sides (Fig. 3 Section 107). Its fill

([119]) was mid brown clayey silt with occasional fine flint gravel. It contained one sherd of early 2nd-century pottery, a fragment of animal bone and a fragment of what was possibly a triangular Iron Age pattern loom weight. An environmental sample from fill [119] (Sample<1>) produced grains of spelt (an early form of wheat).

Ditch [108] was aligned north-west to south-east and terminated at its south-eastern end where it met Phase 1 ditch [102]/[106] (Fig. 3 Sections 102 and 108). It was 1.05m wide and 0.18m deep with a rounded base and gently sloping sides. Its fill ([109]) was a mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk lumps and flint pebbles. It contained 13 sherds of mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century AD pottery, seven fragments of animal bone and a fragment of burnt clay. An environmental sample taken from fill [109] (Sample <3>) produced grains of spelt.

Ditch [104] was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It cut Phase 1 ditch [102]/[106] and forked into two linear features (gully [121] and ditch [123]) at its north-western end (Fig. 3). Ditch [104] was 1.33m wide and 0.22m deep with a flat base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 3 Sections 101). Its fill ([105]) was dark brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel containing one sherd of 1st- to early or mid 2nd-century AD pottery, a fragment of Roman roof tile and a fragment of animal bone. It is possible ditch [104] is the same feature as undated ditch [123] and that [123] represents the continuation of the feature north-westwards.

Ditch [135] was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was 1.30m wide and 0.53m deep with a flattish base, a steep western side (probably the side with a corresponding bank) and a moderately sloping east side (Fig. 3 Section 115). Its primary fill ([143]) was mid brownish orange sandy clay with frequent flint gravel. The upper fill ([136]) was mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent flint gravel and charcoal flecks. It contained 30 sherds of mid 1st-century pottery, a possible iron nail and fragments of fired clay and animal bone as well as marine mollusc shell. An environmental sample taken from fill [136] (Sample <4>) produced grains of spelt. This ditch was parallel with ditch [138] some 3.0m to its north-east.

Ditch [138] was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east with a terminus at its south-south-eastern end. It was irregular in profile, with a rounded base (Fig. 3 Section 110, Plate 3). It was parallel with ditch [135], located 3.0m to its south-west and cut the terminus of undated feature [141]. Its primary fill ([140]) was pale brown clayey silt with occasional flint gravel and redeposited natural orange sand. Its upper fill ([139]) was mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal. It contained six sherds of mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century pottery, as well as animal bone, burnt clay and marine mollusc shell.

Ditch [127] was on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, quite different to any of the other ditches, and was 1.03m wide and 0.15m deep with a flat base and steep sides (Fig. 3 Section 113). Its fill ([128]) was mid orangey grey sandy clay with frequent flint gravel. An environmental sample taken from fill [119] (Sample <5>) produced spelt grains.

Plate 3. Ditch [138], facing north-north-west

5.2.2.3 Undated

Pit [110] was subcircular in shape, with a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.19m. It had a slightly curved base and steep sides. Its fill ([111]) was mid greyish brown clayey silt with sparse flint gravel. Pit [110] cut Phase 2 pit [112] (Fig 3. Section 104).

Gully [100] was aligned north-west to south-east with a flared rounded base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 3 Section 101). Its fill ([101]) was dark brown sandy clay with frequent flint gravel.

Feature [116] appeared to be the south-eastern terminus of a south-east to north-west aligned ditch, but due to the short length visible and its shallow depth and irregular plan this interpretation is uncertain. The feature was up to 1.57m wide and up to 0.20m deep with a slightly rounded base and shallowly sloping sides (Figure 3 Section 106). Its fill ([117]) was pale brown clayey silt with sparse fine flint gravel. It contained only one artefact, a Mesolithic-Neolithic flint side scraper. The dating and interpretation of this feature must remain uncertain. It is more likely to be a later naturally-derived feature, perhaps the result of the wet ground condition of this area, rather than a ditch terminus.

Gully [121] was aligned north-west to south-east and joined ditch [104] (and formed a fork with ditch [123]). It was 0.24m wide and 0.10m deep with a flattish base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 3 Section 111). It contained fill [122], mid grey brown slightly sandy clay with frequent flint gravel. Any relationship with ditch [104] and ditch [123] was not established.

Ditch [123] was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and ran into/joined ditch [104], forming a fork with gully [121]. It measured 1.13m wide and 0.16m

deep with an irregular base, a steeply sloping south-west side and a gently sloping north-east side (Fig. 3 Section 111) suggesting that any associated bank would have been on the west side. Its fill ([124]) was mid orange-brown clay containing frequent flint gravel. Any relationship with ditches [104] and gully [121] was not established however it is feasible that ditch [123] continued south-south-eastwards as [104] thus giving a Phase 2 date to this feature.

Ditch [141] was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was cut by the end of Phase 2 ditch [138] that terminated here. It was 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep and was very irregular. Its fill ([142]) was mid brown clayey silt with frequent sand lenses. The excavator thought that this feature, rich in root disturbance, may represent an old hedge line. As it is cut by the terminus of ditch [138] it appears to be of some antiquity. Given the orientation and proximity of the features it is tempting to think that features [141] and [138] are associated, which would suggest a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century AD date.

Feature [129] was a short linear feature, aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 2.00m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep with a rounded base (Fig. 3 Section 114). Its south-eastern side is steeper than the more gently sloping north-western side. Its fill ([130]) consisted of mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent flint gravel.

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Roman Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

6.1.1 Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 100 sherds (1,617g) of pottery, predominantly early Roman in date, but also including sherds from a single feature of mid to late Iron Age date (Appendix 3). The early Roman pottery is dominated by a range of coarse wares including grog-tempered, Romanising, and sandy grey ware fabrics, supplemented by low quantities of fine ware including Gallo-Belgic and central Gaulish samian ware imports (Table 1). The bulk of the assemblage was contained as small groups in ditch features, with sparse further sherds contained in pit and gully features.

6.1.2 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

6.1.3 Fabric Descriptions

Q1 Iron Age sand and organic-tempered ware. Handmade, with thin red-brown surfaces over a very dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse voids (burnt out grass and chaff, 0.5-2.5mm, occasionally larger), and occasional rounded quartzite (0.25-2.5mm). Moderately hard with slightly abrasive surfaces.

GAB TN1 Gallia-Belgica (Vesle Valley) Terra Nigra 1 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 15).

LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30).

SOB GT Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 214).

BSW1 Romanising grey ware. Black to very dark grey surfaces, thin red-brown margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common, poorly-moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and sparse angular grog (0.2-0.75mm). Moderately hard with a slightly abrasive to soapy feel.

BSW2 Romanising grey ware. Black to dark grey surfaces, thin red margins and a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted fine quartz (0.1-0.2mm), common fine mica, and sparse dark grey/red clay pellets (0.1-0.5mm). Moderately hard with a finely abrasive to powdery feel.

GRS1 Sandy Grey Ware. Mid grey surfaces and orange-red margins over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted, common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse-common grog/clay pellets (typically <2mm) and sparse fine mica.

GRS2 Sandy Grey Ware. Mid-pale grey, with inclusions of common fine quartz (<0.1mm), sparse dark grey iron rich grains (typically <0.25mm, occasionally to 2mm), sparse fine mica, and occasional rounded quartzite (0.5-2.5mm). A hard fabric with a powdery feel.

GRS3 Sandy Grey Ware. Mid grey, occasionally with red-brown margins/core. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted, common-abundant quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.5mm). A hard fabric with an abrasive feel.

WAT RE Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184).

OXS Sandy Oxidised Ware. As GRS2, but oxidised orange with red iron rich grains.

UNS WH White ware. Cream to pale orange surfaces over a mid orange core. Inclusions comprise common quartz and calcareous grains (<0.2mm), sparse fine mica, and sparse red/cream clay pellets (0.25-1mm). Hard with a smooth to slightly powdery feel. Probably a West Stow product (West 1990, 76: fabric 1).

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Q1	3	61	0.00
GAB TN1	1	5	0.00
LMV SA	1	1	0.00
SOB GT	13	252	0.05
BSW1	26	266	0.00
BSW2	15	122	0.10
GRS1	9	701	0.25
GRS2	4	40	0.00
GRS3	19	129	0.00
WAT RE	3	17	0.00
OXS	4	17	0.05
UNS WH	2	6	0.00
Total	*100*	*1617*	*0.45*

Table 1. Quantification of Prehistoric and Roman fabric types

6.1.4 Distribution

The mid to late Iron Age sherds of fabric Q1 were contained in ditch [106]. The largest group of early Roman pottery comprises a total of 30 sherds (562g) contained in ditch [135] (fill [136]), dating to the mid 1st century AD, with further small groups dating to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD contained in ditch [108] (fill [109]). The remaining early Roman pottery, which does not appear to post-date the mid 2nd century AD was sparsely distributed in ditches [104], [138], gully [118], pits [112] and [114] and as unstratified material.

6.1.5 Discussion of Fabric and Form Types

Fabric Q1 is typical of the hand-made, bonfire-fired pottery that emerges in the Long Melford region in the middle Iron Age and continues to the Roman Conquest. The three body sherds contained in ditch [106] (fill [107]) do not cross-join but appear to be derived from a single vessel, probably a barrel-shaped or weak-shouldered, plain jar or bowl.

The early Roman coarse wares exhibit a range of fabrics from grog-tempered (SOB GT), Romanising (BSW1-2) to sandy grey ware (GRS1-3) that suggest the site was supplied from a range of relatively local sources, possibly extending to the urban centre of Colchester, while small quantities were also sourced from north Suffolk (WAT RE). The SOB GT appears limited to relatively thick-walled vessels, including a storage jar with a hooked rim in ditch [104], which suggest that while the fabric has continued to have currency, the pre-Roman late Iron Age vessels in the 'Belgic' ceramic style have been superseded by the Romanising and sandy grey ware form types. The Romanising grey wares include a sandier variant (BSW1) and a finer micaceous variant (BSW2), but diagnostic vessels in this fabric group are limited to the plain everted rim and perforated base of a strainer (Symonds and Wade 1999: Cam.298). Fabric GRS1 represents a relatively coarse sandy grey ware that may have been produced close to Long Melford, influenced by pottery industry of Colchester, or imported from the large urban centre. The bulk of the diagnostic fragments in GRS1 are derived from storage jars in ditches [108] (fill [109]) and [135] (fill [136]), with the latter comprising a form type with a hooked rim and shoulder cordon decorated with horseshoe stamps (Symonds and Wade 1999: Cam.270B and fig.6.103.32). Fabric GRS2 contains sparse mica and may have originated from kilns at Hacheston, Colchester or other local production centres in central or eastern Suffolk. Diagnostic material in GRS2 is limited to the comb-decorated mid body cordon of a beaker (potentially either Symonds and Wade 1999: Cam.108/119), which is consistent with a date between the mid 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD. GRS3 equates with sandy grey wares ubiquitous to the Roman period, and WAT RE1 to the micaceous fabric produced in north-central Suffolk and common in the region, however neither includes any diagnostic form types.

The remaining coarse wares include oxidised orange (OXS) and white ware fabrics (UNS WH) that were undoubtedly produced in the Long Melford region. The OXS in pit [114] (fill [115]) comprises a semi-hemispherical bowl with a horizontal rim and small bead (Symonds and Wade 1999: fig.6.3.77) that dates to the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD, while the UNS WH sherds from the same feature appear to come from the globular body of a flagon, probably a ring-necked type of similar date such as those produced at West Stow.

Imports amongst the early Roman pottery are limited to single sherds from vessels from Gallia Belgica (GAB TN1) and central Gaul (LMV SA). The GAB TN sherd comprised a fragment of highly polished base, probably from a platter, contained in ditch [135] (fill [136]) and unlikely to post-date the mid 1st century AD, while the LMV SA in gully [118] (fill [119]) also comprised a basal fragment, probably from a Dr.18 or Dr.18/31 dish dating to *c*. AD100-120.

6.1.6 Discussion

This assemblage is limited in size but appears to represent activity on the eastern periphery of an area of intensive Roman occupation at Long Melford aligned either side of Hall Street (Suffolk HER: LMD172), which included a villa to the west on Liston Lane (Suffolk HER: LMD017). The pottery assemblage, recovered predominantly from ditches includes storage jars and a strainer that suggest they may have originated from an area associated with the processing of foods, although the presence of imported fine ware sherds suggests this area may not have been far removed from one of domestic consumption. The fabric and form types in the assemblage indicate a date between the mid 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD, probably focused on the earlier half of this date range although there is insufficient diagnostic evidence to confirm this.

The bulk of the assemblage appears to have been produced at a variety of local production centres, but the presence of continental imports illustrates good connections to the Roman trade network and markets, probably via major urban centres such as Colchester. The small pottery groups in this assemblage supplement the series of early Roman pottery groups recorded within the known area of Roman occupation at Long Melford, which exhibit a closely comparable range of fabrics and forms that includes Gallo-Belgic and central Gaulish imports (Tester 2008; Fawcett 2010; 2011; Benfield and Tester 2012a; 2012b). The assemblage from the Primary School also includes low quantities of handmade Iron Age pottery (Fawcett 2011, 170).

6.2 Post-medieval Pottery

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of four fragments (30g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site from two contexts; topsoil [55] and unstratified finds [59].

Three of the fragments, from both [55] and [59] are body sherds of glazed red earthenware, the ubiquitous utilitarian ware of the post-medieval period. One of the pieces has lost its glaze, one has a pale brown glaze, and the third piece has a rich thick brown glaze. All of these have a broad date range of 16th to 18th century.

A single body sherd of Staffordshire slip ware was also found unstratified on the site (from [59]). This had a small amount of distinctive yellow and brown marbled glaze on one surface and dates to the late 17th/18th century.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

by Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of eight fragments (560g) of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) in a highly fragmented condition, with a further two

fragments (59g) of post-medieval peg tile recovered as unstratified material (Appendix 4). The very limited quantity of the Roman CBM suggests that while a substantial building may have been present in the area it was not in close proximity to the site.

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a single orange to orange red fabric, sometimes with mid grey core, with inclusions of medium-coarse quartz (generally <0.5mm, occasionally to 1mm), sparse iron rich grains (0.25-3mm) and occasional flint (0.5-10mm). A single flanged fragment of tegula roof tile was recovered unstratified and it is highly probable that the remaining small fragments, all of comparable thickness, were also derived from this type of tile. The other small fragments were contained in ditches [104] and [146].

Two fragments (59g) of post-medieval peg tile were also recovered from topsoil [55].

6.4 Fired Clay

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of eleven fragments of fired clay (117g) were recovered from four contexts.

Eight of the pieces share similarities. They are poorly mixed pale orange to pink and buff in colour, and all have small to medium chalk inclusions. Almost all have at least one wiped, smoothed surface, and are all likely to be daub associated with some kind of structure. These pieces come from ditches [108], [135] and [138], fills [109], [136] and [139] respectively.

The remaining three pieces are probably fragments of loomweight.

One piece comes from gully [118] (fill [119]) and is similar in colour to the daub, varying between pinkish-orange to buff with chalk inclusions, but two smoothed surfaces forming a corner suggesting part of a loomweight.

Two pieces from ditch [135], (fill [136]) are in a hard-fired dark orange fabric with multiple small voids. The smoothed outside surface of these pieces is irregular, and may have formed a more circular, or bun-shaped, weight than the example from gully [118] mentioned above.

All of the fired clay fragments were found in association with Roman pottery and it seems likely that their usage was within this period.

6.5 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.5.1 Copper Alloy

Three pieces of copper alloy were recovered unstratified from the site (from [59]).

A medieval domed sexfoil belt mount (1g) was recovered. The piece is rather worn, and has an irregular central hole in the dome, which is possibly evidence of damage rather than an original part of the object. The mount measures 13mm across. This is a reasonably common find in the 13th-14th centuries.

Two pieces of undated copper metalworking debris (17g) were also recovered.

6.5.2 Iron

Eight objects and fragments of iron were recovered from five contexts.

A complete horseshoe is the only datable iron find recovered from the site, unfortunately this came from topsoil [53]. It is likely to be of post-medieval date, and is a large shoe with both square and rectangular nail holes visible; some of the holes cannot be seen. The piece measures 118m in length, with a width of 127mm.

Five of the eight pieces were probably nails and cannot be closely dated. These nails were found from unstratified finds context [59], layer [137], ditch [135] (fill [136]) and ditch [146] (fill [147]).

Two undiagnostic fragments were also found unstratified ([59]) on the site.

6.5.3 Lead

A single object of lead was recovered unstratified from the site ([59]).

The piece is a folded rectangular piece, and may have been set aside for melting down. It has not been possible to assign a date to this artefact.

6.6 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

6.6.1 Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of three pieces (39g) of struck flint from topsoil, in stratified and 'natural' deposits (Appendix 5). The struck flint occurs with varying degrees of patination, which combined with the technological traits evident suggest varied prehistoric origins. The assemblage includes a backed knife, a side scraper and debitage flake whose origins may span the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age.

6.6.2 Methodology and 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 and 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).

6.6.3 Commentary

A single backed knife was recovered as unstratified ([59]). The implement had been formed by the application of abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of a long blade, which had been struck from mottled grey-brown raw flint (now heavily patinated). The resulting implement has one long sharp cutting edge that exhibits minor wear, and equates with backed knives typically recorded in Mesolithic flint assemblages. Also possibly of Mesolithic origin, or alternatively earlier Neolithic in date is a side scraper contained in 'natural' feature [116] (fill [117]) that was manufactured on a crested blade. In contrast the broad, squat un-corticated flake of debitage recovered from topsoil [51] is probably the bi-product of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age core reduction technology.

6.7 Stone

by Rebecca Sillwood

Three pieces of stone were recovered from the fills of two ditches.

One piece (24g), from ditch [108] (fill [109]) was greenish-grey, with a large amount of white fossil inclusions. This small piece is irregular in shape with one possible finished surface, although this could be a natural occurrence.

Two pieces came from ditch [135] (fill [136]) and are large, flat pieces possibly utilised as roof tiles, but with no direct evidence for this. They are of differing stones; one dark red with much quartz and a laminate nature, the second buff sandstone with no obvious inclusions.

6.8 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.8.1 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies, if present, were recorded along with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing. The faunal assemblage contained too few teeth to allow recording of tooth wear. Measurements of suitable bones were taken following Von Den Dreisch (1976) to allow aid further identification to species and for the archive record.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a

summary of all of the faunal remains by context. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and elements present.

6.8.2 The faunal assemblage

6.8.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1,381g of faunal remains, consisting of forty-four pieces, was produced from excavations at this site (Appendix 6).

Bone was produced from nine contexts, with most material (90% by fragment count and 98% by weight) recovered from ditch fills; the remaining faunal material was yielded from a gully and two pit fills. The bone in ditch [106] (fill [107]) was found with prehistoric ceramics whilst the rest of the bone was recovered from the same fills as ceramics of a Roman date. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, feature number and fragment count can be seen in Table 2 and by weight in Table 3, below.

Feature Number	Type			Feature Total
	Ditch fill	Gully fill	Pit fill	
104	1			1
106	2			2
108	7			7
112			1	1
114			2	2
118		1		1
135	10			10
138	2			2
Feature type Total	***40***	***1***	***3***	***44***

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and fragment

The bone is generally in good condition, although much was fragmented from butchering. Bone from feature [106] (fill [107]) showed a variation in condition, with one fragment showing more erosion; given the bones' association with prehistoric material it is likely that this bone has suffered more wear from age. Slightly burnt remains were seen in gully [118] and in ditch [135], possibly indicating a method of disposal of waste or perhaps from cooking. Ditch [135] produced a single cattle humerus that showed some gnawing, suggesting meat waste given to domestic dogs or possible scavenger activity.

Feature Number	Type			Feature Total
	Ditch fill	Gully fill	Pit fill	
104	149g			149g
106	48g			48g
108	414g			414g

	Type			
112			9g	9g
114			8g	8g
118		5g		5g
135	206g			206g
138	31g			31g
Feature Type Total	***1359g***	***5g***	***17g***	***1381g***

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight

6.8.2.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Three species were positively identified, all of domestic origin. Quantification of the species by NISP and feature type is presented in Table 4. Cattle, found in four ditch fills, were the most frequent species and are represented by a variety of meat cuts and skinning waste. Small amounts of meat waste elements of sheep/goat were found in two contexts. A single equid bone was found in ditch [104] (fill [105]). Many fragments were too heavily butchered and did not retain any diagnostic features and hence these could only be recorded as 'mammal'.

Species	Type			Species Total
	Ditch fill	Gully fill	Pit fill	
Cattle	19			19
Equid	1			1
Mammal	18	1	2	21
Sheep/goat	2		1	3
Feature Type Total	***40***	***1***	***3***	***44***

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and species NISP

Butchering was seen on much of the bone. Fine knife cuts were seen on a talus and metapodial, which are likely to have occurred when the animal was skinned. Chops from dismemberment and preparation of cuts were seen throughout and some finer cuts were seen from removal of meat.

Lower leg bones, even those of equids, can show skinning cuts, but the equid bone from ditch [104] (fill [105]) did not show any butchering.

The metrical data from the equid metapodials suggests a small animal, either a small pony or possibly a mule. Metrical data from the cattle remains suggests a fairly small breed, such as the Celtic type.

6.8.3 Conclusions

This is a relatively small assemblage that consists of meat and butchering waste and remains of an equid. The associated finds with the animal bone suggest much of the bone may be of a Roman date. The assemblage from this site is broadly similar to others of the same date range from Long Melford (Curl 2004, 2005, 2012) with a dominance of cattle, sheep/goat and the presence of small equids. The lack of any bird, wild species (such as deer or hare) or

porcine remains is perhaps surprising, but the small size of the assemblage from this site is likely to have affected the range of species present.

6.9 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Four fragments of oyster shell were recovered from two ditches ([135] and [138]; fills [136] and [139] respectively).

These shells probably represent the remnants of food waste, but do not provide any further information. They have subsequently been discarded.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and gully fills of Iron Age/Roman date and five (Samples <1>-<5>) were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the appendix follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and chaff were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

7.1.2 Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were noted at a low density within all five assemblages. Preservation was generally quite poor, with most of the grains being both puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures) and fragmented.

Of the cereals, all appeared to be of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), although indeterminate grains/grain fragments were also present within all five assemblages. Of the entire grains, most were of an elongated ‘drop’ form typical of spelt (T. spelta) and spelt glume bases were also noted within four of the assemblages studied.

Weed seeds were very scarce, comprising one indeterminate small legume (Fabaceae) from Sample <1> (gully [118]) and two indeterminate large grass (Poaceae) fruits from Samples <3> (ditch [308]) and <4> (ditch [135]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils were sparse, but did include fragments of charred root or stem and an indeterminate culm node.

The fragments of black porous material, which were noted within all five assemblages, were probable residues following the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Bone fragments and a small mammal bone were also noted along with minute pieces of coal, although at the time of writing it was unclear whether the latter were contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken or later contaminants.

7.1.3 Plant Macrofossil Conclusions

In summary, it would appear most likely that the remains within Samples <1>-<5> are derived from scattered cereal processing/midden waste. However, due to the low density of macrofossils recovered, primary deposition within the ditch/gully fills is not indicated, and it is far more likely that the material is indicative of the accidental incorporation of material within the excavated features. These results have numerous contemporary parallels, and are entirely consistent with features situated on the periphery of an agricultural/domestic focus of Roman date.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief and excavation on the route of the replacement main did not produce evidence of settlement within the park of Kentwell Hall, but did reveal evidence of relatively intensive early Roman agricultural activity.

There was little evidence of prehistoric activity until the mid to late Iron Age when one boundary ditch, orientated on a south-west to north-east axis was created. An environmental sample taken from the fill of this feature suggests that the area was mainly pasture at this time with perhaps limited arable production.

The start of the Roman period saw an increase in the number of boundaries, perhaps indicating subdivision of the Iron Age land as the population grew and agricultural production was changed from predominantly pasture-based to principally arable, with the production of spelt wheat. The pottery and rooftile fragments found in these early Roman ditches suggests manuring with household waste. The pottery is predominently of local manufacture, but with a few examples of imported wares as might be expected as the Long Melford Roman settlement to the south was located at the junction of important Roman roads. This arable production seems to have ended in the 2nd century with the agricultural emphasis focusing perhaps on pasture once more. This pattern is similar to that seen in the recent limited excavations within the Long Melford Roman settlement itself. In 2011 a community excavation project in Long Melford produced a great deal of Roman pottery from mainly within the area of the Roman settlement (SHER LMD172). No Roman pottery of certain 2nd-4th century date was recovered from north of the Chad Brook and the settlement (SHER LMD172) did not appear to have survived beyond the end of the Roman period (http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/ aca/longmelford.html).

There was no evidence of activity or occupation in the area until the medieval period when artefacts of medieval date appear. These artefacts were located in the topsoil indicating the commencement of manuring once more and perhaps signaling rising population levels. The number of artefacts in the topsoil rises

through the post-medieval period reflecting perhaps that stock rearing is giving way to arable production. However care must be applied to this interpretation as evidence of material culture on the post-medieval period is generally more prolific than that in preceding periods. The presence of a thick layer of subsoil in the area of the drill pits to the south-west of the excavation area indicates especially intensive medieval and/or post-medieval arable production in that area. In contrast, the absence of subsoil in the excavation area suggests that this part of the landscape was much less intensive arable in character; perhaps it was a stock rearing area which was occasionally used for arable production.

The most important archaeological remains in the area were undoubtably the evidence of early Roman boundaries along with the relatively large amount of artefacts from manuring spreads of the same period which suggest the presence of an early Roman farmstead close by.

Some of the modern field boundaries share the same alignment as the early Roman ones recorded here indicating that the Roman field arrangement continued in use through the post-Roman period. If this is so, continuous agricultural production from the Roman to the modern period in this part of Suffolk can be recognised here.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
51	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
52	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
53	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
54	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
55	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
56	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
57	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
58	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
59	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds	--
60	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
61	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain
100	Cut	Gully		Gully	Uncertain
101	Deposit		100	Fill of gully [100]	Uncertain
102	Cut	Ditch		E-W Ditch	Mid-Late Iron Age
103	Deposit		102	Fill of ditch [102]	Mid-Late Iron Age
104	Cut	Ditch		N-S Ditch	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
105	Deposit		104	Fill of ditch [104]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
106	Cut	Ditch		NE-SW Ditch	Uncertain
107	Deposit		106	Fill of ditch [106]	Uncertain
108	Cut	Ditch		NW-SE Ditch	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
109	Deposit		108	Fill of ditch [108]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
110	Cut	Pit/Post-hole		Pit/Post-hole	Uncertain
111	Deposit		110	Fill of pit/post-hole [110]	Uncertain
112	Cut	Pit		Pit	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
113	Deposit		112	Fill of pit [112]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
114	Cut	Pit		Pit	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
115	Deposit		114	Fill of pit [114]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
116	Cut	Natural feature		Hedge?	Uncertain
117	Deposit		116	Fill of feature [116]	Uncertain
118	Cut	Gully		NW-SE Gully	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
119	Deposit		118	Fill of gully [118]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
120	Deposit		114	Lower fill of pit [114]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
121	Cut	Gully		Gully	Uncertain
122	Deposit		121	Fill of gully [121]	Uncertain
123	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Uncertain
124	Deposit		123	Fill of ditch [123]	Uncertain
125	VOID			VOID	--
126	VOID			VOID	--
127	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
128	Deposit		127	Fill of ditch [127]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
129	Cut	Ditch		Linear (short)	Uncertain
130	Deposit		129	Fill of linear [129]	Uncertain
131	Cut	Ditch		Ditch, same as [146]	Uncertain
132	Deposit		131	Ditch fill, same as [147]	Uncertain
133	Cut	Ditch		Ditch, same as [144]	Uncertain
134	Deposit		133	Ditch fill, same as [145]	Uncertain
135	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
136	Deposit		135	Fill of ditch [135]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
137	Deposit			Layer	Uncertain
138	Cut	Ditch		N-S Ditch	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
139	Deposit		138	Upper fill of ditch [138]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
140	Deposit		138	Lower fill of ditch [138]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
141	Cut	Hedgeline		Hedgeline	Uncertain
142	Deposit		141	Fill of hedgeline [141]	Uncertain
143	Deposit		135	Lower fill of ditch [135]	Mid 1st/mid 2nd AD
144	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Uncertain
145	Deposit		144	Fill of ditch [144]	Uncertain
146	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Uncertain
147	Deposit		146	Fill of ditch [146]	Uncertain
148	Deposit			Metalled road?	Uncertain
149	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds	--

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Iron Age	Ditch	1
Roman	Ditch	5
	Pit	2
	Gully	1
Uncertain	Ditch	7
	Pit/post-hole	1
	Gully	2
	Hedge line	1
	Natural feature	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
51	Flint – Struck	1	10g	Prehistoric	
53	Iron	1	190g	Post-medieval	Horseshoe; complete
55	Ceramic Building Material	2	59g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
55	Pottery	1	5g	Post-medieval	GRE; 16th-18th century
59	Copper-Alloy	2	17g	Unknown	Waste
59	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Belt mount
59	Flint – Struck	1	17g	Prehistoric	
59	Iron	2	24g	Unknown	Nails
59	Iron	2	16g	Unknown	Undiagnostic fragments
59	Lead	1	43g	Unknown	Folded sheet
59	Pottery	3	25g	Post-medieval	STAF; GRE; 16th-18th century
59	Pottery	1	27g	Roman	
105	Animal Bone	1	149g	Unknown	
105	Ceramic Building Material	1	23g	Roman	Tegula fragments
105	Pottery	1	119g	Roman	1st-early/mid 2nd century
107	Animal Bone	2	48g	Unknown	
107	Pottery	3	61g	Iron Age	
109	Animal Bone	7	414g	Unknown	
109	Fired Clay	1	4g	Unknown	
109	Pottery	13	206g	Roman	Mid 1st-mid 2nd century
109	Stone	1	24g	Unknown	
113	Animal Bone	1	9g	Unknown	
113	Pottery	2	32g	Roman	1st-early/mid 2nd century
115	Animal Bone	2	8g	Unknown	
115	Pottery	8	44g	Roman	Late 1st-mid 2nd century
117	Flint – Struck	1	12g	Prehistoric	
119	Animal Bone	1	5g	Unknown	
119	Fired Clay	1	15g	Unknown	
119	Pottery	1	1g	Roman	Early 2nd century
136	Animal Bone	9	206g	Unknown	
136	Fired Clay	8	94g	Unknown	
136	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail
136	Pottery	30	562g	Roman	Mid 1st century
136	Shell	1	3g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
136	Stone	2	318g	Unknown	?Roof tiles
137	Iron	1	3g	Unknown	?Nail
139	Animal Bone	2	31g	Unknown	
139	Fired Clay	1	4g	Unknown	
139	Pottery	6	101g	Roman	Mid 1st-mid 2nd century
139	Shell	3	4g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
147	Ceramic Building Material	2	26g	Roman	Tegula fragments
147	Iron	1	28g	Unknown	?Nail
149	Pottery	9	99g	Roman	Mid 1st-2nd century

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	3
Iron Age	Pottery	3
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	8
	Pottery	97
Medieval	Copper-Alloy	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
	Iron	1
	Pottery	4
Unknown	Animal Bone	44
	Copper-Alloy	2
	Fired Clay	11
	Iron	7
	Lead	1
	Shell	4
	Stone	3

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Spot Date	*Total*		Q1		GAB TN1		LMV SA		SOB GT		BSW1		BSW2		GRS1		GRS2	
		No.	*Wt.*	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
59	Roman	*1*	*27*													1	27		
105	1st-E/M2nd C AD	*1*	*119*							1	119								
107	Mid-Late Iron Age	*3*	*61*	3	61														
109	M1st-M2nd C AD	*13*	*206*							1	11	1	15	3	8	4	139	3	27
113	1st-E/M2nd C AD	*2*	*32*							2	32								
115	L1st-M2nd C AD	*8*	*44*							2	9	1	13	1	7				
119	Early 2nd C AD	*1*	*1*					1	1										
136	Mid 1st C AD	*30*	*562*			1	5			2	36	14	91	10	96	2	321	1	13
139	M1st-M2nd C AD	*6*	*101*							3	30	3	71						
149	M1st-2nd C AD	*9*	*99*							1	11	2	52						
		100	***1617***	**3**	**61**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**252**	**26**	**266**	**15**	**122**	**9**	**701**	**4**	**40**

….continues overleaf

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Catalogue continued…

Context	Spot Date	*Total*		GRS3		WAT RE		OXS1		UNS WH	
		No.	*Wt.*	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
59	Roman	*1*	*27*								
105	1st-E/M2nd C AD	*1*	*119*								
107	Mid-Late Iron Age	*3*	*61*								
109	M1st-M2nd C AD	*13*	*206*			1	6				
113	1st-E/M2nd C AD	*2*	*32*								
115	L1st-M2nd C AD	*8*	*44*					2	9	2	6
119	Early 2nd C AD	*1*	*1*								
136	Mid 1st C AD	*30*	*562*								
139	M1st-M2nd C AD	*6*	*101*								
149	M1st-2nd C AD	*9*	*99*	5	32			1	4		
		100	***1617***	**19**	**129**	**3**	**17**	**4**	**17**	**2**	**6**

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Description	*Total CBM (g)*		Tegula		Pegtile		
		No.	*Wt.*	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	Comment
55	Topsoil	*2*	*59*			2	59	\
105	Ditch	*1*	*23*	1	23			\
147	Ditch	*2*	*26*	2	26			\
		10	***619***	**8**	**560**	**2**	**59**	

Appendix 5: Flint Catalogue

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
51	Topsoil	1	10	Uncorticated Flake, broad-squat (<50mm)	1	10	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	probably LN-EBA
59	US	1	17	Backed blade/knife	1	17	heavy, white	yes	dark grey-brown	\	\	80	20	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge leaving one edge of long blade un-modified and sharp, minor wear to cutting edge
117	Natural Feature	1	12	Side Scraper	1	12	slight, white	yes	dark grey	\	\	55	20	7	fine abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of a crested blade
		3	**39**		**3**	**39**									

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Skin	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burn	B.Col	Comments
105	1	149	Equid	1	1		ll								MT Gl:216 + 11.5HH
107	2		Cattle	1		1	t								upper molar
107			Mammal	1											
109	7		Cattle	7		7	ul, ll, scap, pel	3	2	1					distal metacarpal, tibia with flv, pelvic ace frag
113	1		Mammal	1											
115	2		Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	1							metatarsal shaft
115			Mammal	1											
119	1		Mammal	1									1	b	
136	10		Cattle	4	4		ul, f, t	1	1	1			1	b	slightly burnt tooth, gnawed humerus, cut talus
136			Mammal	6								1			skull and shaft fragments
139	2		Sheep/goat	2	2		scap, ul	2							tibia and scapula

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present; **Age** – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month);

Element range f = foot bones, ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, t = tooth, mand = mandible, scap = scapula, pel = pelvis

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped (and number of elements affected); **Skin** = skinning cuts; **Gnaw** = gnawed bone – c = canid

Burn = burnt bone – b = blackened

Appendix 7: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Context No.	**119**	**107**	**109**	**136**	**128**
Feature No.	**118**	**106**	**108**	**135**	**127**
Feature type	**Gully**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Cereals					
Triticum sp. (grains)	x		x		x
(glume bases)			x		
(spikelet bases)	x		x		x
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	xcf		x	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x
Herbs					
Fabaceae indet.	x				
Large Poaceae indet.			x	x	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxxx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm		xx		x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	xx	x	x	
Charred root/stem		x			x
Indet. culm node				x	
Indet.seed			x		
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x	x
Bone		x		x xb	x
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone			x		
Sample volume (litres)	**14**	**25**	**25**	**20**	**22**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key

x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare b = burnt

Appendix 8: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-159568

Project details

Project name	Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main
Short description of the project	An archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation took place during groundworks associated with the installation of the Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main through the landscaped parkland attached to Kentwell Hall. A group of ditches dating from the Mid-Late Iron Age to the mid 2nd century AD was discovered. These features contained a relatively high proportion of artefacts, suggesting intensive manuring of arable fields and a farming settlement in the immediate area. This arable land use did not appear to last beyond the mid 2nd century. However elements of the Roman field system (boundaries) appear to be still evident in the modern landscape suggesting that after the mid 2nd century the land use reverted to stock rearing until the post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2013 End: 07-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LMD194 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	GULLY Roman
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT KNIFE Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT SIDE SCRAPER Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY BELT MOUNT Medieval

Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	'"Part Excavation"','"Watching Brief"'
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main
Study area	5500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 870 479 52 0 52 05 50 N 000 43 49 E Line
Site coordinates	TL 860 469 52 0 52 05 19 N 000 42 54 E Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Whitmore
Project supervisor	Nigel Page
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anglian Water Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at the Long Melford Reservoir to Bull Lane Replacement Main, Long Melford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Report 2798b
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 and A3 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; pdf
Entered by	J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	20 September 2013

OASIS:

Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

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

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

ANGLIAN WATER LONG MELFORD, RESERVOIR TO BULL LANE SITE SCHEME

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

1.1 A new water mains pipeline has been proposed by Anglian Water in the parish of Long Melford. This brief concerns the section of pipeline crossing the Grade II* registered park at Kentwell Hall between TL 870 479 and TL 860 469, which is to be installed by directional drilling to minimise the impact on the historic parkland. (**Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.1 Anglian Water has been advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) that this development will require a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

1.2 The development lies within an area of high archaeological importance. This proposed route crosses the southern part of a grade II* registered park at Kentwell Hall (GD 2174), itself located on the site of an earlier medieval manor house with associated warren (HER ref LMD 077). There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological significance to be disturbed by this development.

1.3 Aspects of the proposed works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any heritage assets of archaeological importance that exists.

1.4 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).

1.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable

to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. 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.

1.6 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise Anglian Water that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing.

1.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liase with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

1.8 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

1.2 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 &c., 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.

1.3 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.

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

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping, and removal of the foundations of the existing buildings) permitted by the current proposals

2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of reception pits associated with direct drilling of the pipe through the park. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

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

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. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3.This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event 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.

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

5.4 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 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 proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.9 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.10 An unbound hardcopy of the 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.

5.11 Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.12 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

5.13 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 Historic Environment Record. 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site 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
E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 23 June 2011

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.