

32 Swanfield, Long Melford
LMD 196

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/057

Client: Michael Helms

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

04/2012

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32 Swanfield, Long Melford

LMD 196

Archaeological Monitoring Report
SCCAS Report No. 2012/057
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Report Date: 04/2012

HER Information

Site Code: LMD 196
Site Name: 32 Swanfield
Report Number 2012/057
Planning Application No: B/11/00918/FHA
Date of Fieldwork: 17th – 20th April 2012
Grid Reference: TL 863 450
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-128607
Curatorial Officer: Judith Plouviez
Project Officer: Andrew Vaughan Beverton
Client/Funding Body: Mr Michael Helms

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Date: 25th April

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out to the rear of 32 Swanfield, Long Melford. The excavation of 24m of footing trenches was observed over three visits between the 16th and 20th of April 2012. The monitoring identified a trench profile comprising modern topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural gravels (Fig. 3). A thin layer (0003) of clay-silt that contained Roman pottery and animal bone was recorded towards the north-eastern side corner of the footings.

1. Introduction

A monitoring was carried out between the 16th and 20th of April 2012 at 32 Swanfield, Long Melford. The monitoring observed groundworks for an extension to the rear of the current dwelling (Fig. 3). The archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition for planning application B/11/00918/FHA and followed a Brief and Specification supplied by Judith Plouviez of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The work was funded by Mr Michael Helms.

2. Geology and topography

The village of Long Melford is located along the base of a very shallow north-south aligned valley.

The site is situated on glacio-fluvial drift with overly loamy soils (LUDFORD 0571x) that lies at between 30 and 35m AOD. The River Stour is located 500m to the west of the development area.

The dwelling itself faces west onto Swanfield and is semi-detached with an adjoining structure at its northern side.

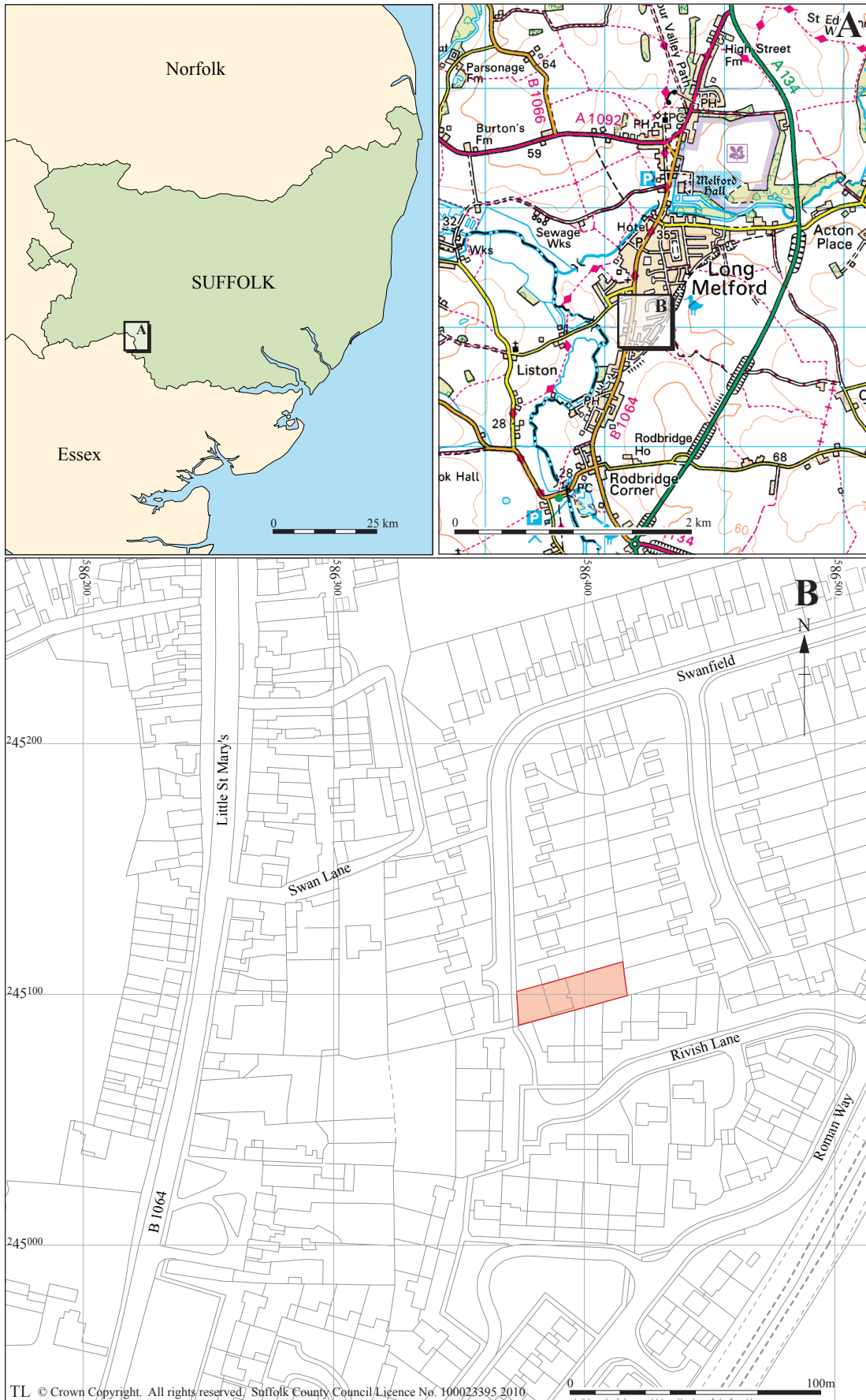


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red)

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within an area of Archaeological Importance as noted in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which shows the south-eastern boundary of the original Roman settlement of Long Melford (LMD 172) running through the garden to the rear of the property.

Evidence of continuous Roman activity has been recorded extensively across Long Melford. Several sites lie in close proximity to the site; Monitoring of groundworks across the road at 29 Swanfield (LMD 187) identified pits and layers dating from the mid to late first century. To the north of the site further archaeological monitorings discovered military finds relating to the original settlement (LMD 131) and later Roman inhumations (LMD 115). The Roman road is located to the south-east of the site.

The site lies just outside the medieval core of the town as recorded on the Suffolk SMR (LMD 183). There is a strong possibility that medieval activity extended into the development area.

Several undated sites lie in close proximity to the site comprising; a circular enclosure (LMD 140), rectangular enclosure (LMD 112) and ring ditch crop-marks (LMD 139).

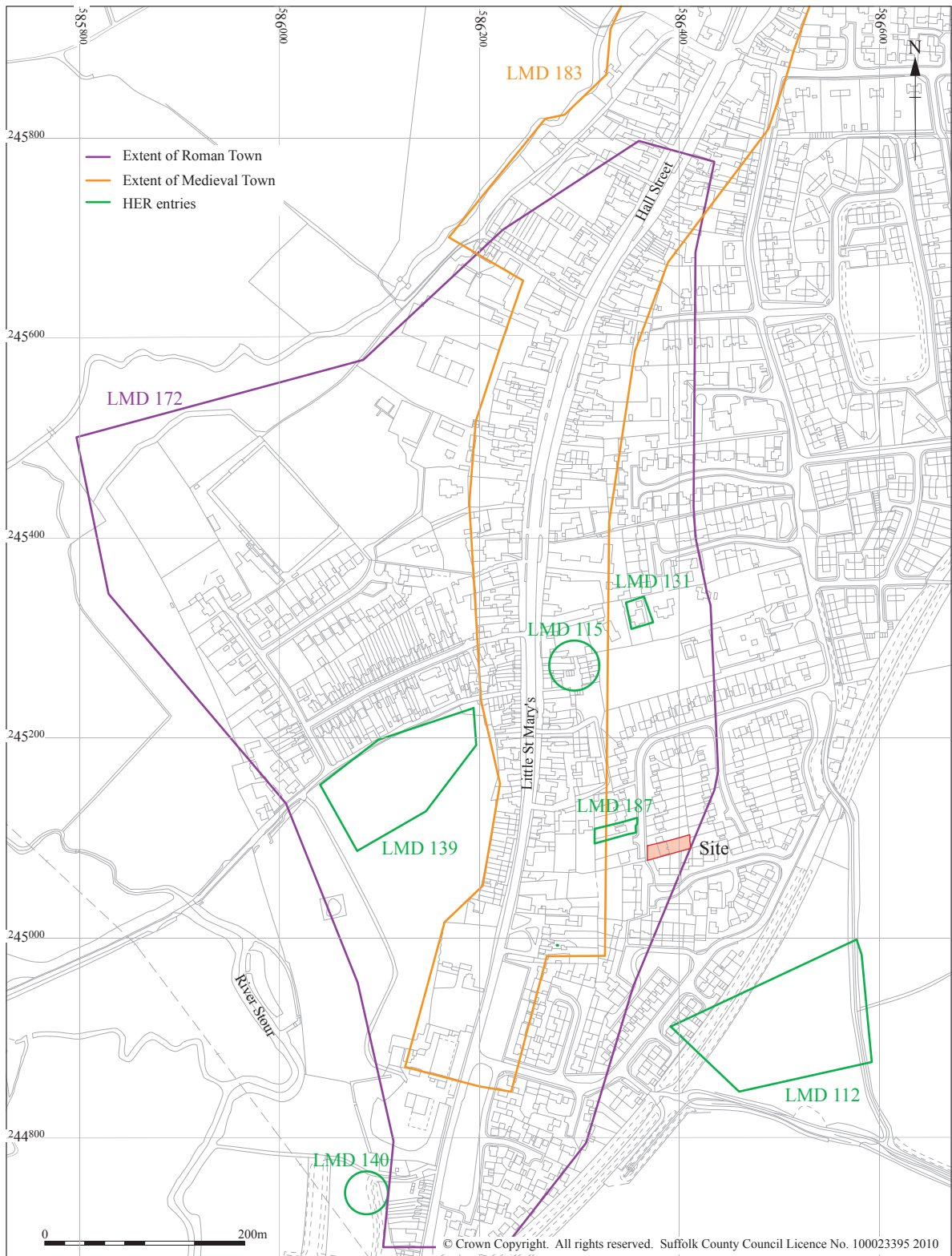


Figure 2. HER entries mentioned in the text

4. Methodology

The footings were excavated with a Neuson 2503 microplant fitted with a 450mm wide toothed bucket. Individual contexts were assigned a unique number and recorded following guidelines set out by Gurney (2003). Sample sections of the trench were recorded at a 1:20 scale whilst the plan of the footings was triangulated from existing structures and recorded by hand at a scale of 1:50. Where the depth of the trench permitted, the trench wall was cleaned by hand to identify possible archaeological horizons.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

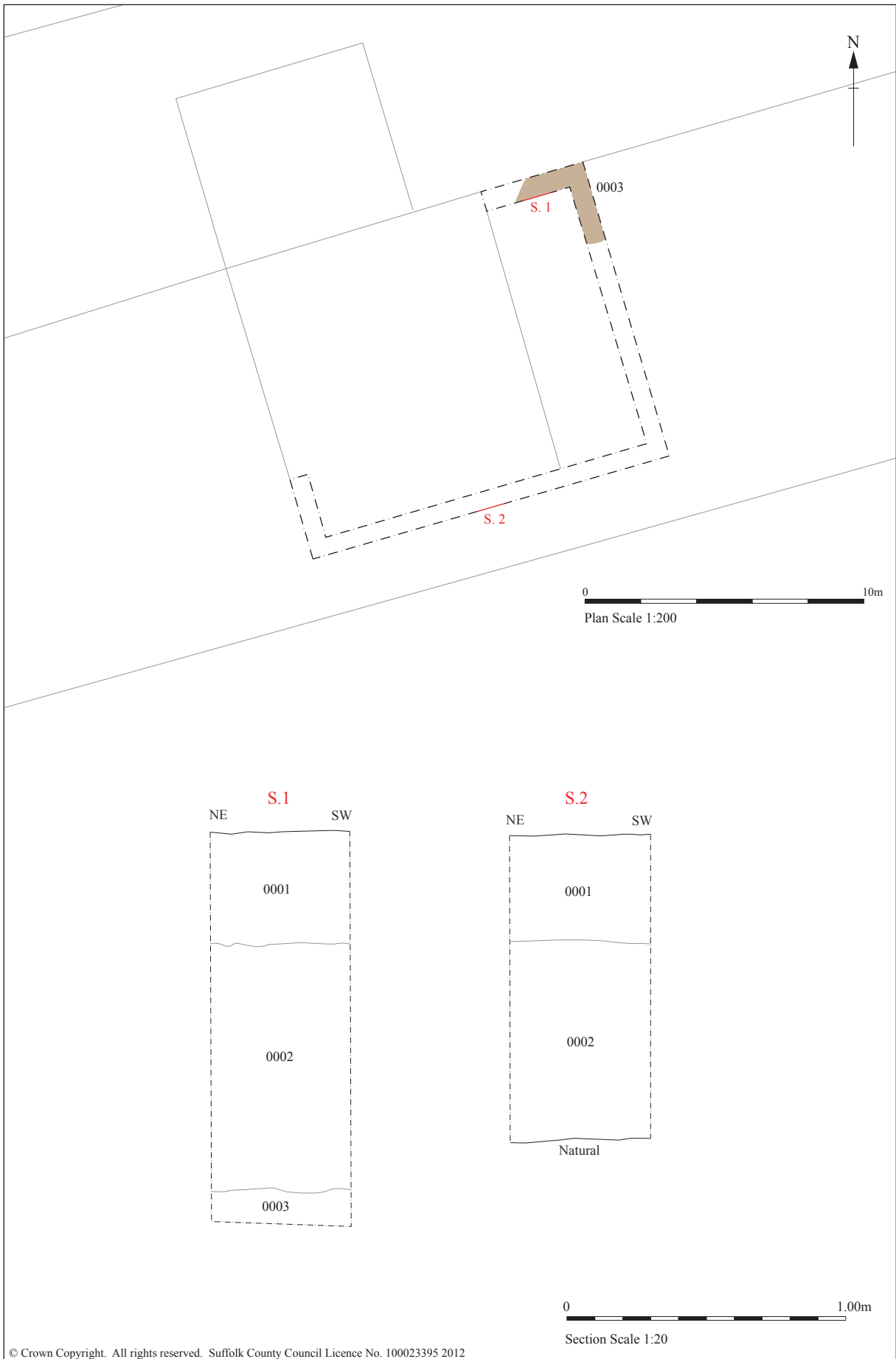
The monitoring recorded a trench profile of topsoil (0001), modern subsoil (0002) that contained Roman evidence alongside modern brick and tile and a portion of a possible Roman layer or fill towards the north-east corner of the footings. A full context list is supplied with this report as Appendix 2.

Subsoil 0002

This layer was a homogenous mid/dark greyish-brown clay-silt of a moderate compaction of a friable nature that varied in thickness between 0.72 and 0.9m. Finds recovered from the deposit consisted of ceramic building materials (CBM) and animal bone which was spread evenly throughout the context. The CBM was a mixture of Roman and post-medieval fragments.

Deposit 0003

The deposit was a homogenous mid orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt that measured 0.1m in depth and was located at the bottom of a possible hollow, or cut, in the natural geology. A small finds assemblage of pottery and animal was recovered from this deposit. The pottery has been identified as early Roman and is in keeping with assemblages found from recently excavated sites in Long Melford (Brooks 2011, Craven 2012 and Muldowney 2010).



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Figure 3. Footing plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the monitoring. The finds were retrieved from the subsoil (0002) and a layer (0003).

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Date range
	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g		
0002			4	192	5	122	Charcoal 1 @ 3g	Roman & Post-medieval
0003	4	70			5	468	Oyster shell 1 @ 8g	Roman (?early)
Totals	4	70	4	192	10	590		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of four sherds of pottery with a weight of 70g was recorded in layer 0003. All of the sherds are dated to the Roman period. The condition of the pottery may be described as slightly abraded and as having a good average sherd weight (17.50g). The assemblage is made up of body sherds and two base fragments.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the SCCAS fabric series. A full contextual breakdown of the pottery forms part of the site archive.

The assemblage

This small group of Roman coarsewares is made up Black surfaced wares (BSW) and Sandy grey wares (GX). There are no datable form types within the assemblage and none of the fabrics can be dated inside the Roman period as a whole. However, the presence of clay pellets and the general look of the sherds suggest they may well be dated to the first half of the Roman period (mid 1st to c 2nd century). Recent archaeological work at 29 Swanfield Road (LMD 187, Fawcett 2010), and nearby Long Melford Primary School (Fawcett 2011) as well as New Road (Benfield 2012) all contain early Roman pottery assemblages.

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

All of the CBM fragments were retrieved from the subsoil context 0002. The collection consists of one abraded fragment of keyed Roman tile (93g) and three post-medieval roof tile fragments (99g). The Roman fragment is possibly part of a box flue tile. It is fully oxidised with coarse combing on one side and has a depth of 14mm; its fabric is fine and oxidised fabric with clay pellets (fscp). Both of the post-medieval roof tile fragments are oxidised and medium sandy (ms).

6.4 Faunal remains

Both contexts contain small quantities of animal bone. Some large mammal bones were recovered from subsoil deposit 0002 which included a possible sheep/goat humerous. One large long bone has clearly been cut lengthways and then into a smaller piece across the width. Context 0003 contained the broken tibiae of a horse and cow, as well other unidentifiable mammal fragments.

6.5 Charcoal

A small slightly abraded piece of charcoal was retrieved from the subsoil context 0002 (3g).

6.6 Shell

A single small and abraded fragment of oyster shell was recorded in layer 0003.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small and fragmentary group of finds which primarily made up of pottery and animal bone. The Roman pottery (recorded in layer 0003) appears to be consistent with the larger assemblages recovered from previous archaeological investigations around the current site.

7. Discussion and conclusion

Finds from the subsoil layer (0002) consisted of both modern and archaeological evidence. The datable range of evidence present with layer 0002 clearly suggests post-medieval re-deposition of an originally Roman layer. This is not an uncommon case in Long Melford due to intense levels of Roman activity in the area and the post-medieval expansion of the town.

It is unclear how such a large deposition (0.9m max) of a single context has occurred. Long Melford does lie at the base of a shallow valley which may have caused a build-up of colluvial deposits. The homogeneity of the deposit and presence of post-medieval evidence throughout the layer suggests this is not the case. It is more likely that the area has been subjected to considerable degree of landscaping. Several sites across Long Melford (Beverton 2009, Craven 2008 and 2012) have reported homogenous deposits, measuring up to a meter in depth, sealing the archaeological horizon. Often these deposits have been found to contain both Roman and post-medieval evidence (Beverton 2009).

The layer (0003) found on top of the natural was unable to be closely investigated due to the depth of the footings at this point. The assemblage recovered from the layer consisted of Roman pottery and animal bone. The layer was also noted as lying in a shallow hollow in the natural (Fig. 3). It is unclear whether this hollow is man-made or natural as the small portion seen had a smooth, nearly imperceptible break of slope. Regardless of this, the monitoring has identified surviving archaeological deposits of a Roman date at a depth of 1.3m. The size and scale of further house extensions in the area are likely to be of a similar type of this kind of development requiring relatively deep but narrow trenches. It is recommended that further work for similar groundwork projects in the area are continuously monitored.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Long Melford\LMD 196

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental
Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPN51-66

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton and directed by Jo Caruth (SCCAS/FT).

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

Benfield, S., 2012, 'The finds' in Craven, J. *Land off New Road, Long Melford*, An archaeological evaluation and monitoring report, SCCAS Report No 2012/025

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Muldowney, M., *29 Swanfield, Long Melford*, An archaeological monitoring report, SCCAS Report 2010/191

Appendix 1. Brief and specification



The Archaeological Service

9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

32 Swanfield, Long Melford (B/11/00918/FHA)

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 Planning permission for the erection of side and rear extensions at 32 Swanfield, Long Melford, CO10 9EZ (TL 863 450) has been granted by Babergh District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work (B/11/00918/FHA).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins 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.
- 1.3 This site lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is situated within a known late Iron Age and Roman settlement (LMD 172) and lies about 50m east of the projected line of a Roman road, with an area of Roman features including pits, postholes and occupation layers 40m west of the current development area (LMD 187). There is, therefore, high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 Aspects of the proposed works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any heritage assets of archaeological importance that exists, principally the c.31m of footings trench for the new extensions.
- 1.5 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**).
- 1.6 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.

- 1.7 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation (assuming planning permission is granted). Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the Local Planning Authority that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged; only the Local Planning Authority can effect discharge of the condition.
- 1.8 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 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.
- 1.12 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 permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation 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 or 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 high resolution digital images. The resolution and format must be specified in the WSI.
- 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 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).
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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 imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site archive.

Specification by: Judith Plouviez, Archaeological Officer

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
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Date: 6 October 2011

2011-10-06_ArcSpecMon_32SwnfieldLongMelford.doc

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.

Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	Layer	This topsoil is a dark greyish-brown Slightly Clayey-Silt. No finds were collected from this level. Modern topsoil layer.	No		No	1
0002	Layer	This subsoil is a mid to dark greyish-brown slyey-silt of moderate compaction and a friable nature. Archaeological evidence and modern evidence were recovered from this layer.	Yes	Roman & Post-medie	No	1
0003	Layer	Subsoil layer preset across all of trench. This context is possibly a fill of a larger feature but appears as a layer towards the north-east corner of the footings. A mid orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt (5:20:75) of a friable nature. Layer of fill containing Roman evidence.	Yes	Roman (?early)	No	1

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-128607	
Project details	
Project name	LMD 196, 32 Swanfield, Long Melford
Short description of the project	An archaeological monitoring was carried out to the rear of 32 Swanfield, Long Melford. The excavation of 24m of footing trenches were observed over three visits between the 16th and 20th of April 2012. The monitoring identified a trench profile comprising modern topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural gravels (Fig. 3). A thin layer (0003) of clay-silt that contained Roman pottery and animal bone was recorded towards the north-eastern side corner of the footings.
Project dates	Start: 17-04-2012 End: 20-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 196 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD LMD 196, 32 Swanfield
Postcode	CO10 9EZ
Study area	66.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 863 450 52 0 52 04 17 N 000 43 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.00m Max: 30.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Jude Plouviez
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Mr. M. Helms
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	LMD 196
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	LMD 196
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	LMD 196
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LMD 196, 32 Swanfield, Long Melford
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, A. V.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number: 2012/057
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Ringbound report following SCCAS Archaeological monitoring template (2012).
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Andy Beverton (Andy.Beverton@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	29 June 2012

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

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- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/