

Land off New Road, Long Melford
LMD 165

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

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HER Information

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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.

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring of three house plots on land at New Road, Long Melford, identified a series of large pits of early Roman date. The finds assemblage from the pits indicates domestic activity in the vicinity from the Late Iron Age/Roman through to the mid Roman periods. By the mid 3rd century significant activity in the area appears to have ceased with features being sealed by a late Roman soil layer.

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological fieldwork, consisting of evaluation trenching and monitoring of groundworks, was carried out in advance of the development of three houses on land off New Road, Long Melford (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to two Brief and Specifications, issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendices 1a and b), to fulfil a planning condition on applications B/06/00404/FUL, B/06/00405/FUL and B/06/00406/FUL. The work was commissioned by H. & A.W. Palmer Ltd.

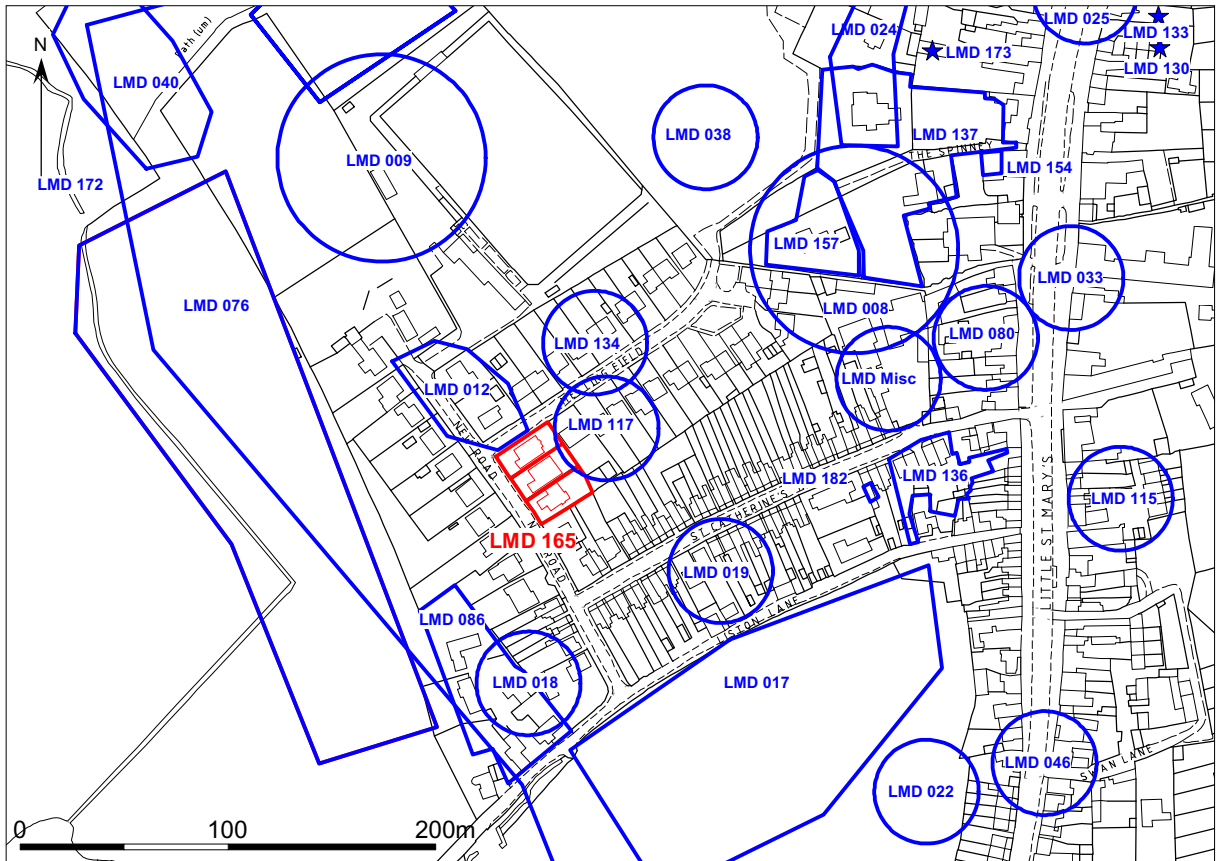
2. Geology and topography

The site consisted of an open area of disused former allotments lying within an estate of modern housing (Fig. 1) extending westwards from the modern town high street along St Catherine's Road, Meeting Field and New Road. Measuring 1200sqm in size the site lay at a height of 30m OD, on the edge of the floodplain of the River Stour which is 400m to the west. The site was formerly open fields until the construction of the mid-late 20th century housing estate.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site was of interest due to its location within the known large Late Iron Age and Roman settlement of Long Melford which is believed to lie along either side of the Margary 33a Chelmsford to Pakenham Roman road. A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF90) consisting of the remains of a substantial Roman building, possibly a bathhouse, lies 110m to the south. Recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as LMD 017, it is associated with 1st to 2nd century Roman finds.

The previously open field to the north of St Catherine's Road in which the site lies, has seen Roman archaeological deposits identified at sporadic intervals prior to and during the creation of the modern housing estate. These include painted wall plaster at LMD 036, 50m to the north and cremation and inhumation burials, with complete ceramic and glass vessels at LMD 012, although the exact location is uncertain.



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 Figure 1. Site location plan showing nearby HER entries

Recent archaeological works in advance of or during small-scale development in this area to the west of the modern high street has consistently seen intensive evidence of Roman occupation. Another section of Roman wall has been found at LMD 136, while substantial Roman rubbish pits and soil layers of 1st to 3rd century date have been identified at LMD 154 and LMD 137/157, c.150m to the north-east, the latter including a single inhumation burial (Craven 2008).

The development of the site therefore had a high potential to damage archaeological deposits of regional or even national importance, with the possibility of Roman structures or human burials. An initial programme of archaeological evaluation was subsequently required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

The evaluation trenching demonstrated the presence of Roman features and deposits, principally rubbish pits, lying at some depth across the site in a state of good preservation, being sealed below a Roman soil layer. The trenching indicated that there were no archaeological deposits, such as structural remains, which warranted preservation *in situ* but that there were deposits of sufficient importance to merit further investigation and recording, as they would be damaged by the development.

Due to the relatively small-scale of the development and the depth of deposits a full open area excavation was not economically justifiable and so a compromise strategy of continuous archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks was specified by Judith Plouviez to fulfill the planning conditions on each plot. The results of both evaluation and monitoring are combined within this report.

4. Methodology

4.1. Evaluation

Three trenches, each measuring 1.5m wide and 53.3m length in total, were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This meant that a total of 80sqm was evaluated, or 6.66% of the 1200sqm site. Each trench was placed through the centre of one of the proposed house plots.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, which was a mixture of mid yellow/orange silts and sands. This generally involved the removal of 0.3m-0.4m of topsoil, 0.3m of mixed dark grey/brown sands, and then a 0.25m-0.3m layer of mixed mid brown/grey sands containing Roman material. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds during and after machining. All trenches and spoilheaps were examined by an experienced metal detectorist, during and after machining, and during the backfilling of trenches.

Archaeological features, consisting of four or five pits, were generally clearly visible and were excavated by hand. Deeper features could not be fully excavated due to safety and time constraints. A single context continuous numbering system was used, from 0001 to 0027, with small finds being numbered from 1000. Feature plans, sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Digital photographs are included in the digital archive. The trenches were planned by hand, and site levels were taken using a dumpy level and relate to an OS benchmark at TL 8628 4543.

4.2. Monitoring

A series of visits was made to the site to monitor the excavation of the footing trenches for each plot and the major service trenches. The site had been stripped of vegetation and the ground level lowered by c.0.1m since the evaluation. The footings were excavated by a machine equipped with a 0.6m wide toothed bucket to a depth of at least 1m, until the base of the trenches were cut into the natural subsoil. Where archaeological features were present these were fully removed by machine, the depth of the trenching generally meaning that hand-excavation or detailed recording was not

possible. The collection of finds therefore was also largely limited to partial retrieval from excavated spoil.

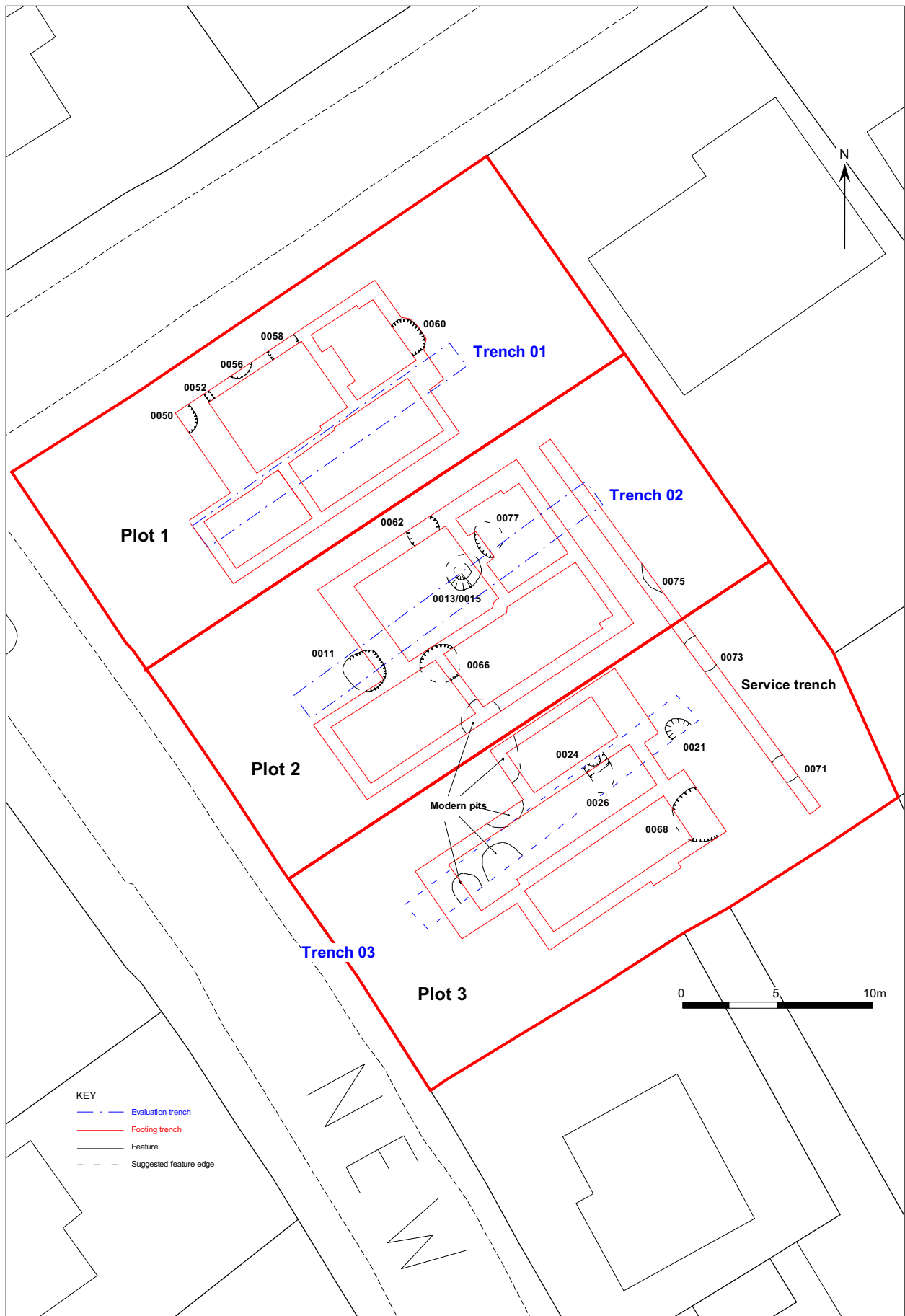
The numbering system was continued from the evaluation, starting at 0050. The trenches were planned, overlying the architect's drawings, at a scale of 1:50, and sections were recorded at 1:20. Digital photographs are included in the digital archive.

4.3. Post-excavation and archive

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code LMD 165 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-16599) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. LMD 165.



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 Figure 2. Site plan

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

The combined fieldwork of the evaluation and the monitoring identified a scatter of seventeen, usually substantial pits chiefly of Roman date, together with an overlying buried soil horizon of a Late Roman date.

The various trenches showed a broadly uniform soil profile, with 0.35m-0.4m of modern topsoil overlying an older topsoil, c.0.3m thick, of mid/dark brown sands with scattered flints. This in turn overlaid a c.0.2m-0.25m thick layer, numbered as 0001, 0007 and 0020 in Trenches/Plots 01, 02, and 03 respectively, of mid brown/yellow silt/sands. In both the evaluation and monitoring, layer 0001/0007/0020 was removed by machine, exposing a series of underlying features and, at a depth of c.0.9m, the natural subsoil of mid orange/yellow silt/sands and gravels. A collection of unstratified small finds was found by metal detecting during the excavation of the evaluation trenches; these consisted of five coins, one Late Iron Age and four Late Roman, parts of two 1st century Roman brooches and a post-medieval vessel fragment.

Layer 0001/0007/0020 was seen to contain finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date, predominantly pottery but including animal bone and small amounts of CBM, a sample of which was recovered during machining of the evaluation trenches, usually from the spoilheaps. During the evaluation this assemblage was further separated into a range of contexts, and is discussed in the relevant section below.

A further fifteen sherds of unstratified 1st-3rd century Roman pottery and other finds were collected as 0055, 0065 and 0070 during the excavation of the footing trenches for Plots 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Again these probably originated from layer 0001/0007/0020.

5.2. Trench/Plot 01

Although no features were identified in the evaluation trench, layer 0001 was found to contain a sizable finds assemblage. This was separated into five contexts, each representing c.3m of trench, beginning with 0002 to the south-west through to 0006 at the north-east end. The total assemblage included sixty-seven sherds of pottery ranging

from the Late Iron Age to 3rd century in date. The subsequent excavation of footing trenches identified five distinct features to the north of the evaluation trench.

0050 was a large circular pit, c.30% removed during the excavation of the footing trench. Sealed under layer 0001 it was estimated to be c.2m in diameter with steep sides which, at a depth of 1.5m below groundlevel, began to slope inwards towards the base. The base was still not fully seen at a depth of 1.6m. Its fill, 0051, was a dark brown/grey silt loam with scattered flints and charcoal. Eight sherds of Roman pottery, ranging from 1st to 3rd century date, were collected from the spoil.

0052 was a narrow, vertical sided pit or ditch sealed below layer 0001. Measuring 0.5m wide it had a concave base 1.6m below ground-level. Its fill, 0053, was a dark brown/grey silt loam with scattered flints and charcoal. Seven pieces of one amphora sherd of 1st to 2nd century date, were collected from the spoil.

A mixed collection of eleven sherds of 2nd-3rd century pottery, animal bone and CBM, 0054, was also recovered during the removal of pits 0050 and 0052 and consists of material originating from either 0051 or 0053.

0056 was a large, probably circular, pit measuring 1.5m in diameter and sealed below layer 0001. Steep-sided, its concave base was 1.6m below ground-level. Its fill, 0057, was a dark brown/grey silt loam with scattered flints and charcoal. Twenty-one sherds of Roman pottery, ranging from mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date, were collected from the spoil.

0058 was a large pit, probably circular, measuring 1.7m in diameter and sealed below layer 0001. Steep-sided, its concave base was also 1.6m below ground-level. Its fill, 0059, was a dark brown/grey silt loam with scattered flints and charcoal containing a single sherd of Roman pottery.

0060 was a large circular pit, measuring c.1.8m diameter with a base 2.3m below ground-level. Due to the problems with the trench sides collapsing, the pit was eventually c.50% excavated by machine and was seen to have steep sides and a concave base, which lay just below the watertable. Sealed by 0001 its fill, 0061, was a dark brown silt/loam with frequent charcoal towards the base. It seemed likely that there

was a series of separate deposits infilling the pit but it was not possible to clean the section due to the depth of trench and the finds assemblage, which consisted of fifty-three sherds of mid 2nd to mid 3rd pottery, animal bone, CBM and oyster shell, was accordingly mixed.

5.3. Trench/Plot 02

In Trench 02 the finds from layer (0007) were separated into three contexts, 0008 in the south-western 6m of the trench, 0009 through the centre and 0010 in the north-western 6m. The assemblage included twenty-eight sherds of pottery ranging from the Late Iron Age to 3rd century in date.

0011 was a large circular pit and was originally c.70% exposed within Trench 02. Sealed under layer 0007 it measured c.2m in diameter and its base was at least 1.5m below groundlevel. During the evaluation the top 0.50m of the pit was 50% excavated, with a sondage extending a further 0.2m deep against the trench edge. This showed that the pit had steep, near vertical sides and a single fill, 0012, of compact mid orange/brown silt/sands with frequent gravel throughout and occasional patches of clay or chalk and charcoal flecks. The excavation of the footing trenches further exposed the southern part of the pit, wholly removing the majority of it. This confirmed the feature to have a concave base at a depth of c.1.6m below groundlevel. A total assemblage of 113 sherds of 2nd century Roman pottery, together with animal bone and CBM was mainly recovered from the upper 0.3m of the feature.

0013 was a large, circular pit, which was originally c.40% exposed within the evaluation trench. At this stage it measured 1.5m wide although, on the surface, the edges of the feature were very unclear and may have been over excavated. 50% of the visible area was then excavated which showed a gently sloping upper cut becoming near vertical and better defined from a depth of 0.3m. The pit was seen to be at least 1.1m+ deep but the base was not seen during the evaluation. Its fill, 0014, was a compacted and mixed, mid/light brown silt/sand with scattered gravel, charcoal flecks and fragments of clay. Fifty-two sherds of mid 1st-mid 2nd Roman pottery and a 2nd century brooch (SF 1008) were collected.

It was not possible to see a clear distinction between fill 0014 and layer 0007 although it

seemed most likely that the pit cut this soil layer because pit 0015 was seen to cut the top of fill 0014, at the level of 0007.

0015 was seen in the evaluation lying within the centre of pit 0013, cutting into the upper part of fill 0014. Measuring 1.2m wide and 0.42m deep it was c.50% visible within the trench and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0016, was a compact mix of mid brown silt, sands and gravels with a dense spread of large flints. Patches of clay, fragments of burnt clay, charcoal and crushed shell were also present, together with four sherds of early Roman pottery. The later excavation of the footing trenches further exposed 0013 and presumably 0015 but it was not identified as a separate feature within this new section, perhaps due to the limited opportunities for observation.

0066 was a circular pit, 2.2m in diameter, which was identified during the monitoring of the footing trenches. Steep sided, with a concave base 1.5m below ground-level, its fill, 0066, was a dark brown silt/loam. Five sherds of 1st to 3rd century Roman pottery were collected. No section was recorded.

0077 was another large pit, identified in the footing trenches adjacent to 0013. Measuring c.2m in diameter it had vertical sides and was at least 1.6m deep although the base was still not seen. Its fill, 0064, was a dark brown clay/loam and a further sherd of 1st century Roman pottery was collected.

Finally 0062 was a large, steep-sided, undated pit which was identified during the monitoring of the footing trenches. Measuring 1.7m wide, with a concave base 1.6m below ground-level, its fill, 0063, was a mid brown silt/loam.

5.4. Trench/Plot 3

In Trench 03 the finds from layer (0020) were separated into three contexts, 0017 in the south-western 6m of the trench, 0018 through the centre and 0019 in the north-western 6m. The assemblage included eighteen sherds of pottery ranging from the Late Iron Age to 3rd century in date.

Three features were identified in the evaluation trench. 0021 was a shallow circular pit, of which c.60% was visible, sealed under layer 0020. It measured 1.3m wide and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base, 1.1m below ground-level. The pit's basal fill, 0023, was a mix of dirty mid grey/brown/yellow silts containing forty-one sherds of mid 1st-2nd century Roman pottery and animal bone. Above this was the main fill, 0022, a dark brown silt/loam with frequent large flints.

0024 was a small circular pit, originally c.50% visible within the evaluation trench. On the surface it was very unclear but it appeared to cut a shallow spread, 0026. Measuring 0.8m wide it had steep sides and a flat base c.1.3m below ground level. Its fill, 0025, a mid brown, soft silt/sand with frequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. 0024 cut a shallow spread, 0026, of mixed, soft, mid brown silt/sand, which was probably the base of layer 0020, infilling a shallow hollow. 0024 was then sealed by a layer, 0027, of mid/dark brown silt/sands. This deposit also lay above 0020/0026 and contained a concentrated deposit of forty-six 1st century Roman pottery sherds which were recovered from the trench section.

Neither 0024, 0026 or 0027 were identified within the later excavation of the footing trenches.

0068 was a large pit identified during the excavation of the footing trenches. Measuring c.2.8m wide, with a base 2m below ground-level, it was sealed below layer 0020 and had steep/vertical sides and a concave base. A possible deeper cut was seen in the south-east corner of the trench. It was infilled with a series of deposits, generally slumping in from the north-west. A basal deposit of mixed grey sands and gravels lay under a thin layer of light grey/brown silts/sands. Over this was a substantial deposit, c.0.4m-0.5m thick, of dark green/brown silt loam with fine flecks of charcoal, chalk and building debris throughout. The upper half of the pit was infilled with a mixed deposit, c.1m thick, of mid grey/brown silt/sand loam with charcoal, scattered flints and flecks of brick debris.

The finds assemblage, 0069, was recovered from throughout the spoil as it was machined, meaning that the finds could not be allocated to the individual deposits. It consisted of thirty-six sherds of 2nd century Roman pottery and small amounts of animal bone and CBM.

The eastern part of the plot was largely disturbed by a series of substantial modern pits containing 20th century rubbish, all at least 1m deep and cutting into the subsoil.

5.5. Service trench

A 0.5m wide service trench excavated along the eastern side of the house plots identified a further three pits of Roman date, 0071, 0073 and 0075. The trench was c.0.9m-1.1m deep and only exposed the top of each feature, by removing the overlying Roman soil layer. Each pit measured at least 1m in diameter and all had similar fills (0072, 0074 and 0076 respectively) of mid grey/brown silt/loam. Each pit was dated by the recovery of Roman pottery sherds from the surface of their fills and so, due to the constraints of the trench, the likelihood that each pit would be too deep to excavate, and that they were to be left *in situ*, none of the three pits were excavated further.

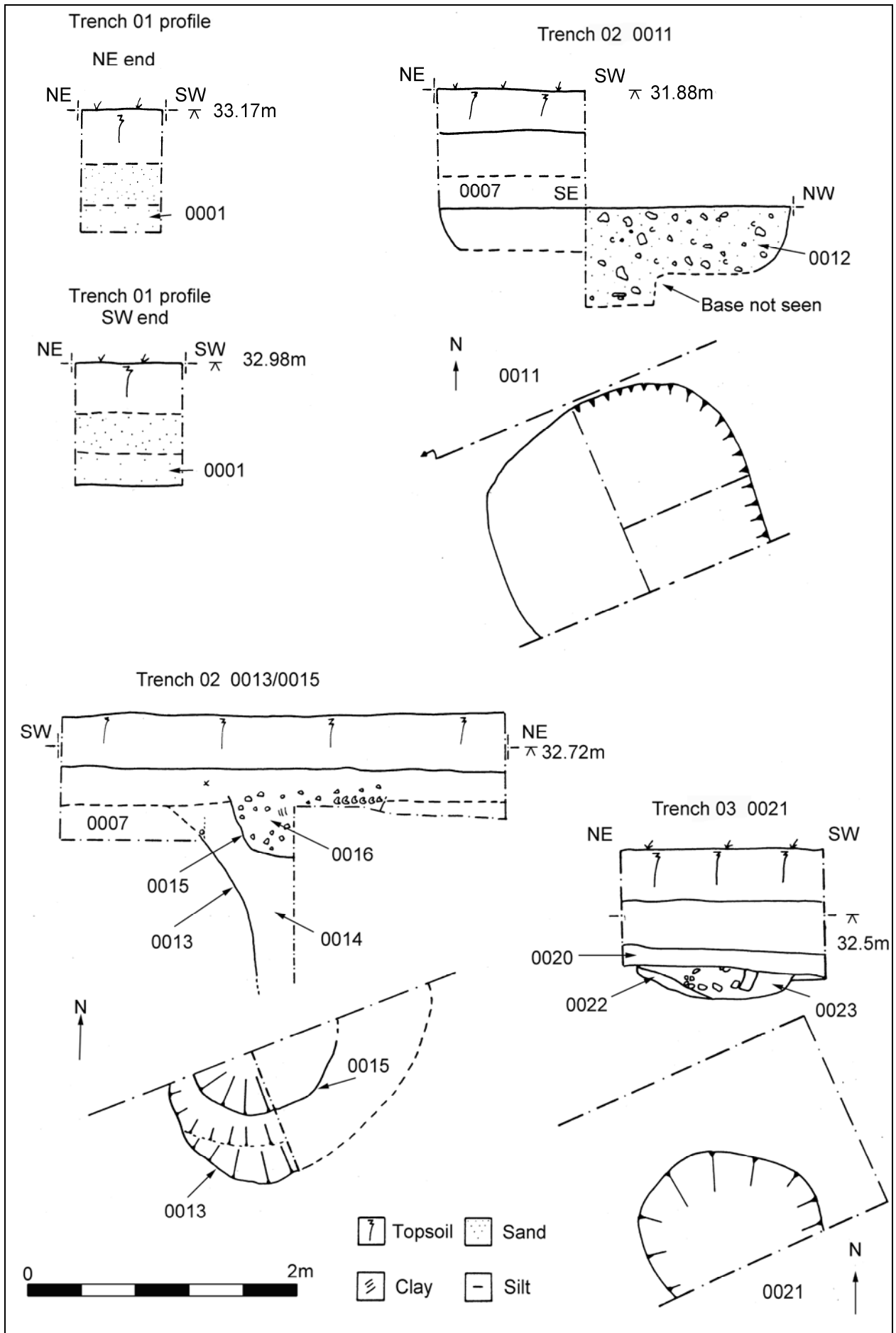


Figure 3. Detailed plans and sections

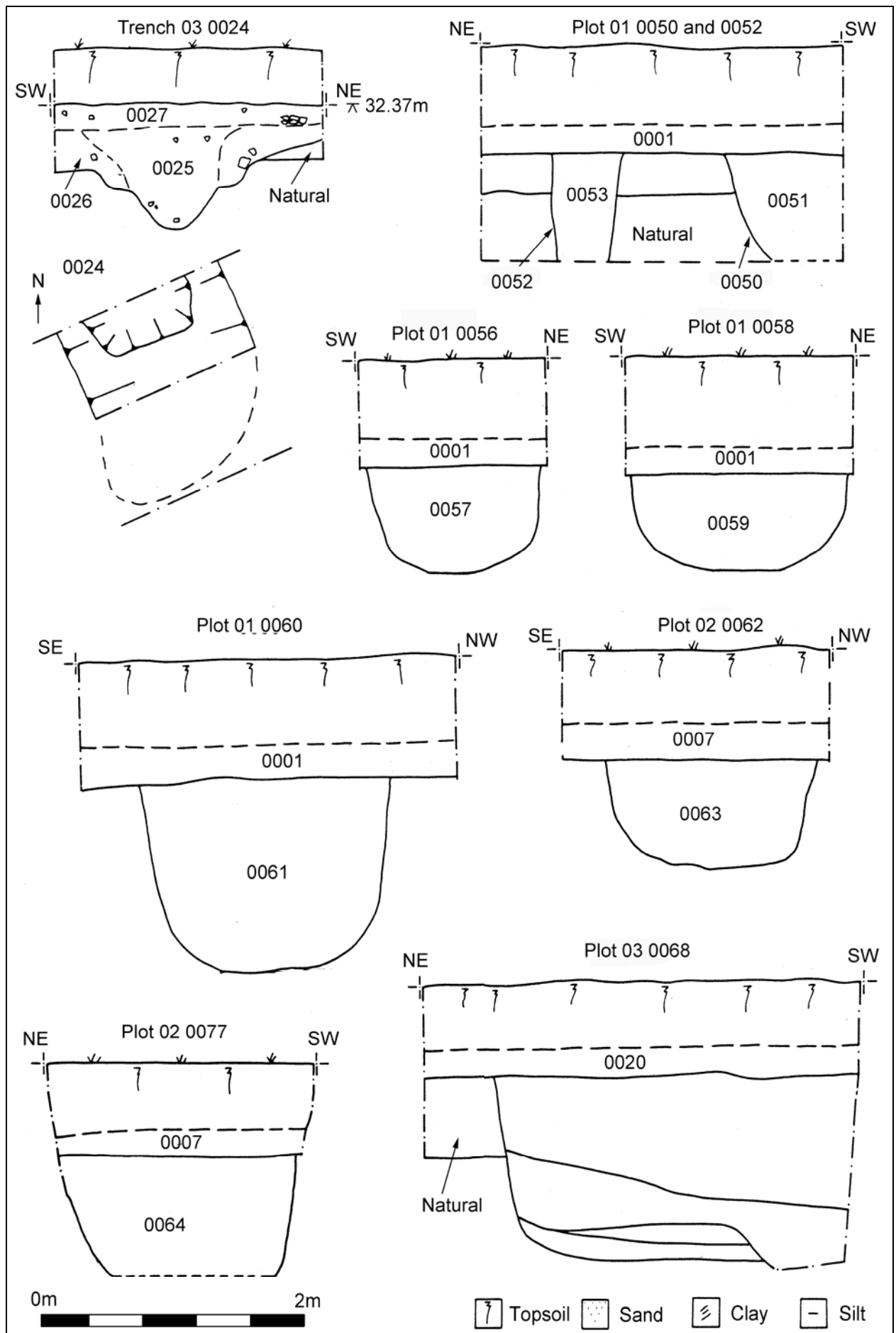


Figure 4. Detailed plans and sections continued

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield and Cathy Tester with Judith Plouviez

6.1. Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds recovered during the evaluation and monitoring are listed in Table 1. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2. In addition there are a number of individually numbered small finds which are listed and described below (section 5.7). The initial finds quantification and reporting was undertaken by Cathy Tester and the pottery quantification and final report was prepared by Stephen Benfield.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	533	10834
CBM	15	2015
Fired clay	34	1042
Briquetage	3	80
Worked flint	5	17
Iron	2	12
Lead	1	8
Animal bone	270	4982
Shell	39	568
Charcoal	3	1

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2. Pottery

6.2.1 Introduction

A total of 533 sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing 10834g was recovered. The total Eve (estimated vessel equivalent) is 8.42 vessels and the average sherd weight is 20.3g. The pottery is from thirty-two contexts. Some was recovered from spoil and machining (thirteen contexts) and from layer deposits (two contexts); the remainder is from excavated pit fills (seventeen contexts). The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 2 and by context in Appendix 3.

The pottery has been quantified by fabric type, count, weight and Eve for each context and the identified vessel form types noted. Fabrics were identified by visual inspection or hand lens magnification (x 8). The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series and the Suffolk, Pakenham (Pak) form type series (unpublished). The Suffolk form type series was supplemented by the Colchester, Camulodunum (Cam) type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1963) and the Essex type series (Going

1987). Samian forms are referred to by common names following Webster (1996). The data was input onto an Access database table.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve
<i>Imported fine wares:</i>						
South Gaulish samian	SASG	5	1.0	171	1.5	
Les Martres-de-Veyre	SAMV	1	0.2	35	0.3	
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	15	2.8	290	2.6	0.28
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	1	0.2	5	<1	
Lower Rhineland(Cologne) colour-coated ware	KOLN	1	0.2	3	<1	
<i>Sub-total</i>		23	4.4	504	4.4	0.28
<i>Imported coarsewares:</i>						
Amphora	AA	12	2.2	216	1.9	
<i>Sub-total</i>						
<i>Local and regional fine wares:</i>						
Colchester colour-coated ware	COLC	7	1.3	13	0.1	0.17
Grey fine wares	GRF	1	0.2	5	<1	
<i>Sub-total</i>		8	1.5	18	0.1	0.17
<i>Local and regional coarse wares:</i>						
Black burnished ware Type 2	BB2	1	0.2	18	0.1	
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	180	33.7	2039	18.8	4.16
Colchester buff ware	COLB	7	1.3	130	1.2	0.40
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	7	1.3	117	1.0	0.41
Grey micaceous wares	GMG	6	1.1	134	1.2	0.23
Grog-tempered wares	GROG	41	7.6	737	6.8	0.35
Grog-tempered wares (large storage jars)	GROG2	44	8.2	1777	16.4	0.28
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	6	1.1	173	1.6	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	102	19.1	1461	13.4	1.14
Miscellaneous sandy red coarse wares	RX	3	0.5	29	0.2	0.15
Smooth red-surfaced wares	GROGS	9	1.7	77	0.7	0.20
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	67	12.5	1948	17.9	0.22
Verulamium-region white ware mortaria	VRMO	2	0.4	1127	10.4	0.43
Verulamium-region white wares	VRW	1	0.2	8	0	
White-slipped oxidised wares	WSO	3	0.5	40	0.3	
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	8	1.5	192	1.7	
Miscellaneous white ware mortaria	WXM	3	0.5	89	0.8	
<i>Sub-total</i>		489	91.4	10058	92.5	7.97
Total		533	99.5	10834	98.9	8.42

Table 2. Quantity of Roman pottery by fabric type

6.2.2 Late Iron Age-early Roman

The earliest pottery from the site is grog-tempered wares of Late Iron Age type (Fabric GROG). Iron Age grog-tempered wares can be generally dated to the period from the mid-late 1st century BC until the mid 1st century AD after which they were more or less rapidly replaced, depending on location, by Roman sand-tempered wares. All of the late Iron Age type pottery was recovered as residual sherds from later dated contexts (0012, 0014, 0022, 0027, 0069 and 0072) or was collected from spoil. The largest quantity associated with excavated contexts was from the pits 0013 (0014) and 0021 (0022) both dated by other pottery to the early Roman period of the mid1st-early 2nd century.

The grog-tempered wares were divided between sherds from large storage jars (Fabric GROG2), many of which have comb decoration on the body and sherds from other

smaller vessels, mostly jars or deep bowls (Fabric GROG). A number of sherds with oxidised surfaces, commonly smoothed or burnished, can also be dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period (Fabric GROGS). Together these make up approximately 18% by count and about 24% by weight of the whole assemblage.

Most of the grog-tempered wares have dark, reduced surfaces; the exception to this being the oxidised (red) wares and some of the large storage jars which are also oxidised, or have oxidised areas on the vessel body. Few vessel forms could be identified. There are sherds from the simple jar form Cam 259 (0004, 0014) and from a cordoned jar/bowl of form Cam 218 or possibly 299 (0022). A storage jar rim can be identified as Cam 270B (0027). Some of the oxidised wares may represent beaker forms and might represent a fine ware element copying Gallo-Belgic forms. Although no Gallo-Belgic imports were identified there is a single small sherd from a platter wall in a fine grey ware (Fabric GRF) which might be a Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* import (0064). This sherd is probably of form Cam 14 or similar, and may be a Late Iron Age or early Roman import, or an early Roman period copy of a Gallo-Belgic form.

Although of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' type, the grog-tempered pottery among the assemblage is difficult to closely date. Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery appears in Britain the early-mid 1st century BC, but probably did not become common on settlement sites until the second half of that century and on some sites in East Anglia wheel-thrown grog-tempered wares do not appear until the Early Roman period (Sealey 2007, 31). That the grog-tempered pottery from the site appears wheel-thrown and the surfaces (apart from large storage jars) are reduced dark-grey/black in colour suggests a late dating in the period of the early-mid/late 1st century AD.

6.2.3 Roman

Introduction

The Roman pottery consists of vessel forms and fabric types which can be dated to the period of the mid 1st-mid 3rd century. While some of the pottery could date to the late Roman period (mid/late 3rd-4th century) there are no vessel forms or fabric types which need date to that period. Most significant is the absence of pottery from late regional industrial producers, notably the Nene Valley and Hadham potteries and the absence of late Oxford industry products.

Early Roman (Mid 1st-early 2nd century)

Potentially the earliest closely dated Roman pottery is a small bowl or beaker which appears to be of form Cam 212-217 (0014) which can be dated to the mid 1st century AD. Otherwise, the earliest closely dated vessels are imported samian and a Verulamium potteries' mortarium (listed below) both of which can be dated by potter's stamps to the late Neronian-Flavian period, c 60-90 AD. It can be noted that the mortarium was worn from use and the centre of the base had broken out as a disc (not recovered) through pressure in the inside. A decorated samian bowl of form Dr 29 (0061) can also be dated to the Claudian-Flavian period; the panel decoration suggests it is probably most probably Flavian.

There are a number of coarse ware vessels types, principally jar/deep bowls, which can be dated to the period of the mid-late 1st/early 2nd century. There are cordoned jars/deep bowls (Pak 5.1), including form Cam 218 and high shouldered necked jars (Pak 4.1) including form Cam 266 (Fabrics BSW & GX). There is also at least one example of a wide mouth jars/bowl with a fine, burnished lattice on the upper body of form G18 in a micaceous fabric (Fabric GMG) and a flat rim bowl (Pak 6.3). Other vessel types are present as a ring-necked flagon of form Cam 155 (0012) (Fabric COLMB) which probably also dates to this period, although it might also date slightly later.

The closely dated pottery could suggest that while Roman pottery on the site may date from the early post-conquest period, significant quantities of Roman wares appear in the Neronian-Flavian period.

Mid Roman (Early 2nd-3rd century)

Fine ware imports continue to arrive on the site in the 2nd century-3rd century. The earliest of these is a samian sherd from a dish of form Dr 18/31 from Les Martres-de-Veyre (0003), dated c AD 100-120. There are also sherds from Central Gaulish vessels, including a dish form Dr 18/31, dated c AD 120-150; also a decorated bowl of form Dr 37 (0070) and cup form Dr 33 which can be dated to the period c AD 120-200. A sherd with a clean white fabric and dark colour-coat is almost certainly a Cologne product (Fabric KOLN) dating to the late 1st-2nd century (0012). Coarse ware imports include Spanish Dressel 20 olive oil *amphorae*, although these might also date from the early

Roman period in the 1st century.

Regional fine ware products from Colchester were also reaching the site in the form of cornice rim beakers of form Cam 391 (Pak 3.6.2) dated to the mid 2nd-early 3rd century.

The most closely datable coarse wares are bead rim dishes of form Pak 6.18 dated to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century. A burnished sherd from the base of a dish can be identified as Fabric BB2 and is probably a Colchester product of mid 2nd-mid 3rd century date. Coarse ware jars/bowls which can be closely dated to the mid 2nd century or later do not appear to be as common as the early Roman forms, although there are single examples of neckless jars of form Pak 4.5 and 4.6.1. These are both in micaceous fabrics (Fabrics GMB & GMG) which may originate in the Suffolk, Wattisfield kilns. There is also, a single sherd (0051) from a white ware mortarium (Fabric WXM) which has a prominent bead rim above the flange which indicates a late 2nd-3rd century date.

Roman pottery of specific interest

There is a cupped spout from the rim of a large jar (0069). Spouted vessels of this type are a relatively uncommon form. They are known from pottery assemblages at Colchester and are grouped under the vessel form Cam 390 (Hull 1958, fig 123; Symonds & Wade 1999, fig 6.27 nos. 793 & 794). The buff fabric of the vessel could indicate a Colchester source (Fabric COLMB). Colchester form Cam 390 is broadly dated as Claudio-Neronian to 3rd century (Symonds & Wade 1999, 485) The other pottery recovered with this vessel from the context here (0069) is dated to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century, with one samian dish dating to the early-mid 2nd century. Cupped spouts on jars of this type are closely associated with face pots, a vessel type also known to have been produced in the Colchester potteries. The association between cupped spouts and face pots is not absolute, but the relationship is difficult to establish as many vessels of this type are recognised from small diagnostic pieces. However, it can be noted that in an extensive survey of all known examples of face pots Braithwaite identified only one spouted vessel of this type in Britain which is definitely not a face pot (2007, 256). Of significant interest is the association of face pots with the Roman military (Braithwaite 2007, 325) either through the location of garrisons or veteran

soldiers. It can be noted that a number of face pot jars are known from various sites in Suffolk, including Brackenbury, Felixstowe (Fairclough 2011, 263 & fig 76), Hacheston, (Sealey 2004, 178 & Fig 117 no.4), Ixworth (Braithwaite 1984 fig 13 no. 7), Lakenheath (Braithwaite 2007 fig J11) and Wenhaston (Benfield 2009).

Potter's stamps

Four stamped vessels were identified. Their details are listed below.

South Gaulish samian

(C)ARBONIS MA Complete stamp on dish form; although initial letter has not taken in die impression. Carbonis (c AD 65-95) (Polak 1995, 198 C66). Context 0061 (pit 0060).

SECVNDVS F Complete stamp on dish form. Secundus (c AD 60-90) (Polak 1995, 326 S99). Context 0061 (pit 0060).

Central Gaulish samian

Beginning of stamp (fragment) **F R[** on dish form Dr 18/31 (vessel form dated c AD 120-150). Context 0069 (pit 0068).

Mortaria

LVGV This appears to be a complete stamp on flange of a Verulamium region mortaria (Fabric VERMO) with low bead and deep (hooked) rim/flange (Saunders & Havercroft 1977, fig 10 nos. 196, 197 & 199). There is a decorative boarder on the stamp above and below the lettering. This is one of a group of counterstamps on Verulamium region mortaria which are accepted as representing a place name, in this case Lugudunum (LVGV DVNVM) although the spelling Lugdunum (LVGDVNVM) is also indicated by some stamps. The version of the stamp here (LVGV) is recorded elsewhere in association with name stamps of the potters Albinus and Ripanus (Hartley 1977) and is generally dated to the period c AD 60-90 (Hartley 1978, M1). Context 0061 (pit 0060).

6.3. Ceramic building material

Fifteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2015g was recovered from twelve contexts. This has been counted and weighed by context and is listed by context in Appendix 2. The material includes small quantities of Roman and post-medieval tile and brick.

6.4. Fired clay

Thirty-four other fragments of fired clay weighing 1042g were recovered from five contexts. These included part of a fired clay object - a piece from a triangular loomweight (140g) with corner perforation. The loomweight can be dated to the Iron Age

or early Roman period. It was recovered as an unstratified find in Trench 02 (0018)

In addition there are three small pieces of briquetage (80g): one from pit 0011 (0012) and two from pit 0077 (0064). These are slab pieces with common chaff voids in the fired clay. The exterior surfaces are pale orange and the interior are black. They are probably from salt containers/vessels brought to the site from the coastal salt production centres.

6.5. Worked flint

Five unmodified struck flint flakes (17g) were recovered from two contexts. Four came from pit 0011 (0012) in Trench 02 and one was unstratified in Trench 01 (0006). All are unpatinated and of later prehistoric date. As all were found with Roman or later-dated finds, they represent a 'background scatter' which does not suggest intense activity during the prehistoric period.

6.6. Iron nails and other miscellaneous metal finds

Two iron nails (12g) and a fragment of lead waste (8g) were recovered from pit 0011 (0012) in Trench 02.

6.7. The small finds

6.7.1 Introduction

The small finds include objects of Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date. In total nine items (coins, brooches and part of a copper-alloy vessel) were recorded as small finds. These are listed and described by period below. All but one of these is unstratified and the rest were recovered by metal detecting the spoil from machined trenches and topsoil stripping. The coins and brooches were identified by Judith Plouviez (SCCAS).

The condition of the small finds is generally fair-good with many the coins being closely identifiable.

The small finds were individually recorded and closely identified where possible. Each was recorded by type, material, weight and relevant dimensions on a separate

recording sheet and a sketch illustration made. The written details were then entered onto a computerised small finds data base for the site.

6.7.2 Small finds by period

Iron Age

SF 1002, unstratified. Coin. Iron Age bronze unit. Damaged and corroded but probably a Trinovantian type, as Tasciovanus/Rues Obv: -V ? I [--] Traces of a head r, distinctive beard similar VA-1707. Rev: horse to right with warrior raising spear, as VA1892-1 (Van Arsdell 1989, 1892-1; Hobbs 1996, 1698-1701). Mid to late 1st century BC (c 40-10 BC). Rues . Diameter 12.5mm, Wt.0.91g.

Roman

Coins

SF 1000, unstratified. Copper alloy *nummus*, House of Constantine. Obv: diadem right. Rev: falling horseman. Probably a Fel Temp copy. AD 348-360. Diameter 8.5mm Wt. 0.38g.

SF 1005, unstratified. Copper alloy *nummus*. Very worn and corroded minim, some edge damage, Obv: unclear, Rev: ?two figures. Probably 4th century AD 330-402. Diameter 11.5mm Wt.0.96g.

SF 1006, unstratified. Copper alloy *nummus* ,very worn and corroded minim, probably 4th century AD 330-402. Diameter 10.5mm Wt.0.97g.

SF 1007, unstratified. Roman *nummus* Ae4 size, Worn and some edge damage. House of Theodosius. Obv: Diadem r. "-----] P F A V G". Rev: Victory l. with wreath. "VICTOR [---] mint- //?T--. AD 388-402. Diameter 12.5mm Wt.1.02g.

Brooches

SF 1001, unstratified. Brooch, Colchester type. Part of spring and pin missing. Bow almost round in section, bent against spring. Pierced catch-plate and tip of bow are bent. Wt. 11g. (similar to Crummy 1983 fig 5 No 40 p11 - dated Tiberius-Nero), L.60mm, W.23mm, Wt.9.85g.

SF 1003, unstratified. Brooch fragment, lower bow and catchplate only, copper alloy. Bow is D-shaped in section and tapers slightly to flattened end. Catchplate has been bent. It has a triangular cut-out and groove for pin seating. This is very likely the foot of a Colchester derivative type with double-pierced lug spring attachment (sometimes referred to as 'Harlow' type), as for example Colchester (Crummy 1983, 12, Fig 6) no.53 but with a single hole in the catchplate. Broadly dateable to the second half of the 1st century. L. 25mm, W.7mm, Wt 2.06g.

SF 1008, pit 0013, Trench 2. Lozenge-shaped copper alloy brooch plate. Pin is missing; it was hinged between two close set pierced lugs. Front is stepped to give three diminishing lozenge-shaped areas, with total height of 4.4mm. Of these the outer, lowest, area has a scalloped edge with a punched double ring motif, 2mm in diameter, in each curve, giving one at each angle and four along each side between the angles. Middle area has slightly irregular row of punched small triangles. Central projecting lozenge has wear along edges which have traces of notching and central enamelled panel. The enamel has discoloured to a cream-coloured opaque paste. This originally had small glass beads set into it, apparently a larger one in the centre and one in each angle. White glass survives only in the two on the long axis. This is Hull's type 240 (as illus. in Bailey and Butcher 2004, 177, Fig 152) and is likely to be a Continental product (for example also found at Augst, Riha 1979 Typ 7.11.4, Taf 60, 1596-1597). The date is probably 2nd century, though one of the Augst examples was associated with mid-late 1st century pottery sherds .L.34.4mm, W.24.4mm, Wt 7.3g.

Post-medieval

SF 1004, unstratified. Copper alloy vessel rim fragment, flaring rim from fairly broad vessel (bowl or plate). It has a groove 2mm in from the edge on both inside and outside. Surviving dimensions 9 x 32mm, thickness 1.3mm. Small size and undiagnostic features make dating difficult, but the condition would favour a post-medieval date. Wt 3.09g.

6.7.3 Discussion

The Late Iron Age and Roman small finds consist of a small number of coins and brooches. These divide between two distinct dated groups - finds dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period (1st century BC-2nd century AD) and several coins dated to the late Roman period (late 4th century). There is a single Iron Age coin dating to the later 1st century BC. The brooches are all datable to the period of the 1st-2nd century - one closely dated to the early-mid 1st century AD, one of later 1st century date and the other of late 1st-2nd century date. By contrast the Roman coins are all of late Roman, 4th century date. This could indicate two distinct period of occupation or activity on the site.

The lack of significant numbers of post-Roman small finds (just a single piece from a metal vessel of probable post-medieval date) suggests the site was marginal to directly occupied areas of the settlement after the Roman period.

6.8. Animal bone

Cathy Tester

A total of 270 fragments of animal bone weighing 4982g was collected from twenty-one contexts, nine of which were unstratified in Trenches 01, 02, 03 and Plots 1 and 2. The rest of the bone was recovered from the fills of eleven pits with the largest groups from pit 0013 (0014) in Trench 02 (55 fragments, 1179g), pit 0021 (0022) in Trench 03 (33 fragments, 712g) and pit 0060 (0061) in Plot 1 (99 fragments, 1648g). The overall preservation is good. Counts and weights were recorded for each context and notes were made of the species and elements present, as well as observations of age or evidence of butchering. The list by context with broad identifications of species and other notes is shown in Appendix 4.

All of the main domestic meat-producing species were identified – cattle, sheep, pig and

horse, and all were found in association with Late Iron Age or Roman pottery. The assemblage is too small for any meaningful analysis, but the range of species and elements present suggests that it most likely represents the dumping of domestic food waste.

6.9. Shell

Thirty-nine fragments of oyster shell weighing 568g were collected from six contexts from four pits in Plots 1 and 3 (0061 and 0069) and Trenches 02 and 03 (0012 and 0021) and from two unstratified in Trenches 01 and 02 (0006 and 0008).

6.10. Charcoal

Three small fragments of charcoal (total wt <1g) were recovered from pit 0011 (0012) in Trench 02.

6.11. Discussion of the finds

6.11.1 Prehistoric

A small quantity of worked flint, either unstratified or residual from later dated contexts, indicates sporadic but limited activity in the vicinity during the later prehistoric period.

6.11.2 Late Iron Age and Roman

Late Iron Age-early Roman

Grog-tempered pottery, an Iron Age coin and part of a triangular loomweight all indicate late Iron Age occupation or a Late Iron Age (native) background to the earliest dated occupation on the site. However, close dating of when the occupation of the area began is hard to establish from the finds recovered here. The black surfaced grog-tempered pottery suggests a date in the 1st century AD, and some, possibly all, might post date the conquest. Triangular loomweights, which originate in the middle Iron Age, also appear to continue in use into the early Roman period (Crummy 2006, 43). The single coin dates to the mid-late 1st century BC, but how long such coins might circulate is not

clear although it is unlikely that they are current beyond the immediate conquest period (pers. comm. Judith Plouviez).

The finds indicate settlement on or around the site from the Late Iron Age. The Iron Age coin and possibly the Colchester brooch might indicate some status to the site, but the pottery does not reflect any significant elite contacts as might be represented by imports of Gallo-Belgic wares; although a sherd from an imported *terra-nigra* cup is recorded from one site in the town (Benfield & Tester 2012). However the coin and the grog-tempered pottery and the Colchester brooch (a type which is more common in Essex and south Suffolk) all indicate a cultural alignment with the Trinovantian area to the south, centred on Essex (Martin 1999, 81; 85-86 & fig 3.23).

It can be noted that no Gallo-Belgic or other late Iron Age or early post-conquest pottery imports were recorded which suggests the inhabitants of the site were not closely connected to the elite networks which would provide access to such luxuries or status symbols.

Early-mid Roman

The earliest closely dated finds of Roman type are imported pottery dating to the late Neronian-Flavian period, although one pottery sherd in a Roman fabric may date to the mid 1st century. All of the Roman pottery can be dated to the period of the late 1st-mid 3rd century and most could probably be accommodated with a date range of late 1st-2nd/early 3rd century. The absence of any other late date pottery suggests an early dating within the overall probable date range of this vessel.

In the early Conquest period, certainly by the late Neronian-Flavian period, the site requires and is able to acquire Roman types of pottery vessels, notably mortaria, imported fine wares and olive oil amphora. To obtain these it is clearly able to access the trade networks supplying both imports and regionally traded wares within the region. Initially these supply samian from South Gaul and mortaria from the Verulamium region; possibly also buff wares from Colchester and olive oil from Spain. Later there is samian from Central and East Gaul, colour-coated wares from Cologne and Colchester and other coarsewares probably from the Wattisfield kilns. One vessel, represented by a cupped spout, may be part of a face pot and is certainly a vessel with ritual rather than

practical associations. If a face pot this suggests a possible military connection, either through a local garrison or veteran settler. The latest dated Roman pottery indicates that the occupation on the site probably came to an end in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

A lozenge brooch, which is probably a continental import, can also be dated to this period.

Small quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from contexts which also contained pottery of early-mid Roman date. These indicate buildings which required Roman materials/building techniques located within the wider area around the site and the remains of a moderately well appointed building have been uncovered in the town (Moore et al 1998, 43 & ill. 2.3).

The presence of pieces of salt briquetage on the site can also be noted. One recovered from a pit, 0077 (0064) with pottery dated as pre-Flavian and another from a pit, 0011 (0012), with 2nd century pottery.

Late Roman

The late Roman period is represented solely by a small number of late 4th century coins recovered from spoil. These indicate continued activity in the area in the late Roman period. Late Roman occupation at Long Melford is also attested by finds from other sites. A number of inhumation burials have been recorded from the town, some of which can be dated to the late Roman period, including a burial of a young girl accompanied by (among other jewellery and grave goods) a jet ring (Smedley 1961, 288, no. 40) and a plaster burial in a stone coffin (LMD 155). Also, some late Roman pottery types are recorded from other sites (i.e. Smedley 1961, fig 45 m). However, apart from coins, none of the other finds recovered from the present site can be closely dated to the Late Roman period and this area appears to have been abandoned as part of the main occupation area by this time.

6.11.3 Post-Roman

Post-Roman finds are limited and all appear to be of post-medieval or modern date. The small quantities of ceramic building materials recovered and a fragment from a metal

vessel do not suggest any significant occupation on the site after the Roman period. This is supported by the absence of any pottery dated to the post-Roman period and suggests that the area has remained peripheral to the post-Roman settlement.

7. Discussion

The two phases of fieldwork have identified further evidence of the early/mid Roman settlement known to lie throughout this part of Long Melford on either side of the modern High Street. The settlement is thought to lie at the junction of two known Roman roads (Margary 1973), the Margary 33a Chelmsford to Pakenham route which enters the town to the south and is likely to continue through the centre of Long Melford on an alignment broadly corresponding to the current Hall Street, and the Margary 34a Wixoe to Coddenham road, identified 2.5km to the east, which is believed to have extended westwards to Long Melford. These two roads may have met in close proximity to the site and the known spread of settlement deposits appears to be situated around the junction of, and along, these two linear routes.

The finds evidence suggests an origin for the settlement in the first half of the 1st century AD, perhaps continuing on from an area of Late Iron Age occupation. As with LMD 137/157 to the north-east (Craven 2008) the site shows that the Roman settlement continued through the 2nd and into the 3rd centuries before eventually falling into decline during the 3rd century. The majority of the features were also very similar to that seen at LMD 137/157, consisting primarily of substantial Roman rubbish pits, infilled with domestic waste, albeit less intense in distribution and the quantity of artefactual material recovered.

Despite the excavation of the three evaluation trenches, a more detailed and controlled investigation than monitoring of footings, the fieldwork, in common with other recent projects such as LMD 137/157 and LMD 160, has not identified any structural features although the small quantities of CBM indicate buildings being present in the vicinity. The site's position on the western edge of the modern town and its close proximity to the edge of the River Stour flood plain, coupled with the 2nd century burials found nearby at LMD 012 does suggest that the site may have lain on the fringes of the early/mid Roman settlement rather than within it, but the repeated absence of structural features in recent fieldwork projects is also beginning to suggest that such evidence may have been lost to previous truncation. The soil layer 0001/0007/0020, which was seen to contain Late Roman coins and sealed all other features, may be a late Roman ploughsoil that has removed shallower cut features and deposits. If so this soil layer and

apparent change of landuse shows that the Roman settlement had declined and contracted by the late 3rd/4th century, perhaps to a core along the line of the Roman road, as suggested by the late Roman activity at LMD 136, c.200m to the east and very close to where the road must pass or the similar evidence seen at LMD 137/157.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

As has been suggested in previous monitoring works (Craven 2008, Craven 2012) the methodology of the archaeological investigation, beginning with a phase of evaluation trial trenching, has been of benefit. The more controlled approach of evaluation has allowed the identification of some relatively smaller features and the normal hand-excavation and recording of deposits. Metal detecting during the evaluation also picked up evidence of continuing later activity in the area in a similar fashion to LMD 137/157 Plot 3. Although further work was restricted to archaeological monitoring of the development, the prior knowledge of the site gained by the evaluation emphasised the importance of the monitoring and meant groundworks were closely observed and, to an extent, archaeologically controlled from the start. It is subsequently recommended that archaeological evaluation should continue to precede any development in the area where possible, preferably pre-determination of any planning application, both to inform SCCAS/CT of potential heritage assets and the developer of potential archaeological costs. However it is acknowledged that, in this part of Long Melford at least where the development has infilled the last significant piece of open land within the housing estates north of St Catherine's Road, it is perhaps unlikely that there will be much more building works of a size that can be evaluated.

The fieldwork and archaeological evidence for Roman settlement identified on the site is but a small part of the extensive work that has been carried out in Long Melford, particularly in the last 20 years in developer funded projects. The report for LMD 137/157 (Craven 2008, 76-77), which included the largest fully quantified and recorded finds assemblage from the area, highlighted the need for a synthetic publication on the Roman settlement of Long Melford, which would include sites such as this or LMD 160.

Such a publication, by unifying the results from both these recent fieldwork projects and those from earlier 20th or indeed 19th century observations, would facilitate a detailed

study of this small Roman town, perhaps clarifying its basic layout in terms of the position of the major roads, and provide a framework into which the results of future fieldwork could be incorporated.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Archive store, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Digital archive: SCCAS archive. Long Melford parish folder.

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Appendix 1. LMD 165 context list

Context	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description
0001	0001	01	Layer	Layer, 0.2m-0.3m thick, of mid brown/yellow silty sands overlying the natural subsoil gradually changing from overlying 0.3m of darker brown sands and 0.35m-0.4m of topsoil. Contained Roman finds material.
0002	0001	01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in a c.3m long section of trench 01. Assumed to have come from layer 0001.
0003	0001	01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in a c.3m long section of trench 01. Assumed to have come from layer 0001.
0004	0001	01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in a c.3m long section of trench 01. Assumed to have come from layer 0001.
0005	0001	01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in a c.3m long section of trench 01. Assumed to have come from layer 0001.
0006	0001	01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in a c.3m long section of trench 01. Assumed to have come from layer 0001.
0007	0007	02	Layer	Layer (same as 0001), 0.2m-0.3m thick, of mid brown/yellow silty sands overlying the natural subsoil. Contained Roman finds material and sealed below 0.3m of darker brown sands and 0.35m-0.4m of topsoil
0008	0007	02	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in SW 6m long section of trench 02. Assumed to have come from layer 0007.
0009	0007	02	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in central 6m long section of trench 02. Assumed to have come from layer 0007.
0010	0007	02	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in NE 6m long section of trench 02. Assumed to have come from layer 0007.
0011	0011	02	Pit cut	Large circular pit, probably c.70% within the trench, measuring c.2m in diameter. The top 0.50m of the pit was 50% excavated, with a sondage extending a further 0.2m deep against the trench edge. This showed that the pit had steep, near vertical sides and a single fill. The base of the pit was not reached due to time and safety constraints but enough material was recovered to date the feature. Sealed under layer 0007. Later further removed during excavation of footings, seen to be 1.6m deep.
0012	0011	02	Pit fill	Mid orange/brown, compacted silt/sand with frequent gravel throughout and occasional patches of clay or chalk and charcoal flecks. Finds mainly recovered from upper 0.3m of fill.
0013	0013	02	Pit cut	Large circular pit, only partially seen in trench (c.50%?), measuring 1.5m wide. On the surface the pit edge was unclear, but became more defined during excavation. 50% of the visible pit was excavated which showed a gently sloping upper cut which gradually got steeper towards the base. The pit was at least 1.1m+ deep but the base was not reached due to practical and safety constraints. Enough material was recovered to date the feature. Possibly cutting through or fill merging with layer 0007. Not identified during excavation of footings.
0014	0013	02	Pit fill	Mixed mid-light brown silt/sand with scattered gravel, charcoal flecks and fragments of clay. Quite compacted. Upper part of fill cut by shallow pit 0015 which lay in the centre of the pit.
0015	0015	02	Pit cut	Circular pit, only partially seen in trench (c.50%?), measuring 1.2m wide and lying in the centre of and cutting the fill of pit 0013. 50% visible area excavated it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and was 0.42m deep.
0016	0015	02	Pit fill	Mixed mid brown silt/sand/gravel with dense spread of large flints. Patches of clay, fragments of burnt clay, charcoal and crushed shell. Quite compact.
0017	0020	03	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in SW 6m long section of trench 03. Assumed to have come from layer 0020.
0018	0020	03	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in central 6m long section of trench 03. Assumed to have come from layer 0020.
0019	0020	03	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining and from spoilheaps, in NE 6m long section of trench 03. Assumed to have come from layer 0020.
0020	0020	03	Layer	Layer (same as 0001 and 0007), 0.2m-0.3m thick, of mid brown/yellow silty sands overlying the natural subsoil. Contained Roman finds material and sealed below 0.3m of darker brown sands and 0.35m-0.4m of topsoil
0021	0021	03	Pit cut	Circular pit, approx 60% visible within the trench, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep. 100% of visible area excavated which showed moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Sealed under layer 0020.

Context	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description
0022	0021	03	Pit fill	Main fill of pit, dark brown silt/loam with frequent large flints.
0023	0021	03	Pit fill	Basal fill of pit, mixed dirty mid grey/brown/yellow silts.
0024	0024	03	Pit cut	Small circular pit, apparently cutting spread 0026 although this is not clear in section but could be seen during excavation. Upper part may have been machined away. Measured 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Sealed by a layer, 0027, which lay high in the trench profile.
0025	0024	03	Pit fill	Mid brown, soft, silt/sand with frequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments.
0026	0026	03	Spread	Probable spread. Mixed, soft, mid brown silt/sand. Edges very indistinct and relationship with pit 0024 on surface was not visible. May just be base of layer 0020.
0027	0027	03	Layer	Layer of mid/dark brown silt/sands lying above pit 0024, quite high in the trench profile. Dense group of pottery sherds recovered from section. Differentiation between fills/layers at this point is very vague as all deposits gradually merge together. This layer may represent a particularly thick part of the Roman soil horizon (0001,0007, 0020), or be lying above it.
0050	0050	Plot 1	Pit cut	Large circular pit, c.30% removed in plot 1 trenching. Estimated to be c.2m diameter, with a steep sided cut. Base of feature not quite seen at 1.6m depth.
0051	0050	Plot 1	Pit fill	Dark brown/grey silt loam. Scattered flints and charcoal.
0052	0052	Plot 1	Feature cut	Narrow, vertical sided pit or ditch. C.0.5m wide and 1.6m deep.
0053	0052	Plot 1	Feature fill	Dark brown/grey silt loam. Scattered flints and charcoal.
0054	0051	Plot 1	Finds	Mixed finds from pit fill 0051 and feature fill 0053.
	0053			
0055		Plot 1	unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from plot 1 recovered during excavation of footings.
0056	0056	Plot 1	Pit cut	Large pit, circular?, probably 1.5m+ diameter. And 1.6m deep. Steep sided, concave base.
0057	0056	Plot 1	Pit fill	Dark brown/grey silt loam. Scattered flints and charcoal.
0058	0058	Plot 1	Pit cut	Large pit? Probably circular, 1.7m in diameter and 1.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base.
0059	0058	Plot 1	Pit fill	Dark brown/grey silt loam. Scattered flints and charcoal.
0060	0060	Plot 1	Pit cut	Large pit, circular, measuring c.1.8m diameter and 2.3m deep. C.50% removed due to collapse of trenching. Steep sided with a concave base - reaching the watertable.
0061	0060	Plot 1	Pit fill	Dark brown silt/loam, frequent charcoal towards base. May have been a series of deposits but unable to clean section due to depth of trench.
0062	0062	Plot 2	Pit cut	Large pit or possible ditch. 1.7m wide and 1.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base.
0063	0062	Plot 2	Pit fill	Mid brown silt loam.
0064	0077	Plot 2	Pit fill	Dark brown clay/silt/loam.
0065		Plot 2	unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from plot 2 recovered during excavation of footings.
0066	0066	Plot 2	Pit cut	Circular pit, c.2.2m diameter and 1.5m deep. Not drawn.
0067	0066	Plot 2	Pit fill	Dark brown silt loam.
0068	0068	Plot 3	Pit cut	Large pit, c.2.8m wide and 2m deep. Steep/vertical sided with a concave base, possible deeper cut in south-east corner of trench.
0069	0068	Plot 3	Pit fill	Series of fills in pit, all removed by machine so finds are mixed from throughout. Basal deposits of mixed grey sands and gravels under thin layer of light grey/brown silts/sands. Over this, slumping in from the north-west, a substantial deposit, c.0.4m thick of dark green/brown silt loam with fine flecks of charcoal, chalk and building debris throughout. Upper half of pit infilled with a mixed deposit, c.1m thick, of mid grey/brown silt/sand loam with charcoal, scattered flints and debris.
0070		Plot 3	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from plot 3 recovered during excavation of footings. Probably mainly originating from fill 0069 of pit 0068.
0071	0071	Service trench	Pit cut	Feature seen in base of service trench. Probable pit
0072	0071	Service trench	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown silt/loam.
0073	0073	Service trench	Pit cut	

Context	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description
0074	0073	Service trench	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown silt/loam.
0075	0075	Service trench	Pit cut	
0076	0075	Service trench	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown silt/loam.
0077	0077	Plot 2	Pit cut	Large pit, circular? Only a small part seen in footing trench although good cross-section seen. Vertical sided, c.1.8m+ wide and over 1.6m deep, base not seen.

Appendix 2. LMD 165 Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt/g	AB No	AB Wt/g	CBM No	CBM Wt/g	FC No	FC Wt/g	Flt No	Flt Wt/g	Sh No	Sh Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0002	3	22												C1+
0003	8	105	2	60			3	70						E2C (Trajanic(?))
0004	35	491	2	42	1	74							CBM = malting brick (Pmed))	PMed, (Rom 130-170+)
0005	11	63	1	13										C2+
0006	10	92	5	28	1	25			1	5	2	7	CBM=Pmed tile; shell=oyster	PMed (Rom 1-2C)
0008	10	151	2	8							1	5	shell=oyster	E/M-LC2
0009	3	47	1	4										L1C BC-MC1 AD
0010	15	397	12	356	1	11							CBM=Pmed tile	PMed (Rom LC1-C2)
0012	113	1132	33	270	4	64	2	37	4	12	8	74	Briquetage 1@17g; Fe nails 2@12; Pb 1@8; Ch 3	C2
0014	528	710	55	1179										M1-E2C
0016	4	43	6	44										ERom
0017	8	191												E-M Rom
0018	9	254	1	2			1	140					FC= triangular loomwt frag.	LIA (small sherd Rom 2C)
0019	1	18			1	70							CBM=modern pipe	Mod (Rom)
0022	41	739	33	712			3	122			2	31	shell=oyster	M1-E2C
0025	1	12					25	673						Rom
0027	46	1505												M-L1C
0051	8	150												E/M2C (M3-4C(?))
0053	7	165												M1-2C
0054	11	89	6	99	1	124							CBM=tegula	M2-M3C
0055	5	38	1	9										2C+
0057	21	398												M2-MC3
0059	1	18												M1-2/3C
0061	53	2350	99	1648	1	603					10	148	CBM=RBT; shell=oyster	M2-MC3
0064	1	5	1	8									Briquetage 2@63g	1C (pre-Flavian)

Appendix 3. LMD 165 Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0002	GX	b	1	4				Rom	Rom
0002	GROG	ba	2	18				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0003	SAMV	ba	1	35		Dr 18/31		Rom	c AD 100-120
0003	GROG	b	4	43			one with burnished lattice decoration	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0003	GX	b	2	23				Rom	Rom
0003	BSW	b	1	4				Rom	M-L1C
0004	GROG	b	5	71				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0004	GX	b	2	20			1 with shoulder stab decoration.	Rom	Rom
0004	GX	l	1	5			lid edge sherd	Rom	1-2C(?)
0004	GROG	r	1	19	5	Cam 259	jar	LIA/Rom	1C
0004	BSW	r	1	6	5		jar	Rom	Rom
0004	BSW	r	1	17	12		shouldered jar	Rom	Rom
0004	BSW	ba	1	11			water scale	Rom	1-2C(?)
0004	BSW	b	12	69			1 with external sooting, 1 with water scale	Rom	Rom
0004	STOR	b	7	181		LSJ	3 sherds with combed body, 3+ pots	Rom	1-2C(?)
0004	GROG2	b	1	81		LSJ		LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0004	COLC	r	1	2	17	3.6.2	cornice rim	Rom	E/M-L2C
0004	BSW	b	1	9		218	cordoned bowl (5.1)	Rom	M1-L1/E2C
0005	RX	b	1	1			abr.	Rom	Rom
0005	SAEG	ba	1	5				Rom	M2-M3C
0005	GROG2	b	1	2		LSJ		LIA/Rom	1C
0005	GX	b	4	17				Rom	Rom
0005	BSW	b	2	11				Rom	Rom
0005	STOR	b	2	27				Rom	Rom
0006	GROG	r	1	39	5	254	Cam 254(?)	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0006	GROG	b	2	13				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0006	GROG2	b	1	11		LSJ	combed body	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0006	GX	b	4	21				Rom	Rom
0006	BSW	b	1	5			RCW	Rom	M-L1C
0006	RX	b	1	3			poss flagon sherd, Col (COLB) , but water scale inside	Rom	M1-2/3C
0008	grog	b	2	43			prob 1C AD	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0008	SACG	r	1	29	11	Dr 18/31		Rom	E-M2C
0008	BSW	b	2	13				Rom	Rom
0008	BSW	r	1	6	5	Cam 243-46	flat rim from a bowl (6.3)	Rom	M1-M2C
0008	GX	b	1	9				Rom	Rom
0008	SACG	r ba	3	51		Dr 33	join, profile	Rom	E/M-L2C
0009	GROG2	b	3	47			2 prob from LSJ	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0010	WSO	b	1	6			cream slip, red fabric, poss part of a flagon neck/shoulder	Rom	1-2(?)C
0010	STOR	r	1	45	6		abr. some grog	Rom	1-2C(?)
0010	GX	b	1	8				Rom	Rom
0010	AA	b	1	42		D 20		Rom	M1-2C
0010	GROG2	ba	1	55		LSJ	poss burnt, combed body	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0010	STOR	b	6	115			some grog	Rom	1-2C(?)
0010	BSW	r	1	15		Cam 218	RCW, prob Cam 218	Rom	M-L1C
0010	BSW	b	3	11			RCW	Rom	M-L1C
0012	GX	ba	1	26			flat jar base, base foot perforated with small holes pre-firing	Rom	Rom
0012	GX	ba	2	23				Rom	Rom
0012	GX	r	2	50	33	jar	join	Rom	M1-2C(?)
0012	GX	b	32	207			water scale on one sherd interior	Rom	Rom
0012	BSW	r	1	4	5	bowl	bowl rim RCW(?)	Rom	M1-E2C
0012	STOR	b	9	96				Rom	1-2/3C
0012	GROGS	b	1	10			poss from a beaker	LIA	M/L1C BC-M1C AD
0012	KOLN	b	1	3			white fabric	Rom	2C
0012	VRW	b	1	8			prob a flagon sherd	Rom	M/L1-M2C
0012	GROG	b	7	49				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0012	GROG2	b	3	30		LSJ	combed body	LIA/Rom	1C
0012	BSW	r	1	23	10	jar		Rom	Rom
0012	BSW	r	2	121	15	LSJ	join (4.2)	Rom	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0012	BSW	ba	2	15			join	Rom	M1-2/3C(?)
0012	BSW	r	1	25	15		RCW fabric	Rom	M-L1C
0012	BSW	b	28	140				Rom	Rom
0012	WXM	b	2	51			poss light grit (now missing) buff fabric with red streaks	Rom	M1-2/3C(?)
0012	SACG	r	3	45		Dr 33	join	Rom	E/M-L2C
0012	COLB	r	1	5	35	Cam 155	flagon top, probably Colchester	Rom	M1-E/M2C
0012	COLC	r	5	9		3.6.2	abr. cornice rim, roughcast (buff fabric)	Rom	E/M-L2C
0012	WX	r	8	192		6.16	flanged bowl, similar to mortaria (WXM) but no grits	Rom	2-3C(?)
0014	GROG	r	1	4	2		plain everted	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0014	GROGS	b	2	8			prob from a beaker, fabric similar to TR4 (Hawkes & Hull 1947)	LIA	L1C BC- M1C AD
0014	STOR	b	13	228			several with combed body	Rom	M1-2/3C
0014	GROG	ba	3	106				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0014	STOR	r	1	42	4	Cam 271	beaded rim	Rom	M1-2C
0014	GROG	b	3	24				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0014	GROG	r	1	16	6	Cam 259		LIA/Rom	1C
0014	GROG	r	1	12	5		plain everted	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0014	WSO	h	1	32			ribbed flagon handle, cream slip, red fabric	Rom	1C-2(?)C
0014	WSO	b	1	2			red fabric cream slip	Rom	1C-2(?)C
0014	BSW	b	12	90			RCW	Rom	M-L1C
0014	BSW	r	1	6	3		RCW thick everted rim	Rom	M-L1C
0014	BSW	r	1	14	11	Cam 266	RCW	Rom	M-L1C
0014	BSW	r	1	13	6	Cam 266	RCW	Rom	M1C
0014	GMB	r	1	4	5	Cam 212-217	small bowl or beaker with everted rim and slight bead, cordon at neck base	Rom	M1C
0014	GX	ba	1	20			Gallo-Belgic type footring on platter/dish	Rom	M-L1C
0014	GX	b	3	26				Rom	Rom
0014	BSW	r	2	47	9	5.2	everted rim jar/bowl, sooted exterior	Rom	M1-2C
0014	GROGS	b	3	16			RCW, beaker(?) sherds, soft sandy fabric	Rom	M1C
0016	GX	b	1	11				Rom	Rom
0016	BSW	b	2	8			RCW	Rom	M-L1/E2C
0016	STOR	b	1	24				Rom	1-2/3C
0017	STOR	b	1	18				Rom	M1-2/3C

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0017	GX	b	3	13			RCW	Rom	Rom
0017	GROG	b	3	26				LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0017	STOR	r	1	134	7	C am 273		Rom	M1-2/3C
0018	STOR	b	3	92			combed body	Rom	M-L1C
0018	GROG2	r	4	160		LSJ	combed body	LIA	M-L1C BC-1CAD
0018	SACG	b	1	1			small sherd flake	Rom	E/M-L2C
0018	SASG	b	1	1			small sherd flake	Rom	M-L1C
0019	GX	r	1	18	2		abr prob a large jar	Rom	Rom
0022	GROGS	b	1	15				LIA	L1C BC- M1C AD
0022	GROGS	r	1	14	20		beaker or bi-conical bowl	LIA/Rom	E/M1-L1C
0022	GROG	ba	1	58				LIA	E-M1C AD
0022	GROG	l	1	9			edge of lid	LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0022	BSW	r	1	11	6	5.2		Rom	M1-E2C
0022	BSW	r	1	5	20		near upright flat-topped rim	Rom	M1-E2C
0022	GROG2	b	1	25		LSJ		LIA	M1C BC-M1C AD
0022	STOR	r	1	46	5	Cam 270		Rom	M-L1C
0022	BSW	b	27	245		Cam 218	misc sherds	Rom	M1-E2C
0022	GROG	r	1	153	12	Cam 218	Cam 218 type, low cordon or broad ripple (Cam 229)	LIA	M-L1C BC-M1C AD
0022	BSW	r	1	50	32	5.2		Rom	M1-E2C
0022	STOR	b	4	108		LSJ	comb decorated, some grog	Rom	M-L1C
0025	GX	b	1	12				Rom	Rom
0027	BSW	r	11	82	85	Cam 218	RCW SV, prob E Rom	LIA/Rom	E/M-L1C
0027	GROG2	r	28	1229	15	Cam 270B	SV comb dec body, burnt on rim?	LIA	M-L1C BC-M1C AD
0027	STOR	b	7	194		LSJ	comb body (diff pot to Cam 270B)	Rom	M-L1C
0051	BSW	r	1	35	15	5.11	bowl	Rom	M1-2C(?)
0051	GX	b	1	5				Rom	Rom
0051	GX	r	1	23	11	jar		Rom	Rom
0051	BSW	b	1	6				Rom	M1-2C(?)
0051	BSW	ba	1	20				Rom	M1-2C(?)
0051	COLB	b	1	7				Rom	M1-2/3C

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0051	SACG	r	1	16		Dr 18/31		Rom	E/M2C
0051	WXM	f	1	38			fabric suggests poss Oxford(?) white mortaria - in E Anglia dated E-M3C+ (Going 1987)	Rom	L2-3C+(?)
0053	AA	b	7	165			Dressel 20, main sherd with other sherd flakes	Rom	M1-2C
0054	GX	r	1	9	7	6.18	bead rim bowl, light grey and fine with internal burnish and over rim, prob M2-M3C	Rom	M2-M3C
0054	GX	r	1	28	18	2.1	narrow neck jar/flask,	Rom	Rom
0054	GX	b	1	10				Rom	Rom
0054	BSW	r	1	9	5		flaring everted rim, poss 2nd-3C	Rom	M2-M3C(?)
0054	BSW	b	1	9				Rom	Rom
0054	COLB	b	2	15			orange buff, prob Colchester source	Rom	M1-2?3C
0054	AA	b	4	9			body sherd flakes	Rom	M1-2C
0055	GX	b	3	25				Rom	Rom
0055	GMG	r	1	9	5	4.6.1	neckless jar	Rom	M2-4C
0055	GMG	b	1	4				Rom	Rom
0057	BSW	r	21	398	55	3.10.1	SV, much of BB type jar, poss disturbed burial or votive? Spaced vertical line dec	Rom	M2-M3C
0059	COLB	b	1	18			fine orange buff, prob Colchester product, slight firing crack defect but not penetrating body and servicable, prob a flagon sherd	Rom	M1-2/3C
0061	BSW	r	1	10	10			Rom	Rom
0061	VRMO	r	1	742	18	7.1	half of pot, rim bead on wall below curving top of flange, worn inside, base broken through and removed as round spall through pressure/impact in use, Stamp LVGV (Lugdunum)	Rom	c AD 60-90
0061	SACG	r	1	4	6	Dr 27		Rom	E-M2C
0061	SACG	b	1	4		Dr 27		Rom	M-L1C
0061	SASG	ba	1	63			dish, dull finish	Rom	M-L/L1C(?)
0061	SASG	ba	1	17			glossy finish, potters stamp (C)ARBONI.S MA - Carbonis (c AD 65-95)	Rom	M-L1C
0061	SASG	ba	1	83			glossy finish, potters stamp SECVNDVS.F - Secundus ii(?) (c AD 60-90)	Rom	M-L1C Neronian(?)
0061	SASG	b	1	7		Dr 29	upper frieze, panel front of deer looking back, panel with dart motifs	Rom	M-L1C (Claudian-Flavian)
0061	STOR	b	8	476			more than one pot	Rom	M1-2/3C
0061	VRMO	r	1	385	25	7.1	rim only, bead below level of flange	Rom	M/L1-E/M2C
0061	BSW	b	1	13		6.3	body sherd from flat rim, round body bowl	Rom	M1-E2C
0061	BSW	r	1	6	10			Rom	Rom
0061	GMB	r	4	84	23	F.1.1/5.2	SV, join similar to pot in GMG (Going 1987 G18)	Rom	M1-E2C

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0061	BSW	b	15	187			misc pot sherds	Rom	Rom
0061	BSW	r	1	22	11	6.18	rounded rim, BB type bead rim bowl	Rom	M/L2-M3C
0061	GMB	b	1	10			decorated cordon , burnished body, poss part of GMB Going form G18 but no join	Rom	M1-E2C
0061	GX	b	8	35				Rom	Rom
0061	GX	ba	1	97			large jar base poss LSJ base	Rom	Rom
0061	BSW	r	1	51	25	5.1	cordoned jar/bowl	Rom	M1-E2C
0061	GX	r	1	12	17	4.1	necked jar	Rom	M1-E2C
0061	GMG	r	1	39	18	5.1.2/5.2	some mica, poss just GX, bead rim with fine sq. lattice on upper body (Going 1987 G18)	Rom	M1-E2C
0061	GX	r	1	3	12	4.1	necked small jar/beaker, prob 4.1 (E Roman)	Rom	M1-E2C
0064	GRF	b	1	5		Cam 14	dish, fine grey fabric and surface (no dark slip), possibly <i>terra nigra</i> , with fine wall moulding, Cam 14 or similar form	LIA/Rom	c AD 40-60
0065	GX	r	1	32	14		from large jar with small groove & bead at base of neck, poss 1-E2C but could date later	Rom	Rom
0065	GX	ba	1	277				Rom	Rom
0065	BSW	b	1	3			RCW	Rom	1-E2C(?)
0065	BSW	r	1	42	12	5.1	cordoned bowl with everted rim	Rom	M-L1/E2C
0065	GROGS	ba	1	14			red surface, grey core, sparse fine dark grog & glauconite(?), poss from a jar/bowl as appears large for a beaker	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
0065	GX	b	1	46				Rom	Rom
0067	BUF	ba	5	69	1		SV, some join, flagon base, buff fabric, poss a Colchester product	Rom	M1-2/3C
0069	GX	ba	1	84			complete	Rom	Rom
0069	RX	r	1	25	15		necked jar(?)	Rom	M1-E2C(?)
0069	BSW	r	1	14	4		prob a necked jar	Rom	M1-E2C(?)
0069	BSW	r	1	30	25	4.1	necked jar	Rom	M1-E2C
0069	BSW	b	2	42				Rom	Rom
0069	BSW	r	6	66	5	5.1	cordoned jar, cordon decorated	Rom	M1-E2C
0069	SACG	r ba	1	77	5	Dr18/31	SV(?) no join but prob same pot, potters stamp frag. F R[Rom	E./M-L2C
0069	BB2	ba	1	18			sherd from dish/bowl, numerous burnish marks across base, poss a Colchester product	Rom	M2-3C
0069	GMG	b	1	13				Rom	Rom
0069	GX	b	7	54				Rom	Rom
0069	COLC	b	1	2			roughcast, from a beaker	Rom	M2-E/M3C
0069	GX	ba	1	55			complete	Rom	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Eve	Form	Notes	period	Date
0069	GX	ba	3	88			SV join	Rom	Rom
0069	STOR	b	1	25				Rom	M1-2/3C
0069	GROG	b	2	34				LIA	M-L1C BC-M1C AD
0069	SACG	ba	1	36			dish, SAEG(?)	Rom	E/M-L2C
0069	BUF	h	1	104			large 2 rib handle, poss amphora but fabric suggests part of a large (2 handle) flagon/lagena	Rom	M1-(?)2C
0069	COLB	r	2	85	5	Cam 390	everted rim with complete attached cup/spout connected by perforation through base to body of vessel, well formed cip with bead rim and girth cordon, poor luting onto body (Cam 390, CAR 10 485), sherd prob from same pot (no join)	Rom	M-L1-3C
0069	GX	ba	1	16				Rom	Rom
0069	GMB	r	1	19	13	4.5		Rom	M2-L3/4C
0070	GX	b	1	16			slight trace of exterior sooting	Rom	Rom
0070	STOR	b	1	97				Rom	M1-2/3C
0070	SACG	b	1	1			prob from a cup/bowl form	Rom	E/M-L2C
0070	SACG	r	1	26	6	Dr 37	decorated bowl rim, ovolo boarder and part of 3 panels of decoration separated by bead boarders	Rom	E/M-L2C
0072	GX	b	1	17				Rom	Rom
0074	GROG2	r	1	137	13	Cam 271	LSJ rim, black burnished surface, dark grog temper	LIA/Rom	E-M1C
0074	GX	b	2	16				Rom	Rom
0076	GMG	b	2	69		5.1	SV, join, cordoned bowl, decorated cordon	Rom	M1-E2C

Appendix 4. LMD 165 Animal bone catalogue

Ctxt	Feature	TR No	Ctxt type	No	Wt	Type	Notes	Ctxt finds spot date
0003	0001	01	Unstratified	2	60	cow	phalange & tooth	Traj
0004	0001	01	Unstratified	2	42	sheep	tooth and tib	PMed, Rom 130-170+
0005	0001	01	Unstratified	5	28	MM	longbone	C2+
0008	0007	02	Unstratified	2	8	cow	longbone, chopped	E/MC2
0009	0007	02	Unstratified	1	4	bird?	longbone	MC1
0010	0007	02	Unstratified	12	356	cow	max scap pel rib vert	PMed LC1-C2
0012	0011	02	Pit fill	33	270	cow sheep	horn ribs longbone (chopped) longbones & teeth	C2 C2
0014	0013	02	Pit fill	55	1179	cattle mm (pigsheep)	mand teeth, scap rib longbone (chopped) scap ribs longbones	C2 E/MC1 MC1 M/LC1 C2 E/MC1 MC1 M/LC1
0016	0015	02	Pit fill	6	44	cow sheep	rib tooth longbone	ERom ERom
0018	0020	03	Unstratified	1	2	mm	longbone frag	LIA-ERom IA
0022	0021	03	Pit fill	33	712	horse pig cow sheep	hum mand and max scap ribs longbone (chopped) max/mand/teeth (juv)	MC1 E/MC1 MC1 E/MC1 MC1 E/MC1 MC1 E/MC1
0051	0050	Plot 1	Pit fill	3	17	pig mm	tooth longbones	MC2 MC2
0054	0051 53	Plot 1	Finds	6	99	cow mm	mand & longbone longbone	MC2+ MC2+
0055		Plot 1	unstratified	1	9	x	xx	C2
0061	0060	Plot 1	Pit fill	99	1648	horse sheep pig lm cow mm	mand teeth mand teeth mand longbones ribs teeth longbones	MC2-MC3 MC2-MC3 MC2-MC3 MC2-MC3 MC2-MC3 MC2-MC3
0064	0077	Plot 2	Pit fill	1	9	x	xx	Rom
0065		Plot 2	unstratified	2	59	horse lm	thoracic vert rib	LIA-ERom LIA-ERom
0067	0066	Plot 2	Pit fill	1	22	sheep	mand	C2
0069	0068	Plot 3	Pit fill	4	307	cow	horn, max misc	M/LC2 LC1-EC2 Rom
0072	0071	SrvTr	Pit fill	1	12	lm	long bone	Rom
0074	0073	SrvTr	Pit fill	2	100	cow	metacarp misc	Rom

Appendix 5a

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

NEW ROAD, LONG MELFORD

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

1.1 Applications (B/06/00404/FUL, 00405 & 00406) have been made to build three houses at New Road, Long Melford. Consent has been given for two and a third is outstanding.

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consents should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). **An archaeological evaluation of the application areas will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**

In the interests of effective and economic investigation the three plots will be evaluated as one project.

1.3 The applications affect an area (c.38 x 30m) at TL 860 452 within a large late Iron Age and Roman settlement. It lies 110m north of a substantial (?bath house) building (LMD 017) and painted wall plaster was found in features along Meeting Field Road in the 1960s (LMD 036). There are also records of cremation and inhumation burials near to St Catherine's Road (LMD 012). Recent observations of minor works on Meeting Field have revealed Roman features (LMD 117) and buried soils (LMD 134). There is, therefore, a high probability that the development will affect archaeological deposits, and a possibility that these may include human remains.

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

1.5 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.

- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation. If field-walking is proposed it will precede trenching. The results of the desk-based work and any field-walking are to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Examine early OS maps to confirm 19th century field layout and boundaries in the vicinity.
- 3.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. *“Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005* provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 16 June 2006

Reference: /New Road, Long Melford

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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 5b

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

PLOTS 1-3, NEW ROAD, LONG MELFORD

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, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application B/06/00404/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.
- 1.2 The development is at TL 860 452. In order to assess the implications of the development it has been archaeologically evaluated by trial trenching – the report on the work is pending but this brief draws on the results as to the general nature of the archaeological results. The development area is within a large late Iron Age and Roman settlement, as evidenced by former finds and by the evaluation (a residual late Iron Age coin, features (pits) containing 1st-2nd century pottery, 4th century coins from a buried occupation layer). The evaluation suggests that the function of this area of the settlement is purely domestic; future understanding of the settlement depends on recording those features that are damaged or destroyed in numerous small scale interventions.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.

- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. (This brief includes all three plots proposed at New Road).
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site in the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the excavation of building footing or ground-beam trenches and service trenches.

In the case of footing trenches the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

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 the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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 paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor’s programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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 both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of **one and a half hours per 10 metres** of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

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 Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.3 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).
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 18 July 2006

Reference: /Plots 1-3, New Road

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.

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