

14 The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long  
Melford  
LMD 160

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/024**

Author: J.A. Craven

March 2012

© SCCAS



## HER Information

---

**Report Number:** 2012/024

**Site Name:** 14 The Limes, Old Dairy Road, Long Melford

**Planning Application No:** B/04/02131/FUL

**Date of Fieldwork:** 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> November 2005

**Grid Reference:** TL 8632 4547

**Client/Funding Body:** Mr & Mrs I Murphy

**Curatorial Officer:** Judith Plouviez

**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-21535

**Site Code:** LMD 160

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

### **Disclaimer**

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



# Contents

---

Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Methodology</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Results</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Introduction	5
4.2 Phase I: Roman	6
4.3 Phase II: Post-medieval	8
<b>5. The finds evidence</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Introduction	9
5.2 Pottery	10
5.2.1 Introduction	10
5.2.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	11
5.2.3 Post-Roman pottery	13
5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)	13
5.4 Mortar	14
5.5 Fired clay	14
5.6 Worked flint	14
5.7 Lava quern	15
5.8 Slate	15
5.9 Slag	15
5.10 Iron nails	15
5.11 The environmental evidence	17
5.11.1 Human skeletal remains	17

5.11.2	Animal bone	19
5.11.3	Oyster shell	20
5.12	Discussion of the finds	21
5.12.1	Prehistoric	21
5.12.2	Late Iron Age and Roman	21
5.12.3	Post-Roman	22
<b>6.</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Archive deposition</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>25</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan, showing other Roman sites in the vicinity recorded on the HER	2
Figure 2. Site outline and adjacent building plots	3
Figure 3. Site plan	5
Figure 4. Plans of burial 0015 and section 0013	6
Figure 5. Colchester colour-coated beaker from burial 0014. Scale 1:1	13

## List of Plates

Plate 1. Burial 0015, skeleton 0009 (facing SW, scale 1m).	7
--	---

## List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	9
Table 2. Finds quantities by context	9
Table 3. Pottery quantities by fabric and period	10
Table 4. Species count by context	20

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	LMD 160 Context list
Appendix 2.	LMD 160 Pottery catalogue
Appendix 3.	LMD 160 Human skeletal remains catalogue
Appendix 4.	LMD 160 Animal bone catalogue
Appendix 5.	OASIS data collection form





## **Summary**

Archaeological monitoring of footing and service trenches for development at 14, The Limes, Long Melford, identified a series of large Roman pits of early Roman date, together with an intact 3rd century inhumation burial of an adult female and associated Beaker vessel. The finds assemblage from the pits indicates 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, the presence of the burial indicating the site was no longer an area of occupation.

There was little evidence of any activity post-dating the Roman period, considering the site's proximity to the medieval/post-medieval high street, apart from two areas of post-medieval disturbance and a single pit.



## **1. Introduction**

---

A series of visits was made to 14 The Limes, Long Melford, from the 14th to 17th November 2005, to monitor the excavation of footing and service trenches for the construction of a new house. The work was required by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) to fulfil a planning condition on application B/04/02131/FUL.

## **2. Archaeology and historical background**

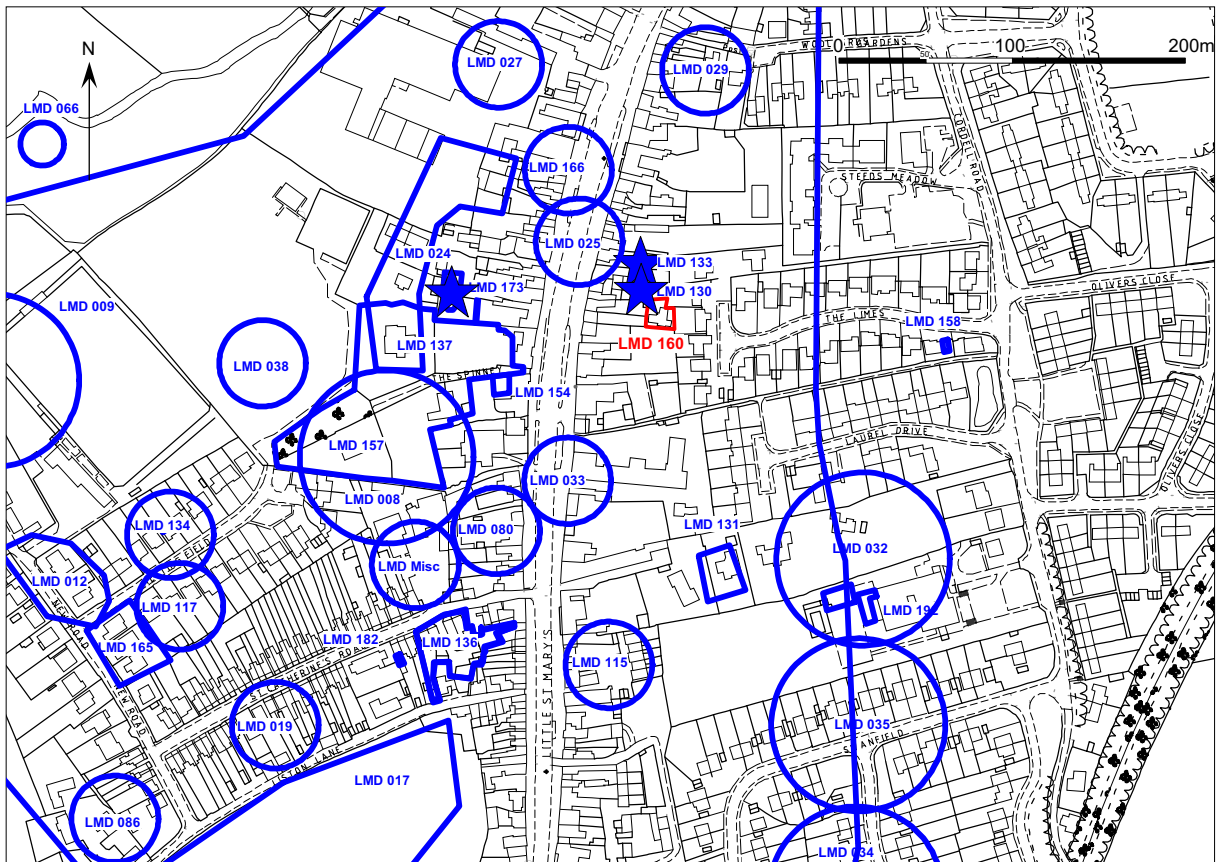
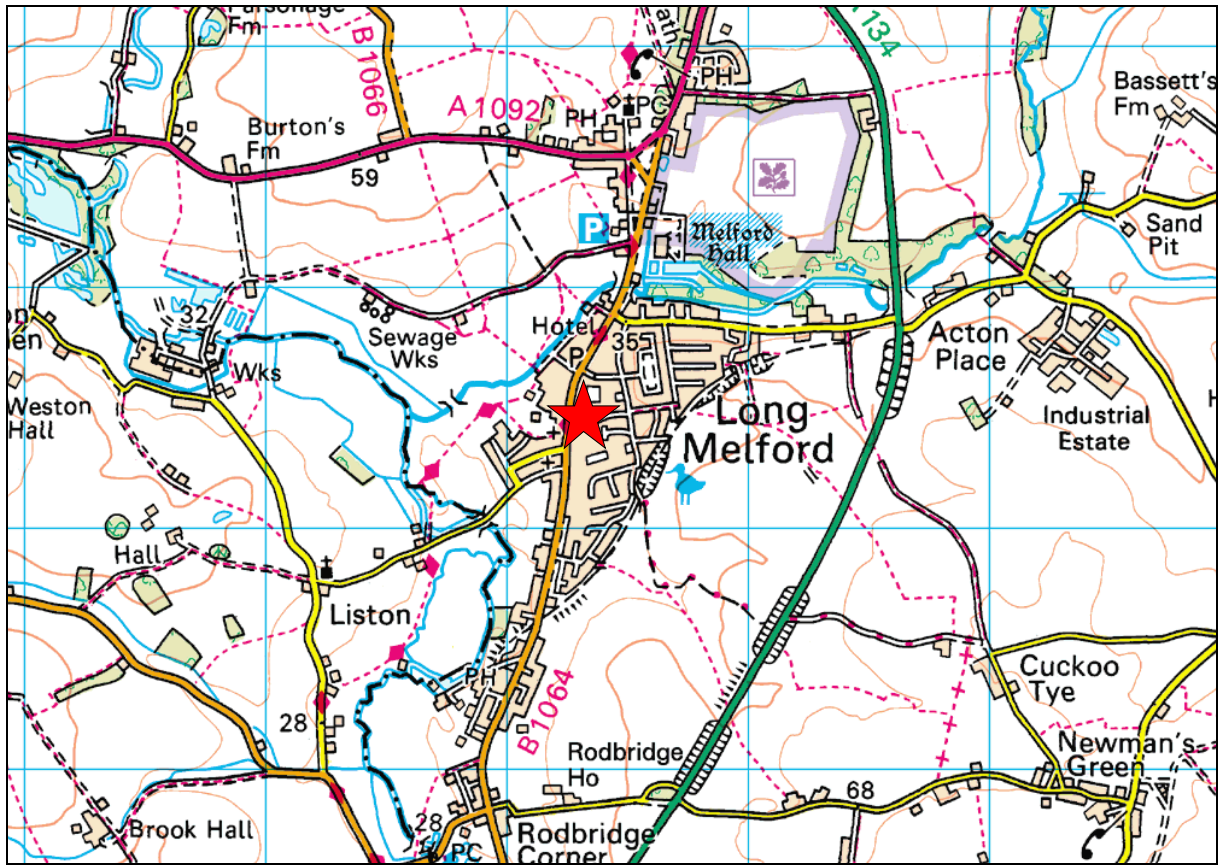
---

The site lies at TL 8632 4547, to the rear of several properties which front on to Hall Street (Fig. 1). Interest in the site was based upon its location within a known area of substantial late Iron Age and Roman settlement (LMD 172) and just east of the medieval settlement along Hall Street (LMD 187).

Almost all groundwork's observed in the vicinity from the 1960s have produced Roman occupation deposits, with evidence of Roman soil layers, rubbish pits, burials and structural remains, and a range of associated finds material including pottery, metalwork and glass vessels. A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF90), consisting of the remains of a substantial Roman building, possibly a bathhouse, lies 360m to the south-west. Recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as LMD 017 the structure is associated with 1st to 2nd century Roman finds.

To the north of LMD 017 and to the east of the site, in the vicinity of St Catherine's Road, there are numerous finds spots or instances of archaeological fieldwork which relate to the Roman settlement. 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, LMD 165 and LMD 137/157.

Evidence of Roman occupation extends to the east side of Hall Street with three sites in particular lying in close proximity to the development (Fig. 2). An inhumation was recorded 50m to the north-west, on the western side of Hall Road at LMD 025, and monitoring of footings for an extension to the rear of 'Yeomans', 40m to the north,



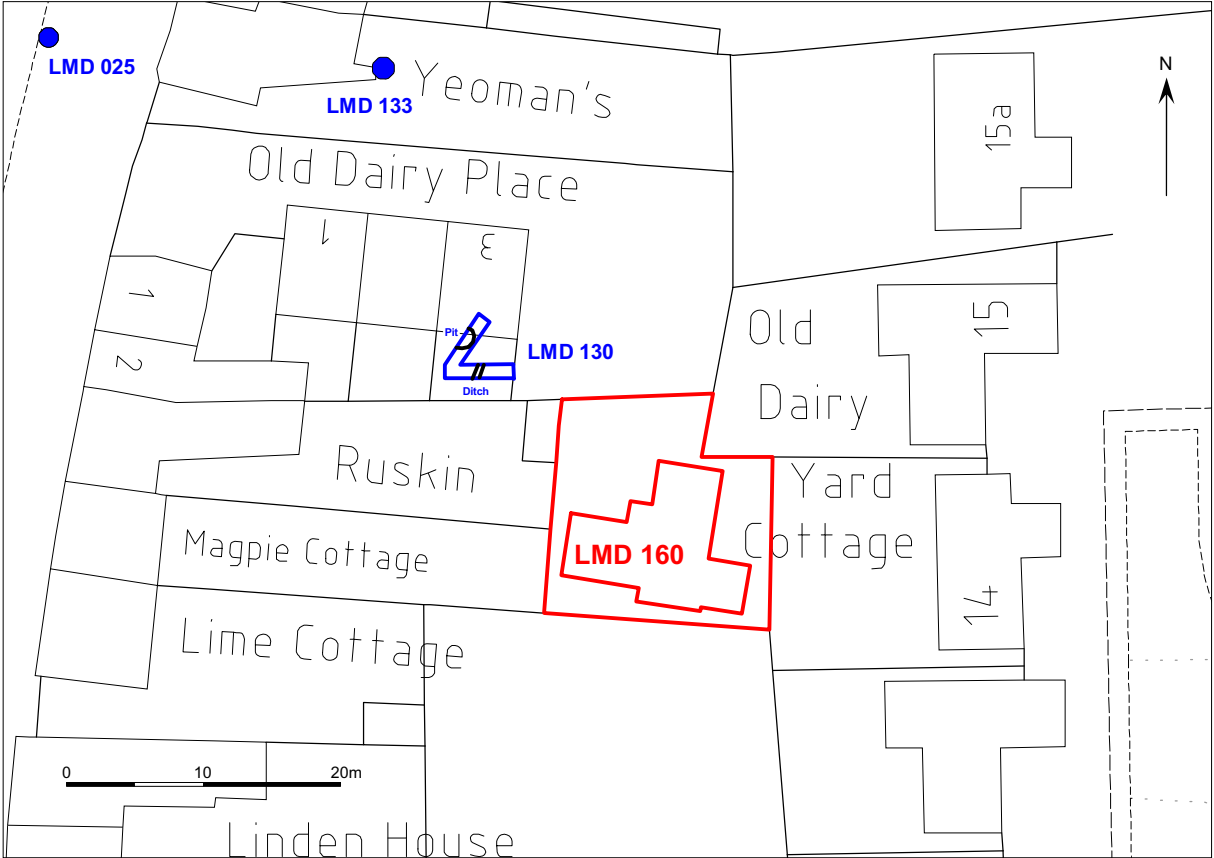
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No.100023395 2012.

Figure 1. Site location plan, showing other Roman sites in the vicinity recorded on the HER

recovered sherds of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (LMD133). Two small evaluation trenches (LMD 130) excavated in advance of previous infill development of the Old Dairy Yard, 15m to the north-west, identified a pit and ditch of Roman date.

Other human burials have been recorded at several sites in the vicinity. These include Late Roman burials at LMD 115, 200m to the south, a 3rd century burial at LMD 029, 120m to the north, and a 2nd century burial of a young female at LMD 137/157.

A programme of archaeological monitoring of the development was therefore required as the site lay within 15m of known Roman occupation and burial activity, and any groundwork's would have a high potential to affect significant archaeological deposits of a similar type.



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No.100023395 2012.  
Figure 2. Site outline and adjacent building plots

### 3. Methodology

---

The footing trenches, which measured 0.6m wide and c.1m+ deep, were excavated under the continuous observation of an archaeologist, with the resultant spoilheaps also being examined for finds. Deeper archaeological features were removed by machine. Areas were cleaned by hand and recorded, although this was heavily limited by the width and depth of the trenching. The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50, with detailed plans of the burial at 1:10 and section 0013 at a scale of 1:20. Digital photographs are included in the site archive.

The report was substantially written in 2005, and updated in 2012. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code LMD 160. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-21535) 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 Suffolk HER No. LMD 160.

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Introduction

The trenching identified a thick build-up of modern topsoil, which overlaid earlier soil layers although these were not individually identified. Under these soils, and cut by archaeological features, was a layer of red/brown silt/gravels up to 0.6m thick, which in turn sealed the natural subsoil of yellow sand/gravels at a depth of c.0.8-1.2m.

In total nine features were identified in the trenches (Fig. 3, Appendix 1) which related to phases of activity in the Roman and post-medieval periods. Datable finds were absent in only one feature, ditch 0004, but its relationship with an adjacent burial indicates that it is also of Roman date.

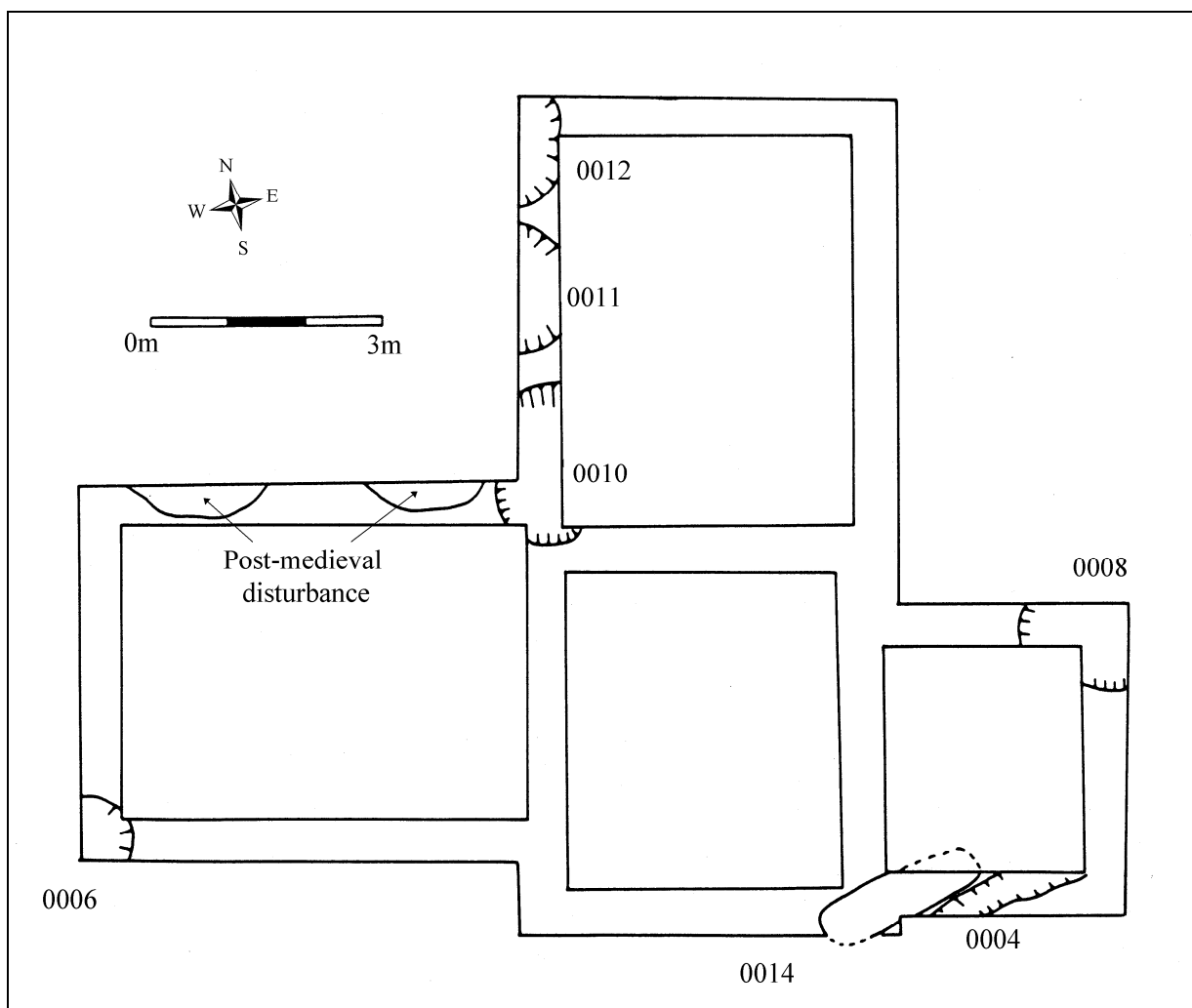


Figure 3. Site plan

## 4.2 Phase I: Roman

Six of the nine features are of a Roman date, with four pits, a single inhumation and an associated ditch.

The inhumation burial, 0014, was observed near the south-east corner of the plot. The upper part of the grave cut, 0015 was not identified during machining, partially because a later pit, 0003, appeared to have been cut through the upper grave fill, which was issued an arbitrary number 0002, in the western half of the grave. The fill of pit 0003, a dark brown/black loam containing twenty-two sherds of 1st-2nd century Roman pottery, was very similar to the grave fill 0002 and the overlying soil layers which made identification of separate features difficult (Fig. 4). As a result the presence of a burial was only apparent when 0002 and 0003 were almost completely removed, revealing a complete broken pottery vessel and the upper parts of a near complete human skeleton.

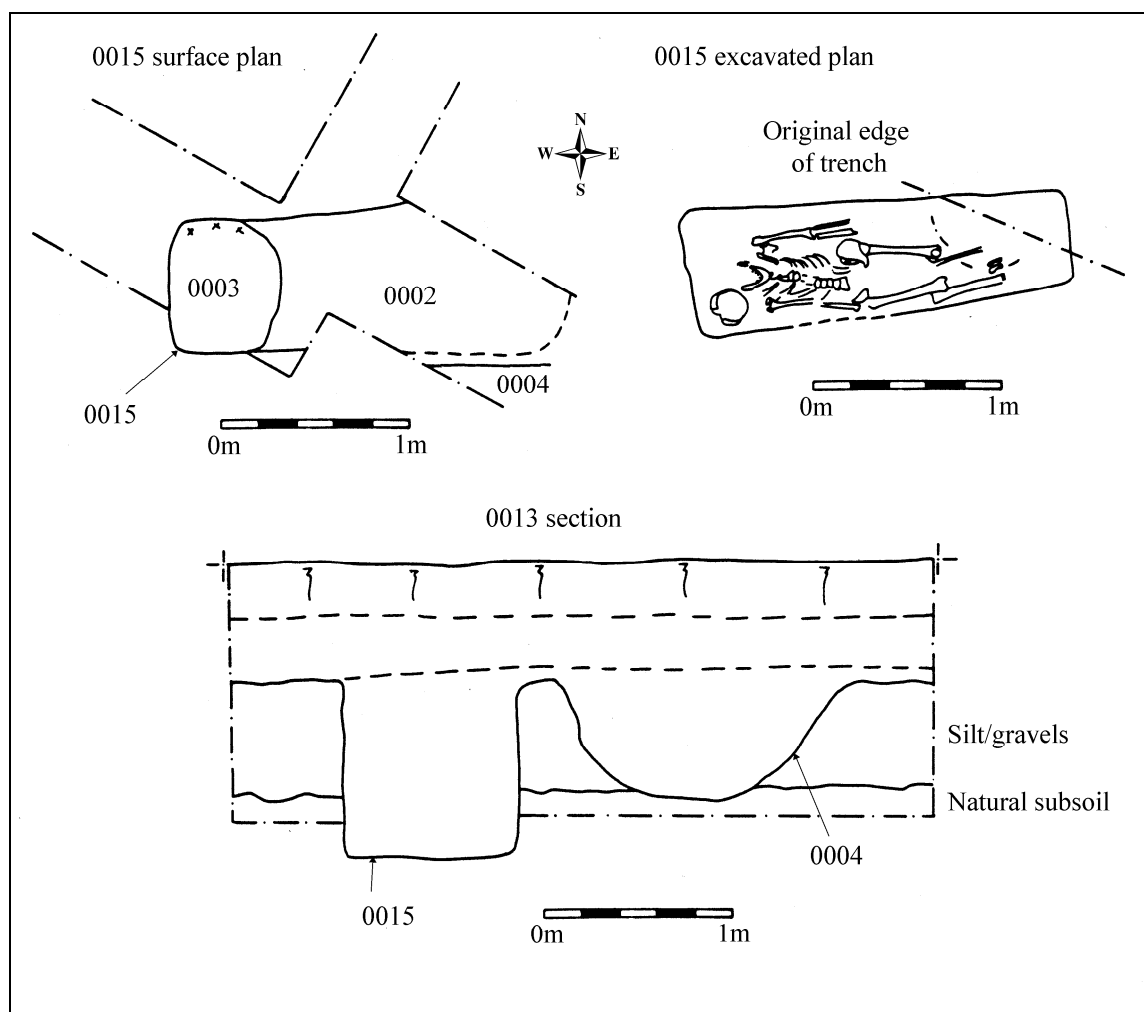


Figure 4. Plans of burial 0015 and section 0013



At this point the machine dug trench was widened slightly to expose the entire burial, which was then excavated and recorded by hand. The grave cut, 0015, measured 2m long by 0.7m wide at its western end, and tapered slightly to 0.6m wide at its eastern end. In section 0013 it clearly showed as a vertical sided feature, lying 0.2m west of ditch 0004. The cut was sealed under 0.6m of soil layers with a flat base at a depth of 1.5m, cutting a natural subsoil of red/yellow sands and gravels.

The complete broken vessel recovered from grave fill 0002 was of 2nd/3rd century date and appeared to have been deliberately placed with the skeleton near its left foot. A new number, 0007, was issued for the lower grave fill surrounding the skeleton but it is in all respects the same deposit as 0002. A further twenty-two sherds of 2nd century pottery were collected as 0007. Five iron nails, 0005, together with six other fragments, were also recovered from the grave fill.

Skeleton 0009 was an elderly female who had been buried extended and face down within the grave (Pl. 1).



Plate 1. Burial 0015, skeleton 0009 (facing SW, scale 1m).

0004 was an undated ditch, recorded in section 0013, which ran immediately adjacent to, and on the same east-west alignment as burial 0014. Visible at a depth of 0.7m it measured 1.4m wide and was a further 0.6m deep, being slightly shallower than the adjacent grave. The ditch was largely removed by the machine and no dating evidence was collected from it. However its apparent position respecting the adjacent grave, and similar stratigraphic position, suggests it is of Roman date.

0006 was a circular, shallow pit, partially seen in the south-west corner of the trenching. Measuring 0.8m+ wide, two sherds of 1st-2nd century Roman pottery were recovered from its dark sand/loam fill.

0010 was a large oval pit, measuring c.2m by 1m, with its base at a depth of 1.9m. A relatively large assemblage of seventy-nine sherds of 1st century Roman pottery, animal bone and other material were recovered from its fill, a grey/green sand/loam with ash.

0011 was a circular pit, lying 0.5m to the north of 0010. Measuring 1.5m+ wide and 1.7m deep, an assemblage of eleven sherds of 1st century Roman pottery, animal bone and other material were recovered from its fill, a brown/green sand/loam with ash.

0012 was a circular pit, lying 0.5m to the north of 0011. Measuring 1.4m+ wide and 1.9m deep, an assemblage of Late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery sherds, a piece of disarticulated human bone, animal bone and other finds were recovered from its fill, a brown/green sand/loam with ash.

### **4.3 Phase II: Post-medieval**

0008 was a large circular pit, measuring 1.5m+ in diameter, which was visible beneath 0.3m of topsoil deposits. A small quantity of 19th century pottery and CBM was recovered. Two further pits, filled with post-medieval material were identified in the western part of the trenching but they were not recorded.

## 5. The finds evidence

Stephen Benfield and Cathy Tester with Sue Anderson and Mike Feider

### 5.1 Introduction

Bulk finds were collected from ten contexts during the monitoring. These are summarised by type in Table 1 and are listed by context in Table 2. Human skeletal remains (HSR) relating to two individuals were also collected, one an inhumation burial, another a piece of disarticulated bone. The initial finds quantification was undertaken by Cathy Tester and the final report was prepared by Stephen Benfield.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	162	4276
CBM	7	360
Fired clay	1	65
Briquetage	1	15
Mortar/	6	37
Stone (slate)	1	1
Lava quern	6	397
Worked flint	1	1
Slag	1	124
Iron	6	57
Animal bone	99	2112
Shell	1	8

Table 1. Finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		Animal bone		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	18	125					Pot- beaker Cam 392	c 150-250AD
0003	22	858	3	46			LQ 6@397g; Oy 1@8g	LC1-EC2
0005							Iron 5@50g	
0006	2	9	3	111				M/LC1-EC2
0007	22	453	2	3			Iron 1@7g; Flint 1@1g	E/MC2
0008	2	50			3	106	Mortar 6@37g; Slate 1@1g	PMed, 19+
0009							HSR	
0010	79	1693	68	1054	2	88	Briquetage 1@15g	M/LC1, E/MC1
0011	11	454	28	848	1	89	Slag 1@124g	MC1
0012	6	634	4	50	1	77	FC 1@65g; HSR	E/MC1
								LIA/ERom
<i>Total</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>4276</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>2112</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>360</i>		

Table 2. Finds quantities by context

## 5.2 Pottery

### 5.2.1 Introduction

The pottery has been quantified by fabric type, count, weight and Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) for each context and the vessel form types noted. Fabrics were identified both by visual inspection and magnification. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk pottery fabric series and 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 post-Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Suffolk pottery fabric type series. The data was input onto an Access database table. The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 3 and is listed by context in Appendix 2.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>% No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>% Wt</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>% Eve</b>
<b>Late Iron Age-Roman</b>							
<i>Imported fine wares:</i>							
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	1	0.6	15	0.4	0.04	1.0
Terra Nigra	TN	1	0.6	4	0.1	0.13	3.2
	<i>Sub-total</i>	2	1.2	19	0.5	0.17	4.2
<i>Imported coarse wares:</i>							
Amphora	AA	1	0.6	27	0.6		
<i>Local and regional fine wares:</i>							
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	18	11.1	125	2.9	1.00	24.8
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>							
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	29	17.9	928	21.7	1.35	33.4
Colchester buff wares	COLB	2	1.2	9	0.2		
Early shell-tempered wares	ESH	3	1.9	108	2.5	0.13	3.2
Grey micaceous wares black-surfaced	GMB	3	1.9	31	0.7		
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	1	0.6	6	0.1		
Grog-tempered wares	GROG	71	43.8	1715	40.1	1.02	25.2
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	3	1.9	41	1.0	0.10	2.5
Miscellaneous red mortaria	RXM	1	0.6	28	0.7		
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	17	10.5	188	4.4	0.27	6.7
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	1	0.6	20	0.5		
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	8	4.9	981	22.9		
	<i>Sub-total</i>	139	85.8	4055	94.8	2.87	71
<b>Total LIA Roman Wares</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>4226</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Post-Roman</b>							
English stoneware	ESW	1	0.6	18	0.4		
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	1	0.6	32	0.7		
<b>Total Post Roman wares</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1.2</b>		
<b>Total</b>		<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4276</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3. Pottery quantities by fabric and period

## 5.2.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

### Introduction

A total of 160 sherds of pottery dating to the late Iron Age and Roman period was collected from eight contexts. The total weight of the pottery is 4.226kg and the average sherd weight is 26.4g. The total Evc (estimated vessel equivalent) is 4.04 vessels.

### Discussion

The majority of the closely datable pottery is of late Iron Age and Early Roman (1st century) date with lesser quantities which can be closely dated to the mid Roman period of the 2nd-3rd century.

The earliest pottery from the site consists of grog-tempered wares of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' type (Fabric GROG). These can be broadly 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. Significant quantities of grog-tempered wares were associated with the pits 0010 and 0011, although sherds which can be dated to the post-conquest period were also associated with these pits indicating they were probably not filled until the Roman period. Most of the pottery from the pit 0003 also can be dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman period, but as this feature is cut into the fill of a later Roman inhumation grave this pottery must be residual. Of interest are sherds from a *terra-nigra* cup of form Cam 56 (0007). This is a Gallo-Belgic import which is residual in this context. It could date to the late Iron Age period and probably would not date later than the early post-conquest (Claudian) period. Gallo-Belgic inspired vessels are also present in the form of regional or locally produced copies of Butt-beakers (0010) and platters of form Cam 21 (0010). There is also a shell-tempered vessel of form Cam 254 (0010) probably from south Essex; a late Iron Age vessel type which does not long outlive the Roman conquest.

The earliest post-conquest pottery of Roman or Romano-British type is not easy to recognise among the assemblage, but based on the quantity of late Iron Age type pottery this is likely to be vessels associated with the contexts 0010 and 0011. These include a *mortarium* (0010) and a sherd from a Spanish *amphora* (0011) which indicate that the site was able to access the trade networks supplying these. In this respect the

absence of South Gaulish samian imports is notable, but may be due to the small assemblage size as these are recorded for the early Roman period from other sites in the town (Benfield and Tester, forthcoming).

Roman pottery dating to the mid Roman period (mid 2nd-3rd century) includes a samian import from Central Gaul (0007) of early-mid 2nd century date and a jar in greyware in a common black burnished ware form (Pak 3.10) dated to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Pottery which can be dated to the mid Roman period was also recovered from the fill of Roman inhumation burial 0014 (0002, 0007). This includes a complete, but broken, Colchester colour-coated beaker (Fabric COLC) located in the eastern half of the grave fill (Fig. 5). The bag-shaped beaker has a plain rim with an external groove. It has dark brown surfaces and a red fabric with grey margins. Its form type is Cam 392, which is dated to the second half of the second century and the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Symonds & Wade 1999, 486). The sherds from this vessel were located together close to the position of the left foot and the pot is clearly a grave vessel which had been placed with the inhumation. Colchester is probably also the source of some of the buff wares from the site (Fabric COLB and possibly Fabric BUF). In a wider context it can be noted that while the main *floruit* of the Colchester industry spans the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century, Colchester appears to decline dramatically in importance as a supplier at Chelmsford over the early 3rd century (Going 1987, 113) suggesting its general importance as a regional supplier may decline at that time.

Of note are sherds from one, or possibly two *tazza* vessels from the pit feature 0011.

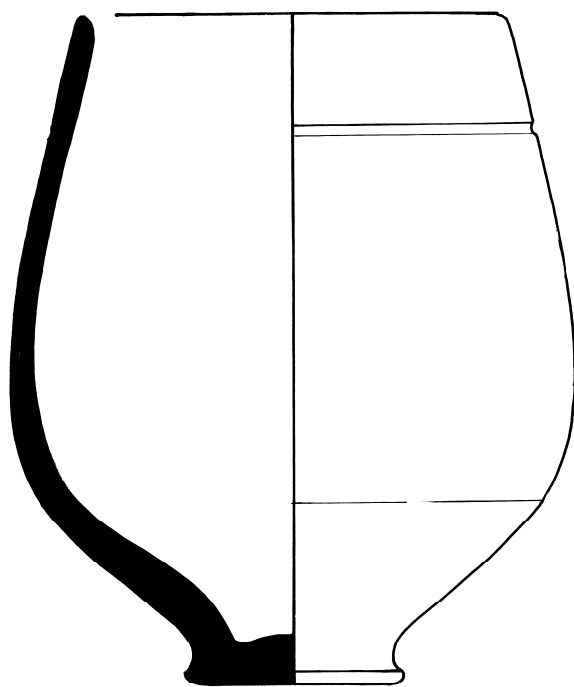


Figure 5. Colchester colour-coated beaker from burial 0014. Scale 1:1

### 5.2.3 Post-Roman pottery

Two sherds of late medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval pottery, together weighing 50g, were recovered from one context, the pit 0008. One can be dated to the late medieval or post-medieval period (Fabric LMT) whilst the other is of post-medieval date (Fabric ESW).

## 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A small quantity of CBM (seven pieces) was recovered (360g) from four features. These are the pits 0008, 0010, 0011 and 0012. All of the CBM is in red-orange coloured fabrics with inclusions of fine-medium sand. Two pieces of tile from pit feature 0010 are clearly Roman. There is a piece from a peg tile from the pit 0008. Peg-tiles can be broadly dated to after the 13th century, but are likely to be of late medieval/post-medieval to modern date. A post-medieval date is indicated by pottery finds from the same feature which can be dated to the post-medieval period.

Three other pieces are not so closely datable of themselves. Two (0011 & 0012) are clearly pieces from bricks and the context of each of these indicates they are Roman.

The other piece (0008) is similar to these and is most probably Roman, although the context is of post-medieval date.

#### **5.4 Mortar**

Six small pieces of lime-based mortar (37g) were recovered from the post-medieval/modern pit 0008 and are also almost certainly also of post-medieval or modern date. Each piece has two opposed surfaces and is about 11mm thick. There are traces of red brick dust on one side of most of the pieces.

#### **5.5 Fired clay**

A piece of fired clay (65g) was recovered from the pit feature 0012. The fabric is a fine sandy orange with common inclusions of chalk fragments. There is one surviving smooth, flat surface which is a pale buff/cream colour.

There is also a single piece of briquetage (15g) from the pit feature 0010. This appears to be from the edge/corner of a container/vessel. The buff, external surface is preserved, while the inner face is broken away exposing a pale red fabric with common chaff voids. The top edge has an impression from the end of a finger and is splayed out around the impression. Just beyond this there is a smooth face on the end of the piece, slightly angle back, indicating this is a corner piece. The piece is most probably from a salt container/vessel brought to the site from coastal salt production centres. The closely dated pottery from this pit is dated to the mid 1st century AD, with the latest dated sherds probably dating to the post-conquest/early Roman period.

#### **5.6 Worked flint**

There is a single, small flint piece (1g) recovered from the fill (0007) of the Roman inhumation burial. This is brownish-grey with no cortex or patination. There is no secondary working or use wear. Although the ventral face is not particularly smooth to the touch, the area where any percussion would have taken place has been snapped away and there is a ridge on the dorsal face indicating the earlier removal of flakes. Overall, the piece is most probably a struck flint and represents a snapped, small blade of prehistoric date.



## **5.7 Lava quern**

Six pieces of lava quernstone (397g) were recovered from the fill of a pit 0003 (0003) which had been cut into the backfill of the Roman grave (0015). These are all degraded, rounded pieces with no diagnostic features.

Lava quernstone was quarried in the Rhineland and this is almost certainly the source for the quernstone here. Such stone was imported into Britain from the beginning of the Roman period. This trade stopped during the early Anglo-Saxon period but resumed in the middle Saxon period continuing throughout the medieval period. The pieces here are almost certainly of Roman date.

## **5.8 Slate**

One small fragment of slate (1g) was recovered from pit 0008, which also contained pottery of post-medieval date. The slate is most probably from a roof tile and is likely to date to the post-medieval/modern period.

## **5.9 Slag**

A single piece of heavy, grey, vesicular slag (124g) was recovered from the fill of the pit feature 0011. The slag, which is in the form of a small irregular bun, is weakly magnetic. Pottery dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman period was also recovered from this pit feature.

## **5.10 Iron nails**

Five iron nails, 0005 (48g), recovered from the inhumation burial 0014, may be indicating the presence of a wooden coffin with the burial. Two of the nails are complete, another is probably virtually complete (tip missing) and the remaining two are mostly complete but the lower section close to the point is missing. There are also six small fragments of nails shaft or nail tip with these.

All of these nails have flat heads with rectangular shafts and can be catalogued as Manning Type 1b (Manning 1985,134). All are straight, none having been bent

during construction of any coffin. The complete nails are 58mm and 45mm long. The near complete nail is 46mm long. The other two nails are clearly of a similar size range.

Two other iron nail shaft pieces (7g), one bent 90 degrees, were recovered from the lower grave fill (0007) surrounding the skeleton. These might also be parts of nails associated with a coffin, although neither could be shown to be part of any of the other nails.

## **5.11 The environmental evidence**

### **5.11.1 Human skeletal remains**

Sue Anderson

#### **Introduction**

A single human skeleton was excavated from Roman grave (0014). One fragment of disarticulated bone was also submitted for analysis. Full details of observations and measurements are included in Appendix 3.

#### **Method**

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

#### **Description**

The bones represent two individuals, a near-complete skeleton (0009) and a small fragment of an adult right femur shaft (0012). Both were in good condition, although there was some surface erosions of the anterior ribs and left arm of 0009. The main burial was that of a female in old age. The disarticulated bone could not be sexed or aged more closely than 'adult', though it is of a similar size to the femur of 0009.

The right femur and tibia of 0009 produced an estimated living stature of 153.3cm (5' ¼"), which is slightly below average for a female of the period. Her cranial index is 75.1, just within the mesocranial range. Non-metric traits were recorded for the skull and post-cranial skeleton, but most traits present are common types, including lambdoid wormian bones, posterior condylar canal of the occipital, a right double hypoglossal canal and a

double facet to the anterior of the left calcaneus. The only moderately unusual trait is a posterior atlas bridge on the left.

Of the 24 surviving tooth positions, at least eleven and possibly thirteen teeth had been lost ante-mortem, most of them molars. Abscesses were found at the roots of three teeth, the upper right mesial incisor, the upper right third molar and the lower right first premolar. All surviving teeth are very worn, and the anterior mandibular teeth display an uneven wear pattern which undulates from canine to canine, forming a valley across the incisors. This may indicate an occupational use of the teeth. Periodontal disease is present on the maxilla.

Pathological conditions are largely degenerative. There is sharpening of the margins of most joints with occasional osteophyte formation, most notably on the rib heads and facets, the thoracic vertebrae and the right shoulder. Osteoarthritis has affected the lower cervical and upper thoracic vertebrae, which must have caused pain when turning or lifting the head. There are also slight osteoarthritic changes in the vertebral bodies of the lower thoracic spine. The osteophytes in the mid-spine may be related to stress on the back which has also caused stress fractures in the inferior surfaces of the T6-T9 vertebral bodies.

The high degree of tooth loss was probably caused by abscess formation, and this has resulted in sinusitis in the right maxillary sinus. There is also pitting and inflammation of the bone in the right frontal sinus, possibly the result of an infection or related to exposure to smoke or other airborne particles.

Thought to be related to menopausal changes, and certainly more common in older females, is the condition of hyperostosis frontalis interna. This new bone formation on the inner table of the frontal bone of the skull was present to a minor degree in this individual.

A well-healed fracture is present on the mid-shaft of the right tenth rib. The eleventh rib is slightly unusual in shape and may also have been broken.

## Summary and discussion

The main burial from this site was of an adult female, probably aged over 50 years at the time of death. Many of her teeth had been lost during life, but due to the progress of dental disease at the time of death, it is difficult to ascribe this to any particular cause. Tooth loss is often a result of carious lesions, but none is present in the surviving teeth. In this case, an excessive amount of tooth wear may have caused exposure of the pulp cavities of the teeth, resulting in abscesses and tooth loss. The complete lack of molars would have made it difficult to chew her food, and could also account for the odd wear pattern on her front teeth, though this seems more likely to be occupational in nature. She had suffered from a minor degree of degenerative disease, some of which was apparently caused by physical stress, and which may have given her some pain in her neck and mid-back. A fracture to her rib cage may have been caused accidentally, but such fractures are often associated with direct violence. In general, her skeleton suggests that this woman was not of particularly high status and was involved in a degree of manual labour which left her in some pain towards the end of her life.

The presence of a single fragment of disarticulated human bone, collected from a non-funerary feature and presumably redeposited with later rubbish, indicates that the burial was probably part of a larger cemetery.

### 5.11.2 Animal bone

Mike Feider

A total of ninety-nine pieces of animal bone with a combined weight of 2112g was recovered from six contexts. A spot-identification of element and species was made and any obvious additional data such as butchery marks noted. The animal bone is listed by context in Appendix 4.

Only thirty-nine fragments (39.4%) were identifiable to species, and these represent the common domesticates. Sheep/goat remains are the most common, followed by cattle and then pig (Table 4).

<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Cow</b>	<b>Sheep/goat</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Unidentified</b>	<b>Ctxt total</b>
0003	1	1		1	3
0006	1			1	2
0007		1		1	2
0010	6	12	7	34	59
0011	3	4	2	20	29
0012		1		3	4
<i>Species total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>60</i>	

Table 4. Species count by context

Two fragments show signs of butchery, including an axially split large mammal axis from pit fill 0010 and a cow scapula from pit fill 0006. The spine of the scapula has been chopped into, but at a higher angle than is normal in Roman butchery.

A fragment of sheep/goat maxilla and a small unidentifiable bone were recovered from the lower grave (0007) of the inhumation burial 0014. However, their small size indicates they may be intrusive rather than deliberately deposited.

It can be noted that several very young remains were found throughout the bone assemblage. These probably reflect the animal husbandry practices used on this site. Also, many of the sheep/goat bones appear quite long and slender and possibly reflect a change or the introduction of new breeds.

### 5.11.3 Oyster shell

A single fragment from an oyster shell (8g) was recovered from the fill of a pit 0003 (0003) which had been cut into the backfill of a Roman period grave (0014).

## 5.12 Discussion of the finds

### 5.12.1 Prehistoric

A single piece of worked flint, probably from a snapped blade, is the only find which can be dated to the prehistoric, pre 'Belgic', period.

### 5.12.2 Late Iron Age and Roman

Settlement during the late Iron Age period is represented by the significant quantity of grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery recovered. This pottery is current from the mid 1st century BC until the early Roman period in the mid 1st century and in the absence of other closely dated finds, further dating within this period is difficult. None of the contexts can be clearly dated to the late Iron Age period although the small quantity of pottery from one pit (0012) might indicate a late Iron Age date for this feature.

There is little indication of any significant status among the late Iron Age pottery from the site, although a pottery sherd from an imported *terra-nigra* cup might date to the late Iron Age or the early Roman period. However, an Iron Age coin of the Trinovantes from another site (Benfield & Tester forthcoming) could suggest some connection with a tribal elite focused toward the Trinovantian heartlands to the south and this orientation toward the Trinovantian area is supported by the use of grog-tempered wares and possibly by the terra-nigra pottery import.

As with the late Iron Age occupation, dating of the Roman occupation relies on the pottery recovered. The closely dated Roman pottery does not indicate any significant activity on the site after the early-mid 3rd century. Vessels include an imported *amphora*, and central Gaulish samian and Colchester appears to have been one of the more significant regional pottery industries supplying the site.

Of particular significance is a Roman inhumation burial of an elderly female, orientated east-west, 0014. She was probably over fifty years old when she died and the condition of the skeleton suggests she was involved to some degree with a life of manual labour which had left her in some pain towards the end of her life. A small number of nails indicate she may have been buried in a coffin and a beaker, dated to the later 2nd-mid

3rd century, had been placed close to her feet. Vessels associated with eating and drinking are among the most common types of ceramics associated with Roman burials.

The presence of the burial of the old woman suggests that any Roman occupation on the area had ceased by the time she was buried. The pottery evidence from the grave fill and that of other pottery recovered from the site would suggest she was probably buried in the 3rd century. However, other later activity is attested by a pit, 0003, which had been cut into the grave fill and which contained a significant quantity of what must have been residual pottery as much can be datable to the late Iron Age and early-mid Roman period. A fragment of disarticulated human bone recovered from another feature on the site suggests the area may have been, or became part of a larger Roman cemetery and a number of Roman inhumation burials have been recorded from other sites in the town (Smedley, 1961). These include a plaster burial in a stone coffin and can be generally dated to the later Roman period.

Animal bones from the site indicate the dominance of the three main domesticated species, cattle, sheep and pig which presumably represent herds and flocks belonging to the settlement in both the Iron Age and Roman periods. Sheep bones were the most common recorded among the assemblage.

The presence of salt briquetage indicating connections with salterns located away from the site at the coast or on tidal estuarine waterways can also be noted. This came from a pit feature 0010 associated with pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD and which is, probably of post-conquest early Roman date.

### 5.12.3 Post-Roman

Post-Roman activity is hardly represented among the finds assemblage and do not suggest any significant occupation on the site after the Roman period.



## 6. Discussion

---

The monitoring has identified further evidence of the early/mid Roman settlement which is known to lie throughout this part of Long Melford, on either side of the modern High Street, at the junction of two known Roman roads. The Margary 33a Chelmsford to Pakenham route 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 Coddendam road, identified 2.5km to the east, 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.

As with other sites in the vicinity the evidence seen in the monitoring indicates an origin for the settlement in the first half of the 1st century AD. Unlike sites such as LMD 137/157 (Craven 2008) however the site shows little evidence for the settlements known peak during the 2nd and 3rd centuries, or its eventual decline from the mid 3rd century. The majority of the features simply appear to be early Roman rubbish pits, infilled with domestic waste. No structural features were seen although small quantities of CBM indicate buildings were present in the vicinity. As with LMD 137/157 this suggests that the site was probably to the rear of any buildings, perhaps fronting the main north-south road. The course of the Margary 33a beyond its nearest sighting at LMD 031, c.400m to the south, is uncertain though, and while its projected course brings it very close to this site it could pass to the east or west.

The burial is another example of the isolated inhumations seen in the vicinity and which often appear to be placed singly in former areas of occupation, such as at LMD 137. This suggests that the burial dates to a period when the settlement is contracting or in decline, as burials typically would not be permitted within occupation areas. As suggested previously (Craven 2008) there appears to be a lack of formal cemeteries at this time and, as with LMD 137, the site appears to have reverted to a more general usage with a later pit cutting the grave.

## **7. Conclusions**

---

The program of monitoring fieldwork, and the resulting 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 over the past twenty years, particularly through developer funded projects. The report for LMD 137/157 (Craven 2008, p76-77), 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.

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

It is also clear that the quality of evidence collected during fieldwork was hampered by the limitations of the trenching and, ideally, a more controlled approach to the fieldwork could have seen greater results. This demonstrates the need, again previously highlighted in the LMD 137/157 report, for future work in the vicinity to include where possible initial programs of evaluation trenching and thorough metal detecting, before decisions are made on whether to excavate in advance of, or monitor during, development.

## **8. Archive deposition**

---

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Archive store, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.  
Digital archive: SCCAS archive. Long Melford parish folder.

## 9. Acknowledgements

---

Monitoring fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Tester and production of the report by John Craven. Finds illustration was carried out by Donna Wreathall. The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## 10. Bibliography

---

- Bass, W., 1971, *Human Osteology*, Missouri Archaeological Society.
- Benfield, S., and Tester, C., forthcoming, 'The finds evidence' in Craven, J. A., *LMD 165 New Road, Long Melford*. SCCAS.
- Bouts, W. and Pot, Tj., 1989, 'Computerized recording and analysis of excavated human dental remains', in Roberts, C.A., Lee, F. and Bintliff, J. (eds), *Burial Archaeology: current research, methods and developments*. BAR British. Series 211.
- Brothwell, D., 1981, *Digging up Bones*.
- CAR 10, 1999, Symonds, R., & Wade, S., *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*. Colchester Archaeological Report 10.
- Cotta, H., 1978, *Orthopaedics, a brief textbook*.
- Craven, J. A., 2008, *Land at rear of 'Almacks', Long Melford, LMD 137 and LMD 157*. SCCAS Report No. 2008/99.
- Going, C., 1987, *The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Ceasaromagus, The Roman pottery*. CBA Research Report 62.
- Hawkes, C., & Hull, M., 1947, *Camulodunum, first report on the excavation at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL, 14.
- Hull, M., 1963, *The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester*. RRCSAL, 21.
- Krogman, W., 1978, *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*.
- Manning W., 1985, *Catalogue of Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*.
- Margary, I. D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition*. London.
- Ortner, D. and Putschar, W., 1981, *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.
- Smedley, N., 1961, 'Roman Long Melford' in *Proceedings of the Suffolk institute of archaeology and history*, Volume XXVIII, Part 3.
- Trotter, M., 1970, 'Estimation of stature from intact long limb bones', in Stewart, T.D. (ed), *Personal Identification in Mass Disasters*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.
- WEA, 1980, 'Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons', *J. Human Evolution* 9, 517-49.
- Webster, P., 1996, *Roman samian in Britain*, Practical handbook in archaeology 13.



## Appendix 1. LMD 160 Context list

Context	Feature	Group	Identifier	Description
0001			Unstratified finds	
0002	0015	0014	Grave fill	Number issued to upper fill of grave 0014, in western half of grave
0003	0003		Pit cut & fill	Pit cutting upper half of grave 0014. Infilled with a dark black/brown loam, very similar to grave fill 0002 and overlying soil layers.
0004	0004		Ditch cut & fill	Ditch adjacent to grave 0014 and parallel to it, passing by immediately to the south. C.0.5m wide and 0.6m deep.
0005	0015	0014	Finds	Group of nails collected from grave fill, possibly associated with a coffin?
0006	0006		Pit cut & fill	Circular shallow pit, 0.8m+ wide.
0007	0015	0014	Grave fill	Number issued for the lower half of the grave fill around the skeleton, although is the same as 0002.
0008	0008		Pit cut & fill	Large circular pit, 1.5m+ diameter, contained post-medieval material.
0009	0015	0014	Skeleton	Human skeleton within burial 0014. Near complete, feet and lower legs missing. Broken complete pot placed with skeleton near feet.
0010	0010		Pit cut & fill	Large oval pit, c.2m by 1m and 1.9m deep. Infilled with a grey/green sand/loam with ash
0011	0011		Pit cut & fill	Circular pit, 0.5m to north of 0010. Infilled with a brown/green sand/loam with ash. 1.5m+wide, 1.7m deep.
0012	0012		Pit cut & fill	Circular pit to north of 0011. Infilled with a brown/green sand/loam with ash. 1.4m+ wide, 1.9m deep.
0013	0004 0015		Section	Section through grave 0014 and ditch 0004.
0014	0014	0014	Burial	Overall component number for grave and inhumation burial.
0015	0015	0014	Grave cut	Grave cut of burial 0015. c.2m long and 0.7m wide, vertical sides, flat base.



## Appendix 2. LMD 160 Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim type	Rim dia	EVE %	Notes	Spotdate
0002	COLC	pro	18	125	3.6.3		60	100	Plain base (29mm,100%) complete bag shaped grooved beaker in grave [0014] dated second half of second century-mid 3rd century (CAR 10 1999, 486)	c 150-250
0003	BUF	b	1	4	1 flagon				(COLB?)	
0003	BSW	r	1	11	3 bkr	16	140	11	Poss butt or girth bkr. Black fabric HM-WF	LIA
0003	BSW	rb	3	121	Jar		240	31	Poss cordoned.'Romanising fabric, oxy core grainy text	LIA-ERom
0003	STOR	b	1	57	SJar					Rom
0003	GROG	b	1	8	SJar				Black surf	
0003	GROG	b	1	7	Jar				(Std size )	LIA
0003	GROG	b	1	15	3.13				V coarse, buff. out-turned rim	LIA
0003	BSW	b	2	7					Romanising fabric, gritty	LIA
0003	GX	r	1	19	Jar	13	140	12	Lattice dec. burnished	Rom
0003	GX	b	1	5					Fine	Rom
0003	GX	b	1	2					Cordoned vessel	
0003	BSW	rbba	8	602	6 bowl		260	28	Like Going C30.1- wide mouth bowl w undercut bead rim. Upper wall dec w incised multi X's offset groove below. (SV in 0007)	
0006	BSW	b	1	2					V fine burnish	ERom
0006	BSW	b	1	7					Cordoned. vis mica	ERom
0007	BSW	r	1	75	6 bowl		260	9	(SV in pit 0003) like Going C30.	
0007	STOR	rb	3	191						
0007	WX	b	1	20	1 flagon					
0007	COLB	b	2	9	1 flagon					C2/3
0007	SACG	r	1	15	6 Dr 18/31		220	4		Had-EAnt
0007	TN	r	1	4	Cam 56		80	13		1-60
0007	GMG	b	1	6						Rom
0007	BSW	r	1	15		7	120	19	'Romanising fabric. Fine-ish. Vis. mica	ERom
0007	GX	r	1	14	3.10	4	120	15		E/MC2-MC3
0007	GX	bba	3	41	Jar					Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim type	Rim dia	EVE %	Notes	Spotdate
0007	BSW	b	5	39					2 'Romanising', 1 ls	
0007	STOR	b	1	11					Abr.HM	LIA
0007	BSW	b	1	13					Cordoned vess. dec band of diag. micaceous	ERom
0008	ESW	b	1	18					Stoneware	PMed
0008	LMT	r	1	32	Jug					PMed
0010	ESH	rb	2	86	Cam 254		220	13		LIA
0010	GMB	b	3	31					V fine abund. mica, SV patchy	
0010	BUF	b	1	17					Poss carin vess. big bead cordon BUF?COLB	
0010	GROG	r	3	268	4.2		320	23		LIA-ERom
0010	GROG	r	1	56	Jar		200	14		
0010	GROG	bba	15	389	SJar				Base type 2 & misc b/s 4 combed	LIA-ERom
0010	GROG	r	1	69	Jar		160	20	Std sized. burnished. black surface	
0010	GROG	r	1	32	Jar		150	12		LIA 1-60
0010	GROG	r	1	32	3.13		130	12	Butt bkr rim	LIA 1-60
0010	GROG	rb	4	89	Jar	7	150	10	Soot ext.	1-60
0010	GROG	b	20	219	Jar				std - med jars	
0010	GROG	b	4	124					SV w fine vert comb.	
0010	GROG	ba	3	50					From 3 sep jars type 2 , 3	
0010	GROG	b	2	26	Cam 218				Fine browns	MC1
0010	GX	b	10	107					V. Romanising fabric	E/MC1
0010	BSW	r	1	10	Jar		140	10	Necked jar V 'Romanising fab	
0010	BSW	r	1	9			140	9	Necked jar V 'Romanising fab. patchy	
0010	BSW	r	1	4	Jar	7	180	8	Oxy core	
0010	BSW	r	1	2	3.14				Girth beaker -(x,x) native	
0010	GROG	r	1	11	6 platter				Native copy Cam 21 type. black surf [get eve]	MC1
0010	GROG	r	1	14	6 platter				Native copy.Black surf oxycore	MC1
0010	BUF	r	1	20			100	10	Upright rim	
0010	RXM	b	1	28	7 mort				Quartz and a few flint grits + red bits & black fe bits. Buff ext orange core & int undatable but prob early	prob early



Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim type	Rim dia	EVE %	Notes	Spotdate
0010	xxxx								Everything in this group doesnt have to be any later than mc1	
0011	GROG	rb	2	113	6 Cam 210a	7	240	11	Tazza (dont know about base though)	1-60
0011	AA	b	1	27					Abr.	Rom
0011	GROG	b	3	39	Jar				Std size jar	
0011	GROG	b	3	100	SJar				2 combed	
0011	STOR	b	1	164	SJar					
0011	BSW	r	1	11		7	200	10	[tazza base?]	
0012	ESH	b	1	22						LIA
0012	STOR	b	2	558	SJar				Large thick sherds	
0012	GROG	b	3	54					Glob vess w incised dec at intervals prob like cam 231 flask or bottle	LIA



## Appendix 3. LMD 160 Human skeletal remains catalogue

### Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla	R.	8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 X 7 U	L.
Mandible		O 7 6 5 4 - - -	// 3 4 5 6 7 C	
		A C		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal
C	cervical )	L.	left
T	thoracic ) vertebrae	R.	right
L	lumbar )		

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Tables of measurements for the skull and major long bones are included after the catalogue of disarticulated remains. Tables of non-metric trait scores are also provided.

## Articulated skeleton

### 0009 Female, Old

*Description:*

Near-complete skeleton, lacking the left maxilla and a few bones of the hands and feet.

*Condition:*

Generally good, but surface erosion of left arm and anterior ribs, lower left leg fragmented.

*Determination of age:*

Medial clavicle fused, tooth wear moderate to heavy, degenerative changes.

*Determination of sex:*

Cranial DF -1.6; pelvis DF -1.7, bones gracile.

*Stature:*

153.3cm (5' 1/4") from R femur and tibia.

*Cranial index:*

75.1 (mesocranial)

*Teeth:*

A							A								
8	X	X	X	4	X	X	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
?	X	X	X	/	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	X	X	X	?
				A											
				6											
				-	5	4+	7	7	4+	5	4	-	-	-	-

*Tooth wear:*

Periodontal disease of maxilla. Uneven wear of anterior mandibular teeth.

*Dental pathology:*

*Pathology:*

*Congenital anomalies:*

Cleft neural arch S4-5.

*Sinusitis:*

Pitting of R maxillary sinus, and pitting and thickening of R frontal sinus.

*Schmorl's nodes:*

T6-T9 inferior surfaces – all with cracks which may be stress fractures rather than true Schmorl's nodes. Small SN T11.

*Osteophytosis:*

Most joints show slight sharpening or small osteophytes at the margins. Osteophytosis of R scapular glenoid. OP T4-T9, L3, L5.

*Osteoarthritis:*

Large OPs anterior and posterior-inferior joint margins of sacro-iliac joints, with OA II on left facet. Pitting of anterior L acetabulum. OA III C5-C6 bodies, C7-T1 L facets. OA II T3-T4 R facets. OA II anterior T9 body and R inferior edge T10 body.

*Trauma:*

Fracture R ?10th rib midshaft, well healed.

*Miscellaneous:*

Several large cyst-like lesions around the border of the R humerus head, forming holes with rounded edges in the tubercles. Also slight pitting at lateral end of clavicle.

Hyperostosis frontalis interna? Some new bone growth apparent.

## Disarticulated remains

0012 Fragment of adult right femur shaft, proximal end.

*Measurements\**

<b>Sk. 0009</b>		
<b>Cranium</b>		
Max Length	L	181
Max Breadth	B	136
Max Height	H'	133
Basi-nasal Length	LB	99
Basi-alveolar Length	GL	
Upper facial Height	G'H	
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB	
Bizygomatic Breadth	J	
Nasal Height	NH'	
Nasal Breadth	NB	
Simotic Chord	SC	
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC	
Orbital Breadth	O'1	
Orbital Height	O2	
Palatal Length	G'1	
Palatal Breadth	G2	
Min Frontal Breadth	B'	95
Biasterionic Breadth	BiaStB	111
Foramen Magnum Length	FL	
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB	
Frontal Arc	S1	
Parietal Arc	S2	
Occipital Arc	S3	
Frontal Chord	S'1	
Parietal Chord	S'2	
Occipital Chord	S'3	
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q	
Mastoid Process Height	MPH	25
Cranial Index	100(B/L)	75.1
Height/Length Index	100(H'/L)	73.5
Height/Breadth Index	100(H'/B)	97.8
Upper Facial Index	100(G'H/J)	
Orbital Index	100(O2/O'1)	
Palatal Index	100(G2/G'1)	
Foramen Magnum Index	100(FB/FL)	
Gnathic Index	100(LB/GL)	

Condylar length L      CyL  
 Gnathion-gonion length R      GnGo  
 Gnathion-gonion length L      GnGo

83

<b>Sk. 0009</b>		
<b>Mandible</b>		
Bicondylar width	W1	
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	90
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	45
Symphyseal height	H1	30
Mandibular length	ML	
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	102
Minimum ramus breadth R	RB'	32
Minimum ramus breadth L	RB'	34
Coronoid height R	CrH	60
Coronoid height L	CrH	61
Condylar length R	CyL	18

	Sk.	0009
<b>Femur</b>		
Maximum length	FeL1	R 408 L 410
Oblique length	FeL2	R 400 L 405
Head diameter	FeHead	R 42 L 42
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R 72 L 73
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R 23 L 24
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R 30 L 31
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R 26 L 27
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R 25 L 26
Meric Index $100(FeD1/FeD2)$		R 76.7 L 77.4
Robusticity Index $100((FeD3+FeD4)/FeD2)$		R 12.8 L 13.1
<b>Tibia</b>		
Maximum Length	TiL1	R 312 L
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R 66 L
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R 28 L 29
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R 22 L 23
Cnemic Index $100(TiD2/TiD1)$		R 78.6 L 79.3
<b>Fibula</b>		
Maximum Length	FiL1	R 305 L
<b>Humerus</b>		
Maximum Length	HuL1	R 288 L 285
Head diameter	HuHead	R 41 L 40
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R 55 L 55
<b>Radius</b>		
Maximum Length	RaL1	R 205 L 206
<b>Ulna</b>		
Maximum Length	UIL1	R 219 L
<b>Calcaneus</b>		
Maximum Length	CaL1	R L
<b>Clavicle</b>		
Maximum Length	CIL1	R 128 L 134
<b>Sacrum</b>		
Maximum Length		
Maximum Breadth		122
S1 Width		52
Breadth/Length Index		
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index		42.6
<b>Stature</b>		1533

\*all measurements in mm

## *Non-metric traits*

### **Cranial**

Highest nuchal line	R	0	Suprascapular foramen	L	+
	L	0		R	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0	Detached acromial epiphysis	L	-
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+		R	0
	L	+	Sterno-manubrial fusion	L	0
Parietal foramen	R	0		R	0
	L	0	Septal aperture of humerus	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0		R	0
Metopism		0	Epicondylar process of humerus	L	0
Coronal wormian bones	R	0		R	0
	L	0	Sacralisation of L5	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	-		R	0
	L	-	Four sacral segments		0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-	Six sacral segments		0
	L	-	Acetabular crease	R	0
Parietal notch bone	R	0		L	0
	L	0	Allen's fossa of femur	R	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	-		L	0
	L	-	Poirier's facet of femur	R	0
Auditory torus	R	0		L	0
	L	0	Plaque formation of femur	R	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0		L	0
	L	0	Third femoral trochanter	R	0
Post-condylar canal	R	+		L	+
	L	+	Vastus notch of patella	R	0
Double condylar facet	R	0		L	-
	L	0	Calcaneus double facet	R	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	0		L	+
	L	0	Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
Double hypoglossal canal	R	+		L	-
	L	0			
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	0			
	L	0			
Extra palatine foramen	R	-			
	L	-			
Palatine torus	R	-			
	L	-			
Maxillary torus	R	-			
	L	-			
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	1			
	L	0			
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0			
	L	+			
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-			
	L	-			
Sagittal wormian		0			
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0			
	L	0			
Multiple mental foramen	R	0			
	L	0			
Mandibular torus	R	0			
	L	0			
<b>Post-cranial</b>					
Atlas bridge lateral	R	0			
	L	0			
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0			
	L	+			
Atlas double facet	R	+			





## Appendix 4. LMD 160 Animal bone catalogue

Context	Species	Element	No.	Comments
0003	cow	tooth	1	
0003	s/g	tib	1	
0003	um	skl	1	
0006	cow	scap	1	Appears to be chop into spine, angled up
0006	um	frag	1	
0007	s/g	max	1	
0007	umm	frag	1	
0010	cow	cal	1	
0010	cow	man	1	
0010	cow	man	1	
0010	cow	max	1	Gum infection?
0010	cow	mt	1	
0010	cow	mt	1	
0010	pig	fib	1	
0010	pig	hum	1	1 juv
0010	pig	mp	1	
0010	pig	rad	1	
0010	pig	tib	1	
0010	pig	tooth	2	Tusk
0010	s/g	man	2	
0010	s/g	man	1	Very juv
0010	s/g	max	1	
0010	s/g	mc	1	
0010	s/g	mc	2	
0010	s/g	ph1	1	
0010	s/g	scap	1	
0010	s/g	scap	1	
0010	s/g	tib	1	
0010	s/g	tib	1	
0010	ulm	rib	6	
0010	ulm	rib	1	
0010	ulm	rib	1	
0010	ulm	rib	2	
0010	ulm	vc2	1	Axially split
0010	um	frag	1	
0010	um	frag	7	
0010	um	frag	1	
0010	um	pel	2	
0010	um	skl	2	
0010	um	skl	2	
0010	umm	fem	1	Juv
0010	umm	rib	2	
0010	umm	rib	4	
0010	umm	ulna	1	
0011	cow	cal	1	
0011	cow	man	1	
0011	cow	man	1	
0011	pig	mp	1	
0011	pig	tib	1	
0011	s/g	mt	1	

<b>Context</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0011	s/g	pel	1	
0011	s/g	rad	2	
0011	ulm	fem	1	
0011	ulm	rib	9	
0011	um	frag	5	
0011	um	frag	2	
0011	umm	fem	1	
0011	umm	rad	1	Very juv
0011	umm	scap	1	
0012	s/g	hum	1	
0012	um	frag	3	

# Appendix 5. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-21535**

## Project details

Project name	LMD 160 14 The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long Melford
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of footing and service trenches for development at 14, The Limes, Long Melford, identified a series of large Roman pits of mid Roman date, together with the intact 3rd century inhumation burial of an adult female and associated beaker vessel. The finds assemblage from the pits indicates activity in the vicinity from the Late Iron Age/Roman through to the mid Roman periods. By the mid 3rd century significant activity on the site appears to have ceased, the presence of the burial indicating the area was no longer an area of occupation. There was little evidence of any activity post-dating the Roman period, considering the sites proximity to the medieval/post-medieval high street, apart from two areas of post-medieval disturbance and a single pit.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2005 End: 21-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 160 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 160 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/04/02131 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	BURIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD LMD 160 14 The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long Melford

Study area 180.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 8632 4547 52.0757121329 0.719139943453 52 04 32 N 000 43 08 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team  
Project director/manager Andrew Tester  
Project supervisor Andrew Tester  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones'  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones'  
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Human Bones'  
Paper Media available 'Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title 14 The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long Melford, LMD 160  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Craven, J. A.  
Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2012/024  
Date 2012  
Issuer or publisher SCCAS  
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk  
Description SCCAS Monitoring report

Entered by John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk)  
Entered on 21 February 2012

**OASIS:** Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Friday 3  
February 2006  
Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

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

**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**