

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Maples, The Spinney, Long Melford LMD 174

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2008
(Planning app. no. B/07/00077 and B/05/01858)



R. Brooks
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport Service Delivery Agency
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

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List of contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Rob Brooks | Senior Site Assistant |
| Cathy Tester | Finds Officer |
| Gemma Adams | Senior Finds Assistant |



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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Mr. D King and was monitored by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). Rob Brooks, from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field team, carried out the fieldwork. Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report, oversaw the project.

The post-excavation work was managed by Cathy Tester. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester.

Summary

An archaeological monitoring revealed two Roman pits, one of 2nd century date, and a possible soil occupation layer. Further unstratified Roman and post-medieval artefacts were also recovered.

HER information

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| HER Code: | LMD 174 |
| Planning application no. | B/07/00077 and B/05/01858 |
| Date of fieldwork: | 14th to 17th January 2008 |
| Grid Reference: | TL 861 454 |
| Funding body: | Mr D King |
| Oasis reference. | suffolkc1-36532 |



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Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the machine excavation of trenches for the extension of the existing house at Maples, The Spinney, Long Melford (planning application B/07/00077) as well as the soak-away (planning application B/05/01858). Visits were made to the site at grid reference TL 861 454 from 14th to 17th January 2008. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil the planning conditions. The developer and owner Mr. D King funded the work. The past and present land use of the site has been as a garden, (recorded as early as 1904, Fig. 2), with the area of the soak-away wooded (Fig. 3).

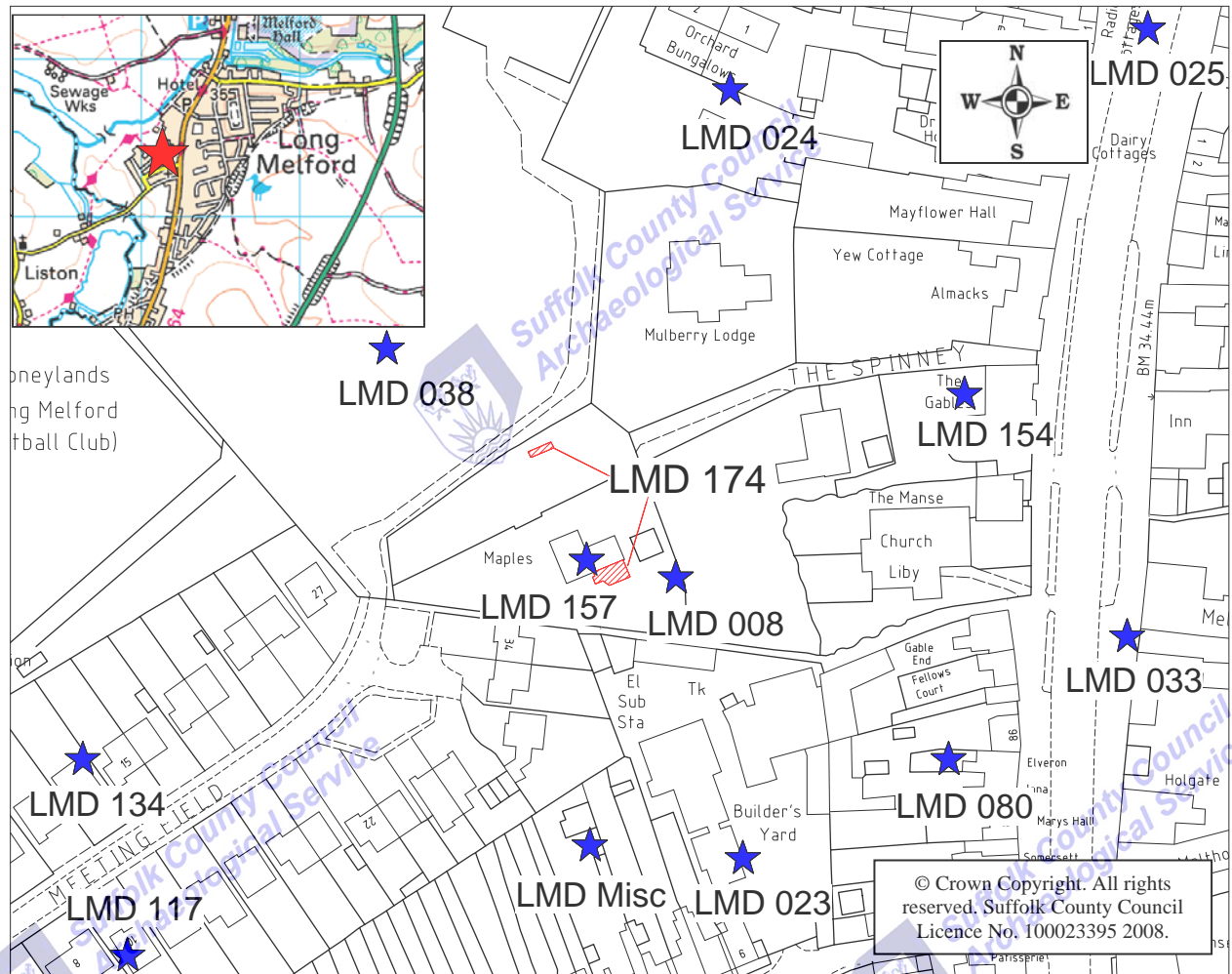


Figure 1. Site location plan and archaeological listings from the Historic Environment Record

Archaeological monitoring in 2003 and 2004, during the construction of the adjoining house, recovered a Roman burial, features and finds recorded under the Historic Environment Record code LMD 157 (Craven, 2008). As such it was felt to be highly likely that Roman material would be uncovered and that this would increase understanding of the local Roman townscape, thought to be concentrated to the west of Long Melford's existing main road, a subsidiary of the London to Camulodunum Roman road (Smedley, 1961). The site lies in a large area of Iron Age and Roman settlement and to the west of the medieval settlement along Hall Street. The majority of ground works observed in the area since the 1960s have produced Roman deposits, including burials (LMD 025), pottery and pits (LMD Misc, 008, 023 and 024), occupation soil layers (LMD 154) and brooches (LMD 038) as shown on Figure 1 and in Appendix 2. A substantial Roman building, Scheduled Ancient Monument SF90, which may be a bathhouse, lies approximately 150m to the south-east and is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as LMD 017. LMD 154 also revealed two post-medieval wells. It was therefore

necessary to implement a constant monitoring of the house extension and soak-away groundworks to make a record of any archaeological deposits in the area.

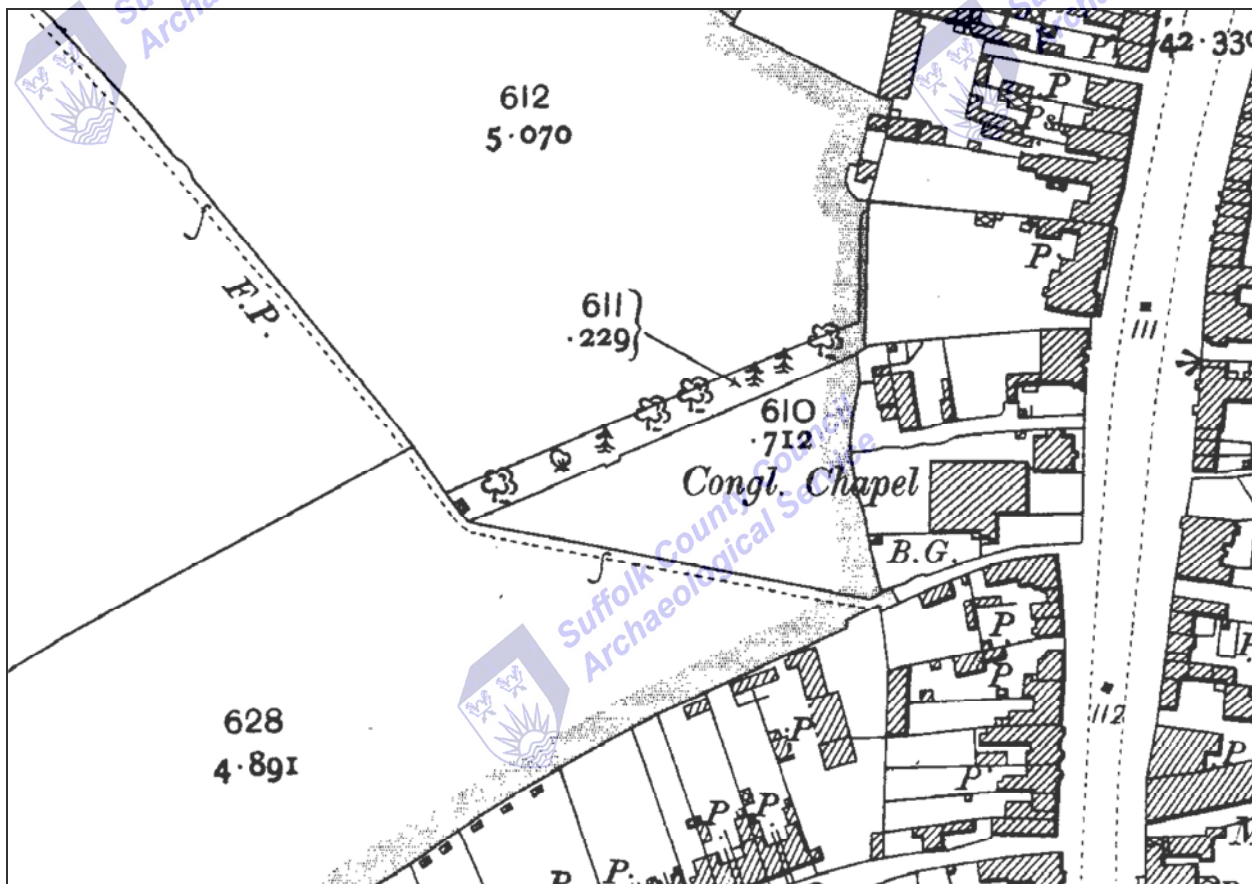


Figure 2. 1904 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map showing the site as field '610'

Methodology

A total of 6 c.0.6m wide trenches (Fig. 4) was excavated using a toothed bucket. The features identified in Trench 6 were excavated by hand as they became visible. The trench sections were then cleaned and both feature sections and trench profiles were drawn at 1:20 scale and planned as necessary at 1:50 scale. All six trenches were excavated to the natural subsoil (c.0.9m to c.1.1m deep) to investigate for possible features before being dug to a maximum of c.1.7m. Trench 7, excavated for the proposed car port soak-away drain, was c.0.3m wide and c.0.6m deep and again was dug with a toothed bucket (Fig. 5). The soak-away hole was c.1.35m wide x c.1.40m long and was machine excavated to a depth of c.0.95m. All trenches were monitored during their excavation. The spoil from the trenches was sorted for finds and the spoil heaps were further examined for finds and were metal-detected. Digital photos were taken, although this was difficult because of the low light conditions in the trenches.

On-site records have been input into the MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record code LMD 174. Finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data entered onto the database. Inked copies of profile and feature sections have been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-36532) 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.

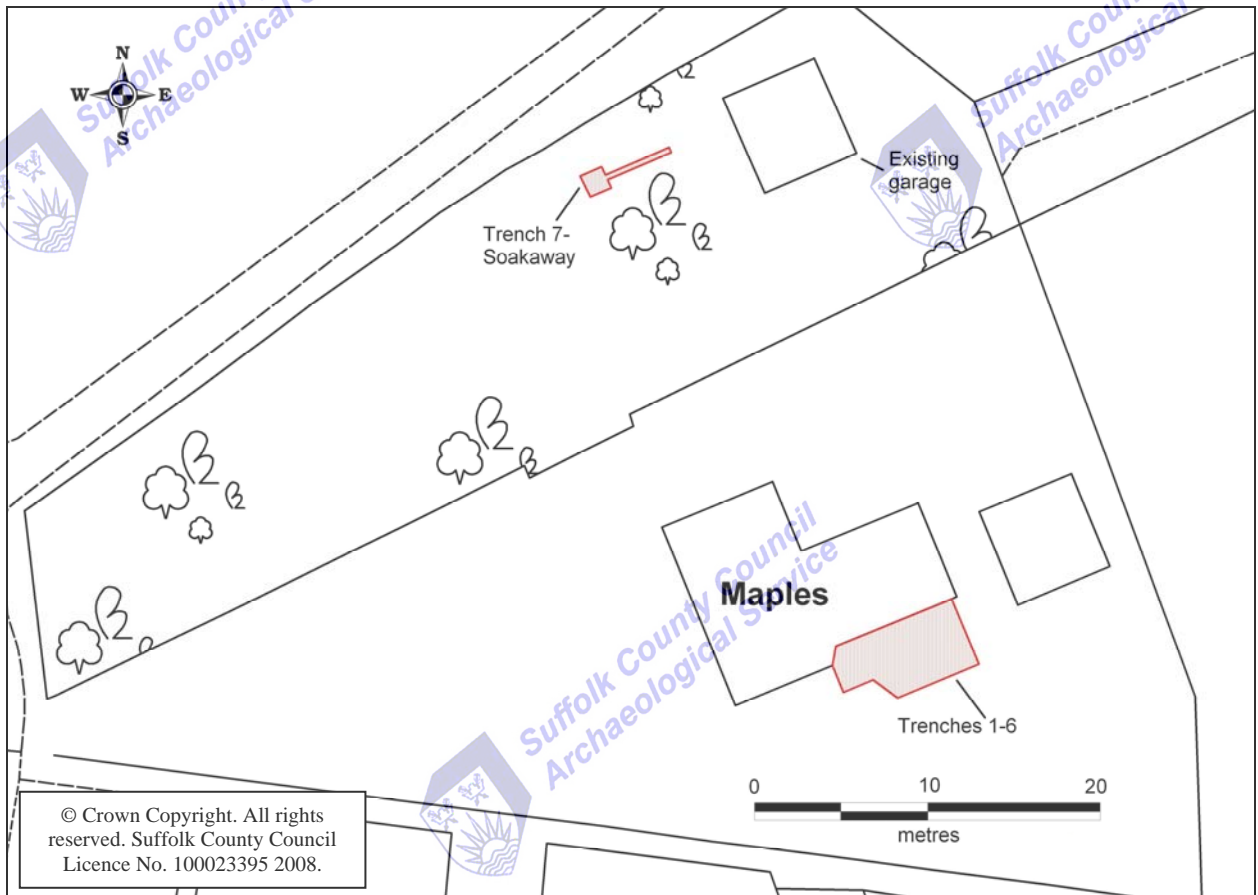


Figure 3. Locations of trenches

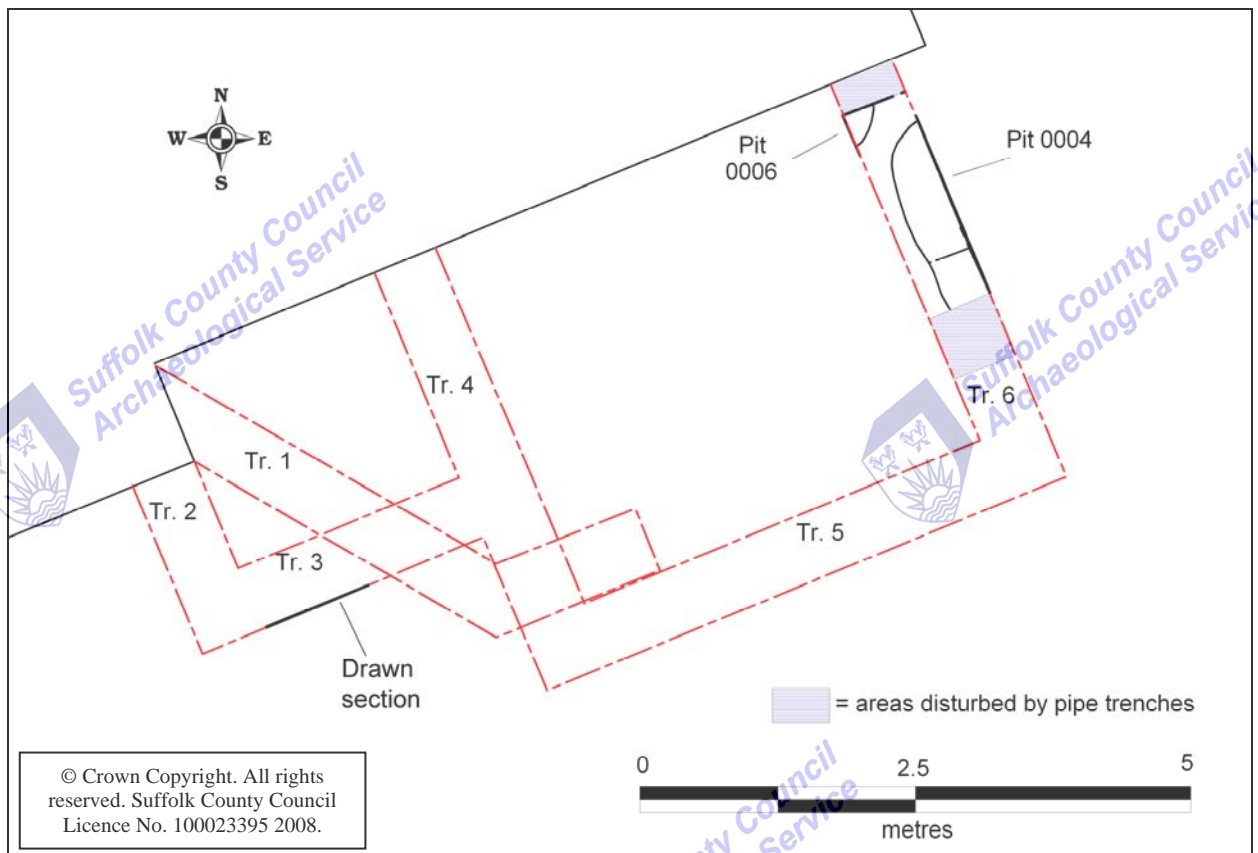


Figure 4. House extension - Trenches 1 to 6

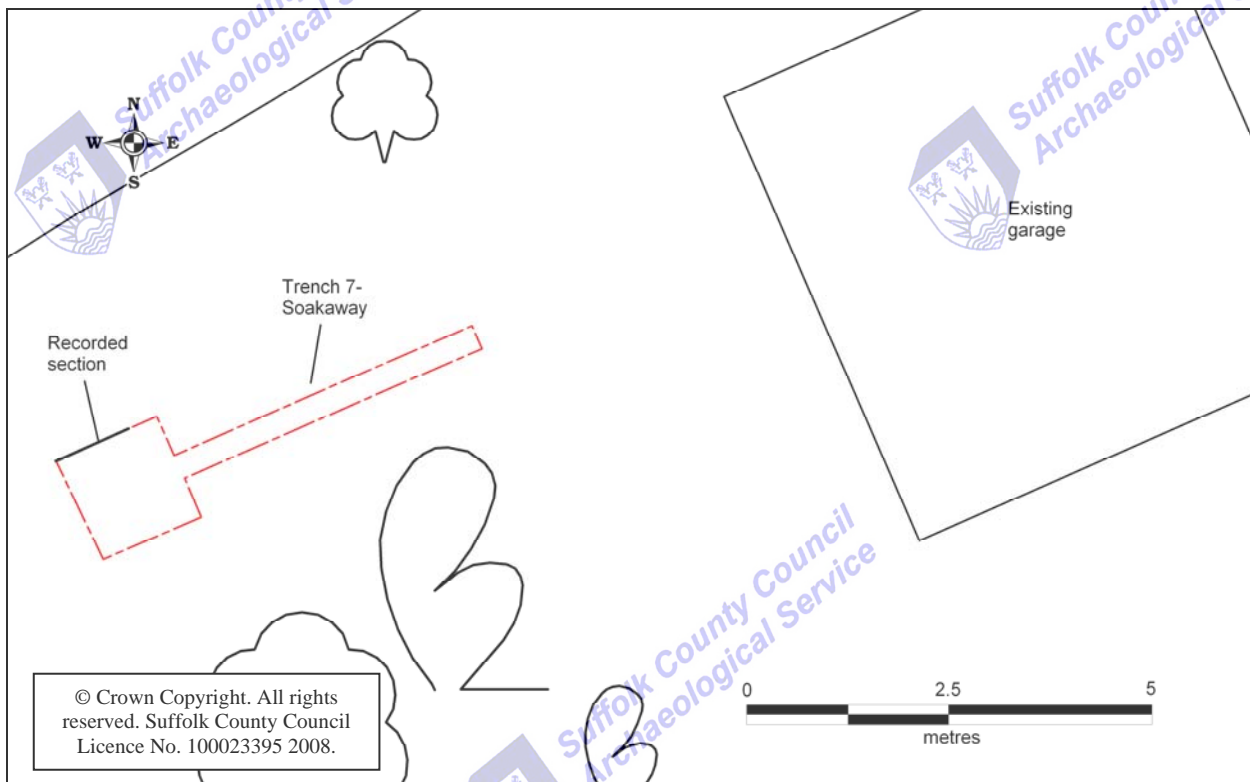


Figure 5. Car port plan – Trench 7

Results

(Figs. 4, 5 and 7, and Appendix 3)

Trenches 1 to 6

(Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of c.0.75m, revealed only topsoil and did not reach natural subsoil. Trenches 2 to 6 revealed topsoil to depths of c.0.9m to c.1.1m. Often towards the base of this layer the topsoil became mixed with a mid grey-brown, siltier layer, which was also recognised during the monitoring for LMD 173. However, the interface between these layers was indistinguishable. Below the topsoil in Trenches 2 to 4 and in the south-west end of Trench 5 a layer of light yellow-grey sandy silt was found. In the majority of Trench 5 and all of Trench 6, this layer did not appear to be present and instead a subsoil layer of orange sandy silt and gravel was found which was also seen below the yellow-grey silty sand in Trenches 2 to 4. Trench 6 was the only trench to produce features, which comprised pits 0004 & 0006 and layer 0003.

Layer 0003 was recognised only in Trench 6 (Fig. 6). It was made up of a mid grey sand, silt and clay mixture that was hard to distinguish from the topsoil and contained an unusually high finds density compared to the rest of the site. These finds consisted of bone, pottery, oyster shell, CBM and an iron nail. The date of the pottery and CBM suggest the pit is Roman and was probably infilled during the late 2nd to early 3rd century. Layer 0003 was only recorded in a small length of Trench 6 and appears to be located quite closely over pit 0004. As such 0003 may actually be an upper fill of 0004, although this was not clear because it was often indistinguishable from the topsoil.

Pit 0004 was found along the north-east edge of the trench (Figs. 6 and 7). It is likely from what was recorded that only a very small portion of the entire feature plan could be seen in the trench

and that it spread further to the north-east. The only cultural material securely associated with 0004, was five bone fragments, one shell and three pieces of Roman pottery (2nd century) collected from fill 0005, which was a mid-dark grey loam with occasional stones.

Pit 0006 (Figs. 6 and 7) was recorded in the north-west corner of Trench 6. It is possible that it is a continuation of pit 0046, a feature first recognised during site LMD 157. On this site it is only visible as a shallow feature with rounded sides and base. It produced no dating evidence or other finds. The fill 0007 was mid grey sandy silt.

Trench 7

(Fig. 5)

Trench 7 revealed a very similar soil profile to elsewhere on site, with c.0.75m of topsoil above grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional stones. This lower level was more distinctive than in Trenches 1 to 6. At a depth of c.0.95m orange sandy silt with gravel natural was uncovered. This trench and its finds were recorded under the context number 0008 in an attempt to separate out post-medieval activity in this area. The finds from this trench were made up of post-medieval roof tiles and animal bone.

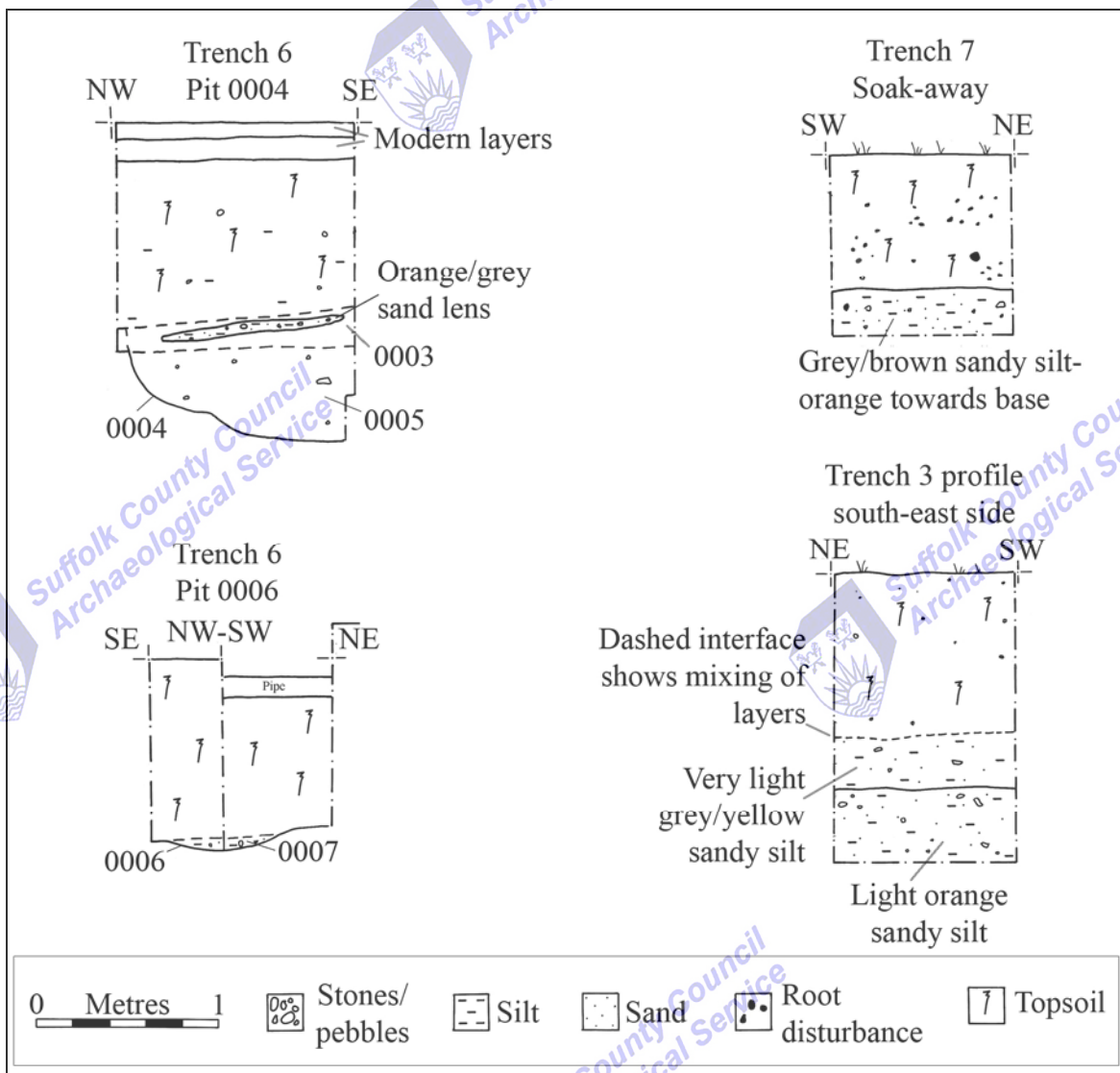


Figure 6. Trench profiles and feature sections

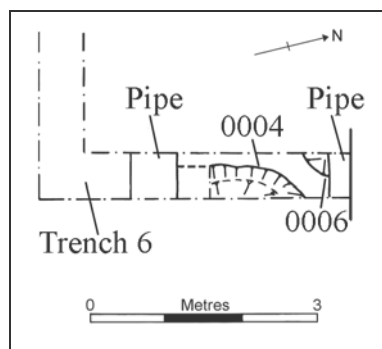


Figure 7. Feature plan

The Finds

Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from five contexts, as shown in the table below.

| Ctxt | Pottery | | CBM | | Animal bone | | Shell | | Miscellaneous | Spotdate |
|-------|---------|------|-----|------|-------------|------|-------|------|---------------|-------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | | |
| 0001 | 15 | 144 | 2 | 79 | 13 | 199 | 1 | 2 | | PMed, Roman |
| 0002 | 5 | 48 | 2 | 69 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | PMed, Rom |
| 0003 | 7 | 69 | 2 | 84 | 30 | 729 | 1 | 16 | Iron 1 (7g) | Rom |
| 0005 | 3 | 21 | | | 7 | 65 | 1 | 6 | | Rom |
| 0008 | | | 2 | 202 | 10 | 84 | | | | PMed |
| Total | 30 | 282 | 8 | 434 | 62 | 1085 | 4 | 25 | | |

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

A total of 30 sherds (282g) of wheel-made pottery, all of it Roman, was collected from four contexts. Two were unstratified in Trenches 1-5 (0001) and Trench 6 (0002) and two were the upper and lower fills of pit 0004 (0003, 0005). Catalogue details by context are shown in Table 2 and the wares are described in the discussion which follows.

| Ctxt | Fabric | Sherd | Form | No | Wt/g | Notes | Spotdate |
|------|--------|-------|----------|----|------|---|----------|
| 0001 | BSW | rim | 8 Lid | 1 | 13 | Plain tapering rim (140mm,12%) burnished grooves at intervals. Visible mica | Rom |
| | BSW | rim | 4 Jar | 1 | 11 | Rim 13 (140mm, 9%) | Rom |
| | BUF | body | 1 flagon | 1 | 12 | | Rom |
| | GMB | body | | 1 | 8 | Incised lattice decoration. | C2+ |
| | GMB | body | | 1 | 3 | Fine. Abraded | Rom |
| | GROG | body | | 1 | 13 | Ridge cordon | LIA-ERom |
| | GX | rim | Jar | 3 | 31 | Necked jar. rim 13 (190mm,13%) joining | Rom |
| | GX | body | | 4 | 33 | Misc bodysherds | Rom |
| | STOR | body | SJar | 1 | 12 | Storage jar | Rom |
| | UCC | body | 3 Beaker | 1 | 8 | orange sandy fabric w dark slip | C2+ |
| 0002 | BSW | body | | 1 | 22 | Orange margins | Rom |
| | GX | body | | 4 | 26 | | Rom |
| 0003 | COLB | body | 1 flagon | 2 | 14 | Two separate vessels | Rom |
| | GX | body | | 1 | 3 | Fine. Abraded | Rom |
| | GX | rim | Jar | 1 | 14 | Jar rim 37 (220mm, 7%) | Rom |
| | STOR | body | SJar | 3 | 38 | Two separate vessels | Rom |
| 0005 | BUF | body | 1 flagon | 1 | 3 | Abraded | Rom |
| | GX | body | | 1 | 8 | Plain | Rom |
| | GX | body | | 1 | 10 | Lattice decoration. | C2 |

Table 2. Pottery by context

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and the condition of the sherds were also noted. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics and forms were classified using the 'Pakenham' type series (unpublished) which is standard for all SCCAS excavations. Each sherd family was given a separate entry in the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the records were input onto an ACCESS database table.

The wares

Eight fabrics or fabric groups were identified and come from a variety of sources mostly unknown, but assumed to be local or regional.

The earliest fabric is 'Belgic' Grog-tempered ware (**GROG**), a single neck sherd from a large jar which belongs to first half of the 1st century AD.

Three Black-surfaced ware (**BSW**) sherds (46g) were present. Forms identified are a medium mouthed jar with an undercut rim (140mm diameter) and a flattish lid with a simple pointed rim (140mm diameter) decorated with concentric burnished lines at intervals. Although BSW can be quite early with a 'romanising' fabric that represents the transition between hand-made and wheel-made technology during the late Iron Age, these pieces do not appear to have any of the 'romanising' characteristics and the forms are not closely datable.

Two sherds of Micaceous grey ware in the black-surfaced variant (**GMB**) were unstratified (0001). One has incised lattice decoration and is probably 2nd century or later and the other is burnished, from a fineware vessel, probably a cup or small bowl. Although other sherds in this collection contain some visible mica, these sherds contain abundant fine mica throughout and are similar to the micaceous wares thought to come from kilns in the Wattisfield area that dominate pottery assemblages in the north of the county.

Fifteen sandy greyware (**GX**) sherds weighing 125g were recovered. None are closely datable but GX is regarded as a 'fully-romanised' fabric. The forms, only broadly identified, are two necked jars, one 190mm diameter. and the other 220mm diameter. Other sherds are undiagnostic bodysherds, all plain except for one with lattice decoration.

Miscellaneous storage jar fabrics (**STOR**) consist of single plain bodysherds from four separate vessels.

The rest of the wares are oxidised tablewares. Bodysherds from two separate Colchester buff ware (**COLB**) flagons were present in pit 0004 (0003). Two miscellaneous buff ware flagon sherds (**BUF**) could also be Colchester products.

An unspecified colour-coated (**UCC**) beaker sherd with bright orange sandy fabric and dark brown slip was unstratified (0001) and is probably 2nd century or later.

Ceramic building material

Eight fragments of CBM weighing 434g were collected from four contexts. Only one piece from pit 0004 (0003) is certainly Roman, and with a thickness of 24mm, is probably from a Roman tegula (flanged roof tile). The rest of the CBM consists of six post-medieval roof tile fragments four of which have circular holes. They are made from red-firing clays, with sandy fabrics and occasional coarse quartz inclusions. One possible brick fragment is overfired purple-dark grey.

Small finds and metalwork

Three copper alloy items recovered by metal detecting in the topsoil of Trenches 1-6 were recorded as small finds.

1. A drop-handle with circular section loop and plain terminals. Complete, length 43mm. Similar to one found at Hacheston (Seeley 2004, fig. 86, 209). Roman. (SF 1001)
2. A Royal Navy button (15mm dia) showing an anchor and rope and the king or queen's crown is probably later 19th or 20th century in date. (SF 1000).
3. A flat circular disc 26mm diameter with the broken end of a possible suspension loop or handle radially attached to disc not quite from its centre. It has a square section at the break and is tapered at other end and probably post-medieval in date. (SF 1002).

A single iron nail, complete, with a square shaft and round head was collected from the upper fill of pit 0004 (0003). It is undatable but was found with associated Roman pottery.

Animal bone

Sixty-two fragments (1085g) of animal bone were collected from five contexts. The assemblage is too small for conclusions regarding its composition to be made, but it probably represents the remains of food waste from domestic activity in the vicinity. Cattle was the species most frequently identified but a few sheep/goat bones as well as other large and medium mammal bones were present. The elements recovered all appear to come from adult animals and some of the pieces have cut and chop marks.

The largest group (30 pieces, 729g) came from the top fill of pit 0004 (0003) and includes cattle long bones, ribs, scapula, skull and horncore fragments. A few other fragments could only be broadly identified as large and medium mammal. The lower fill of pit 0004 (0005) produced a further seven fragments which included cattle vertebrae and horncore and other large mammal long bones.

The rest of the animal bone was unstratified in Trenches 1-5 (0001), Trench 6 (0002) and Trench 7 (0008).

Oyster shell

Single fragments of oyster shell were collected from four contexts.

Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

A modest-sized collection of Roman and post-medieval dated finds was recovered from five contexts during the monitoring. Two were fills of pit 0004 in Trench 6 and three were unstratified in Trenches 1-5, 6 and 7.

The pottery is all wheel-made Roman that was used for cooking, storage and as tableware. Some of the wares come from Colchester and possible sources in the Wattisfield area but most of it comes from a variety of sources that are unknown, but presumed to be local and regional. There are no imported wares in this collection but this is probably because of the small size and limited provenance of the sample. Imports normally are a significant component of small town assemblages and are present at other sites within the core of the Roman settlement. Although not closely datable, the pottery assemblage includes 1st and 2nd century material with no evidence of activity beyond this date.

The only stratified feature with finds, pit 0004, is probably Roman in date despite a fragment of post-medieval roof tile in its upper fill. The presence of this tile was probably due to

contamination from topsoil layers related to subsequent use of the site. The pottery suggests that the pit had been infilled by the mid or late 2nd to early 3rd century.

Other Roman-dated finds are a roof tile fragment and a complete copper alloy drop handle.

Later material consists of post-medieval roof tiles and metal work found unstratified in the topsoil layers in Trenches 1-5, 6 and 7 which is related to more recent activity on this site.

Other sites within 200 metres of this site have produced similar and larger groups of finds in recent years. Most notable are the former Gardener's Garage site (LMD 115), Bramertons (LMD 131), Almacks (LMD 137 and 157) and New Road (LMD 165). The extension to 'Maples' is immediately adjacent to LMD 157 which was monitored during the construction of 'Maples' in Plot 3 and produced a large quantity of Late Iron Age and Roman finds which were part of the largest fully quantified collection from within the core settlement of the Roman town to date. The need for a synthetic publication of these findings has been highlighted in the Almacks report (Tester 2008) and as quantified data on all classes of finds continues to accumulate, even small groups like this will contribute information to a wider study of the small town and surrounding settlements' economy, industry and trading connections and to establish the character of the activities carried out there.

Discussion

This project revealed both Roman and post-medieval occupation of the site beneath substantial depths of topsoil. Two Roman pits were recognised and excavated, with 0004 being dated from the pottery found. Feature 0006 is assumed to be the southern end of pit 0046, from site LMD 157 (Craven, 2008). These pits represent a continuation of the spread of refuse pits and the Roman settlement area seen in LMD 157. Layer 0003 also confirms this, indicating the most intensive concentration of Roman cultural material seen within this monitoring. The likelihood of a Roman building in the vicinity, as suggested in the Almacks report (Craven, 2008), is further supported by the tegula fragment from pit 0004.

Post-medieval finds were also recovered, although no features were identified. This low level of cultural material may suggest later use of the site for agricultural purposes, which is indicated by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, showing it within a field system (Fig. 2). The thick topsoil and occupation soil deposits also imply that the site has probably been in use as open plots to the rear of the properties fronting onto Hall Street throughout the post-medieval period.

Conclusion

Monitoring of the footing and soak-away trenches revealed an extension of the Roman activity already recognised within LMD 157 (Craven, 2008), with two pits and the associated pottery and bone assemblages suggesting domestic activity particularly of the 2nd century. Post-medieval finds were small in quantity and as such indicated non-specific post-Roman usage for the site, though the soil stratigraphy suggests cultivated land.

With projects of this nature it is difficult to be confident of interpretation because of the limited visibility in footing trenches, but the information provided from surrounding archaeological projects allows for firmer conclusions to be reached in this case regarding the Roman occupation of the site. Although the site is small, the features and finds have contributed further to the considerable understanding of Long Melford's Roman settlement west of the Roman road and

within the settlement north of the possible Roman villa LMD 017. The pottery recovered that was closely datable also goes some way to suggest that the main phase of activity occurred during the 2nd century, before declining later in the 3rd and 4th centuries. As such, it is clear that monitoring works in this area are fundamentally important in gaining an understanding of the complex occupation of Roman Long Melford.

References

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Rob Brooks
Excavation Supervisor
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
October 2008

Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

Detached CarPort/Store, Maples, The Spinney, 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 construct a detached car port and store on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application B/05/01858). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.

1.2 The proposed works involve construction of a building c.9m by 6m at TL 8614 4542 between 30 and 35m OD on the east side of the Stour valley. It lies within the core area of a large late Iron Age and Roman settlement (LMD 172) immediately (20m) north of a new building where various Roman features including an early 3rd century inhumation burial and north-south ditches were recorded (LMD 157); it is highly probable that similar deposits exist in the new development area.

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

1.4 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, permitted by the current planning consent.

- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site, principally in the Roman period.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the site preparation works involving topsoil stripping, (shown as c.400mm over the building footprint), and the excavation of building footings (shown as 600mm deep) trenches and the excavation of a new soakaway and associated drainage trench.

If site preparation works involve topsoil stripping the stripping process and the upcast soil are to be continuously observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor.

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 archaeological contractor to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor 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 topsoil stripping for site preparation, unimpeded access to the stripped area must be allowed for archaeological recording at any point at which archaeological

deposits are observed, and particularly at the point at which the natural subsoil is exposed if this is applicable, for up to one working day, before the area is further deepened, traversed by machinery or sub-base deposited.

In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of five 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 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. 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, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 A metal detector, used by an experienced operator, should be part of the finds recovery process if Roman deposits are exposed.
- 4.8 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).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Date:

Reference:

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.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443

Appendix 2 – Historic Environment Records for surrounding area

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Historic Environment Record

17/01/2008

Parish LONG MELFORD, BABERGH,
SUFFOLK

| Ref | Site Name | Period | Summary Description | NGR |
|-----------------|---|--------|--|---|
| LMD 008 100m | Meeting Field MSF5859 | Rom | Roman finds and pits. | Centroid TL 8625 4545 (MBR: by 100m) |
| LMD 023 100m | Theobalds Yard, St Catherine's. MSF5875 | Rom | Pottery mainly C2 from pit. | Centroid TL 8625 4535 (MBR: by 100m) |
| LMD 024 100m | Hall Street & Peggs Yard MSF5876 | Rom | Pits on W side of Hall Street & Peggs Yard. | Centroid TL 8625 4555 (MBR: by 100m) |
| LMD 025 | Hall Street MSF5877 | Rom | Inhumation - E side of Hall Street. | Centroid TL 8628 4551 (MBR: 10m by 10m) |
| LMD 033 | St Mary's Street MSF5886 | Rom | C1 sherds found on E side of St Mary's Street (S1). | Centroid TL 8628 4538 (MBR: 10m by 10m) |
| LMD 038 | MSF5891 | Rom | Bronze brooch, Camulodunum Type VIII. | Centroid TL 8610 4545 (MBR: 10m by 10m) |
| LMD 080 | 86 Hall Street MSF14068 | Rom | A large feature with dark sandy fill containing pottery and tile fragments visible in the foundation trench for a small extension. | Centroid TL 8623 4535 (MBR: 10m by 10m) |
| LMD 117 | 12 Meeting Field MSF17518 | Rom | Observation (watching brief) of a house extension footing trench identified a Roman pit, at least 1. | Centroid TL 8605 4530 (MBR: 10m by 10m) |
| LMD 134 | 15 Meeting Field MSF20766 | Rom | Monitoring of footing excavations uncovered Rom finds within a buried soil layer. | TL 8603 4535 (point) |
| LMD 154 | The Gables MSF23340 | Rom | Monitoring of footing trenches revealed evidence of mid 1st to mid 3rd century domestic occupation consisting of two pits and associated soil layers. | Centroid TL 8623 4543 (MBR: 10m by 11m) |
| LMD 154 | The Gables MSF23341 | Pmed | Monitoring of footing trenches revealed evidence of two post medieval wells. | Centroid TL 8623 4543 (MBR: 5m by 3m) |
| LMD Misc | 14-16 St. Catherine's Street MSF20250 | Rom | 1st-2nd Century pottery found during watching brief. | TL 8614 4533 (point) |

Appendix 3 - LMD 174 Context List

| Context | Feature | Trench | Identifier | Type | Description | Method of excavation |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|---|---|
| 0001 | 0001 | 1-5 | Finds | Unstratified | Unstratified finds. Collected from Trenches 1 to 5. Unstratified finds from Trenches 6 and 7 collected under numbers 0002 and 0008, respectively due to differing finds densities. Finds include bulk finds of ceramics, CBM, bone, oyster shell and small finds. | Machine excavated. Sorted by hand and metal detected. |
| 0002 | | 6 | Finds | Unstratified | Unstratified finds from Trench 6. Separated from 0001 due to the higher densities in this trench and the proximity to features 0004 and 0006. These finds may actually have been associated with the pits and especially layer/fill 0003, but distinguishing this pit's fills from the topsoil was difficult. | Machine excavated. Sorted by hand and metal detected. |
| 0003 | 0004 | 6 | Pit/Layer | Fill | Soil layer or possible top fill of pit 0004. Mid grey sand/silt/clay (40% : 50% : 10%) with orange/grey sand lens in it (see section). High finds density. Interpretation - Roman occupation layer or pit fill. Probably a pit fill as does not appear (noticeably) elsewhere. Finds of pottery, CBM, bone and shell were collected. | Machine and hand excavated using trowel and shovel. 100% of visible fill excavated. |
| 0004 | 0004 | 6 | Pit | Cut | Pit cut visible partially on north-east edge of Trench 6. The feature ran along this side of trench and 0.4m into it. The section showed steep edges, curving in smoothly but sharply, before dipping down slightly again to what appeared to be a flat base. This should not be taken as indicative of the overall pit cut though because so little of the feature was visible and it was disturbed in the southeast by a drain pipe trench. 0003 may have been the top fill of the feature, but this was not clearly visible in section. Dimensions taken are only representative of what was visible within the trench. If 0003 was part of the pit, it would have been at least 0.72m deep. | Machine and hand excavated using trowel and shovel. 70% of visible fill excavated. |

| Context | Feature | Trench | Identifier | Type | Description | Method of excavation |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|------|---|---|
| 0005 | 0004 | 6 | Pit | Fill | Lowest fill of pit 0004. Mid-dark grey loam (sand 40% : silt 40% : clay 20%) with occasional stones. Contained shell, bone and pottery. | Machine and hand excavated using trowel and shovel. 70% of visible fill excavated |
| 0006 | 0006 | 6 | Pit | Cut | Possible pit cut in the north-west end of Trench 6. Only very partially visible and thus it was unclear whether this was a pit or simply an undulation in the subsoil, although the fill 0006 did seem distinct from the overlying layers. Its section shows gently curving sides coming down to a rounded base. Interpretation - probably the edge of pit 0046 from site LMD 157. Dimensions listed represent only what was visible in the trench. | Hand excavated using trowel and shovel. |
| 0007 | 0006 | 6 | Pit | Fill | Fill of pit 0006. Mid grey sandy silt (40% : 60%) with stone inclusions. No finds. | Hand excavated using trowel and shovel. |
| 0008 | | 7 | Trench 7 | | Soak-away trench for car port. Current use of the area is as a wooded garden area, as a result of which there was a lot of root disturbance. SE-NW aligned trench. Extremely dry soil (because of tree activity) which has made the soil layer colour changes difficult to assess. Finds came from unstratified topsoil, but generally just above the interface with the subsoil. The subsoil was similar to elsewhere on the site, being orange/grey/yellow sandy silt with regular stones. No features were seen in the deeper soak-away part of the trench which hit the subsoil. The pipe trench that ran towards the soak-away towards the car port ran through topsoil only. The unstratified finds were separated from those elsewhere on the site as they were found some distance away from the other trenches and seemed to indicate a later (possibly post-medieval) period of activity in the area. Pottery and CBM were found. Measurements shown here represent the size of the soak-away hole. | Machine excavated. |



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