

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/110

List House, Long Melford
LMD 176

HER Information

Planning Application No: B/08/00897/FUL, B/07/01918

Date of Fieldwork: April + May 2008

Grid Reference: TL 862 729

Funding Body: Scott Properties

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Project Supervisor: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-61466

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Methodology	3
3. Results	4
3.1 The Western area	5
3.2 The Central area	7
3.3 The Eastern area	8
4. Finds and environmental evidence	13
5. Interpretation and conclusion	16
6. Bibliography	18

List of Figures

1. Site location, 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and location of nearby sites from HER.	2
2. Areas and trench plan.	4
3. Plan of Western area.	5
4. Plan of main trench in central area.	7
5. Plan of Eastern area.	8
6. Section drawings.	11
7. Section drawings.	12

List of Tables

1. Bulk finds.

13

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification
2. Context list
3. Pottery.

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at List House, Long Melford (TL 862 729). Three sets of footings and other groundworks were monitored. The whole area had been heavily disturbed by post-medieval industrial activity and several of the eight pits recorded on the site date from this period. Of the remainder at least two are likely to have been medieval and one probably Roman.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

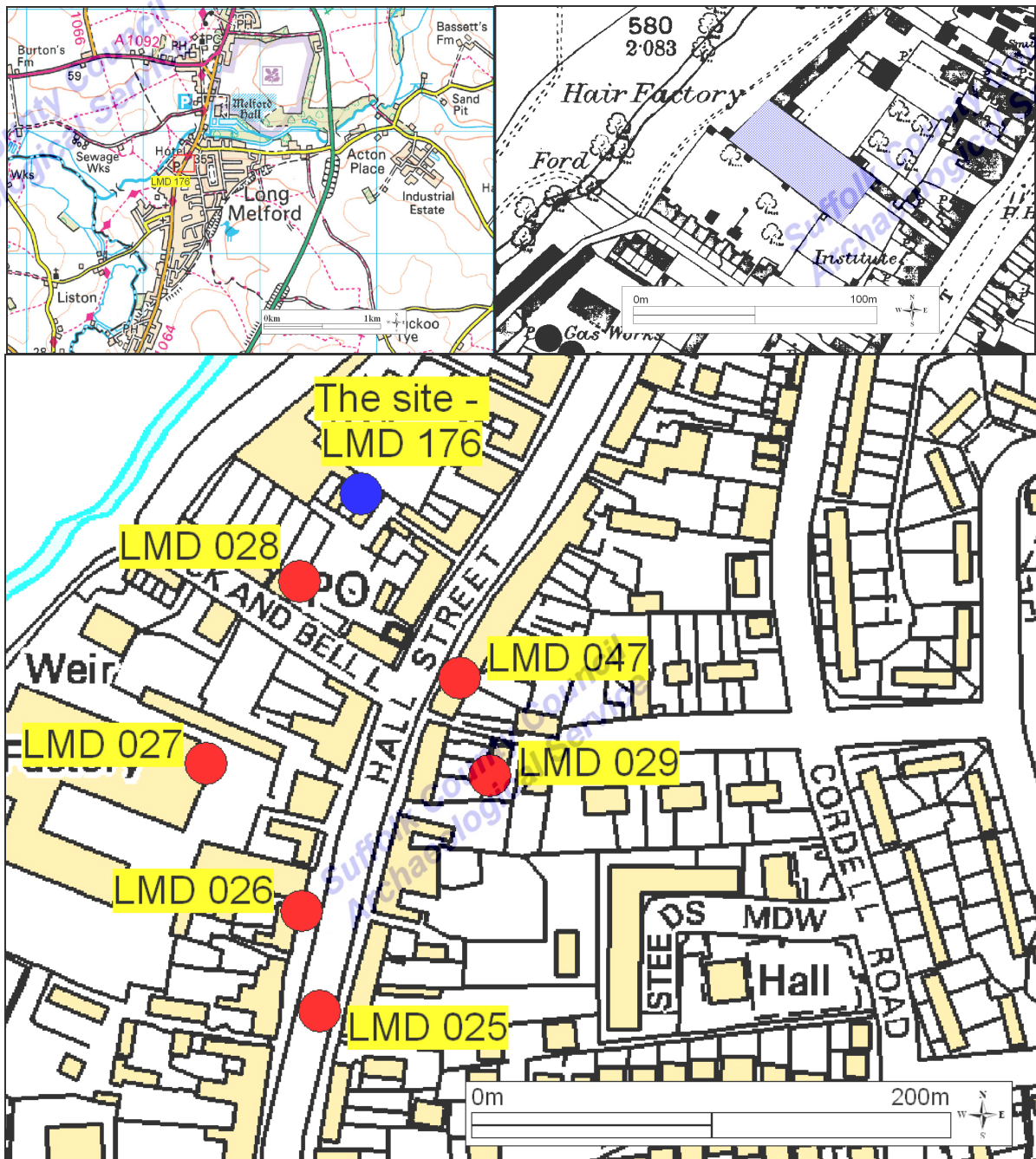
1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches was carried out on land to the rear of List House, Long Melford in accordance with Planning application no. B/08/00897/FUL and a Brief and Specification supplied by Jude Plouviez, Suffolk County Council, Conservation Team. The site was visited by Andrew Tester, Elizabeth Muldowny and Andrew Beverton over the course of several months from April 2008 onwards.

The town of Long Melford is an archaeologically significant area with evidence of activity during the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods (Plouviez 1995). The town lies along a northeast-southwest aligned road that is likely to be Roman in origin and evidence of this has been found towards the south of the town (Avent & Howlett 1980) where Roman settlement has been identified (LMD 172). This site lies further north than previous archaeological monitorings in the town have covered, thus giving an opportunity to better define the area of known Roman occupation.

Analysis of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (O.S) map indicates the presence of a horse hair factory on the site in 1876 (Fig. 1). This is likely to have caused a large amount of truncation and disturbance to the underlying archaeology.

The HER records include a possible Roman inhumation (LMD 025), a Roman coin of Constantine (LMD 026), a Roman cremation (LMD 027), pits dating to the 1st and 2nd century (LMD 028), a female inhumation with grave goods (LMD 029) and an Iron Age cremation (LMD 047).



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

Figure 1. Site location, 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and location of nearby sites from the HER.

2 Methodology

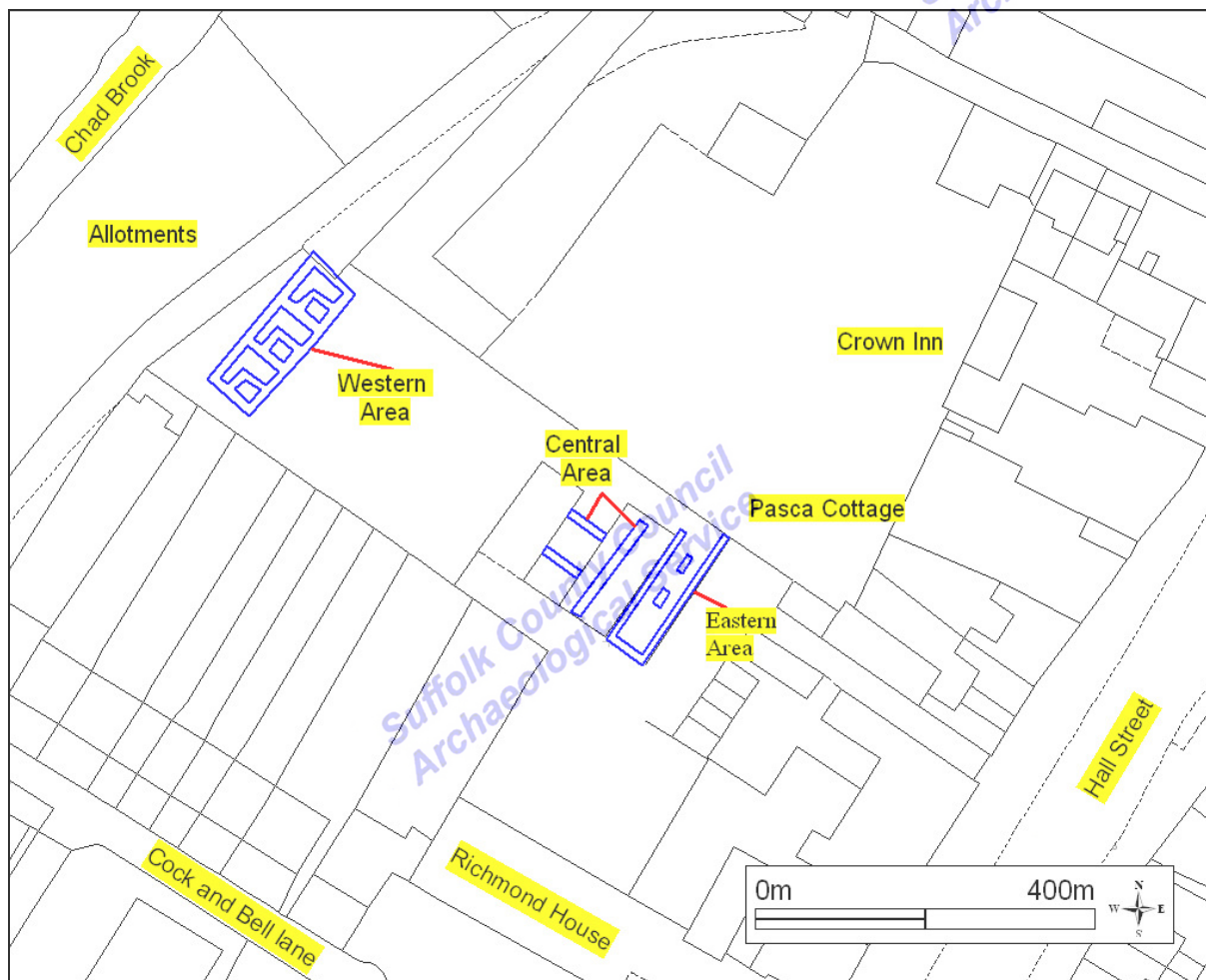
The recording included a trenched evaluation of the central area and the monitoring of ground-works elsewhere on the site. The evaluation trench (Fig. 2, central area) was excavated using a 180 degree mechanical excavator to where natural subsoil showed before being hand cleaned. Exposed features were sampled but not fully excavated. The footing trenches were excavated by a 360 degree excavator using an 800mm wide ditching bucket to a depth of c.1.2m. The trenches were continuously monitored while they were being excavated.

The trench walls were cleaned and visually inspected for evidence of an archaeological horizon and where there were no archaeological features a sample section of each trench was recorded using high resolution digital images, monochrome print film and by hand at a scale of 1:20. Plans of the footing trenches were collated from hand recorded plans at 1:50 and plans recorded on a Leica system 1200 Rover GPS. Each archaeological context was recorded according to Gurney (2003).

The archive is to be stored at SCCAS, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds with a new HER LMD 176.

3. Results

The footings were excavated in three areas; Eastern area, Western area and a Central area comprising two northwest-southeast trenches within an existing building and a single northeast-southwest exterior trench.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.
Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

Figure 2. Areas and trench plan.

3.1 The Western area

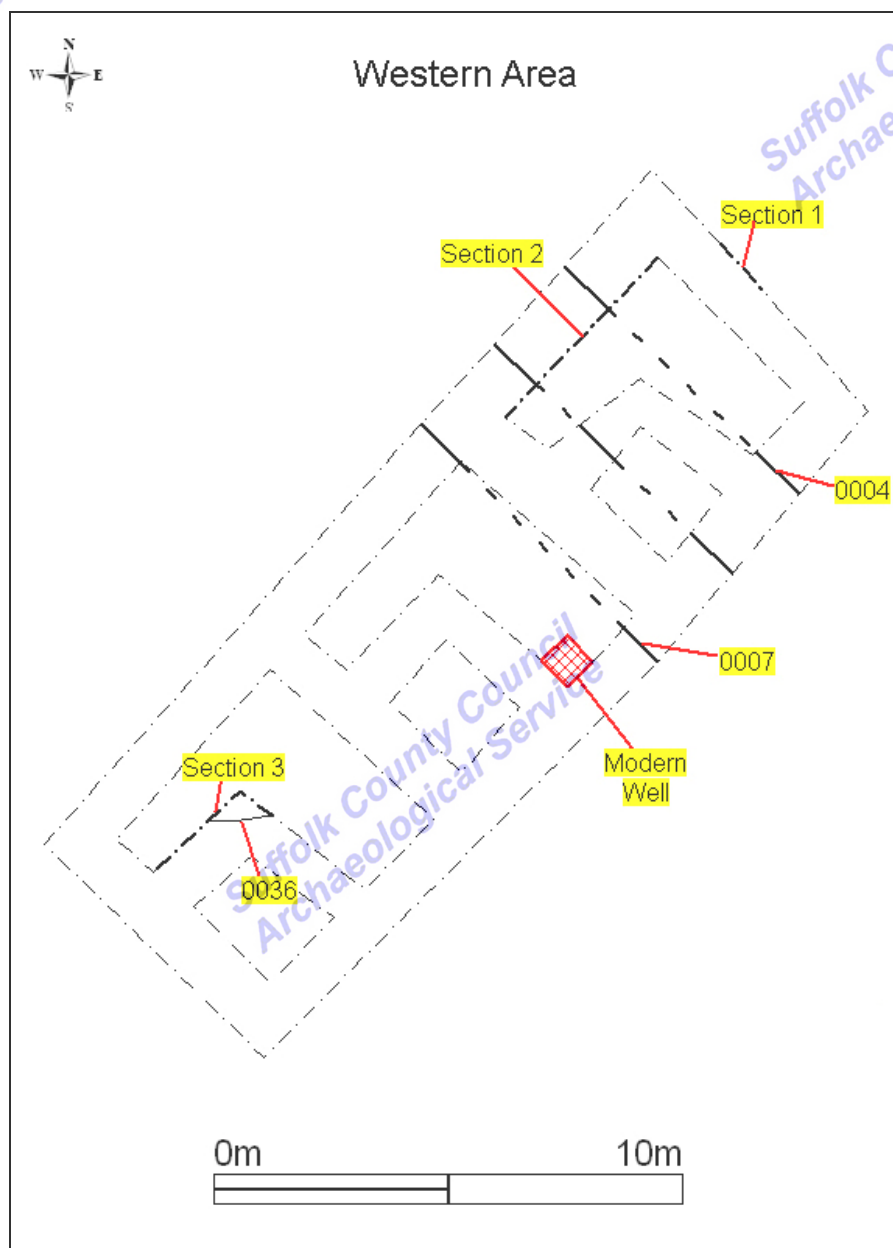


Figure 3. Plan of the Western area.

This area was heavily disturbed by previous footings and ground works relating to the site's former industrial use. A layer of modern rubble, approximately 0.3m in depth, covered the area. Beneath this rubble lay the Old List house works factory floor that had been laid upon dark brown-orange-grey sandy silt (0002) that had been levelled in preparation for the floor. This layer was observed to be stratigraphically linked to a modern pipe trench in one area making it part of the modern phase (Fig. 6, Section 2).

Under this was a dark grey-brown slightly sandy-silt buried soil (0003). This context stratigraphically sealed the natural and the archaeological features cut into the natural.

Three features were found in this area. Two ditches (0004 and 0007) aligned northwest-southeast towards the north end of the area (Fig. 3). These lay stratigraphically under (0003) and were cut into the natural. Ditch 0007 cut 0004 (Fig. 6, Section 2) and had a section of the same morphology. It was approximately 2.2m wide with a depth of 0.4m. A U-shaped section with a slightly steep break of slope coming to concave sides that lead to a smooth and gradual break of base and a flat base. It is likely that 0007 is a re-cut of 0004 serving the same function, possibly for drainage, considering the alignment running towards a stream to the west (Fig. 1). No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Pit 0036 was located towards the south of the Western area. Approximately 25% of the pit was uncovered. This had a projected diameter of approximately 2m with a visible depth of 0.9m. This feature was cut into the natural and filled with a mid/dark greyish-yellowish-brown sandy-silt. The feature was sealed with a layer of flint packing approximately 0.2m which was, in turn, underneath a large compacted layer of lime mortar and flint nodules related to previous buildings (Fig. 6, Section 3). No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

3.2 The Central area

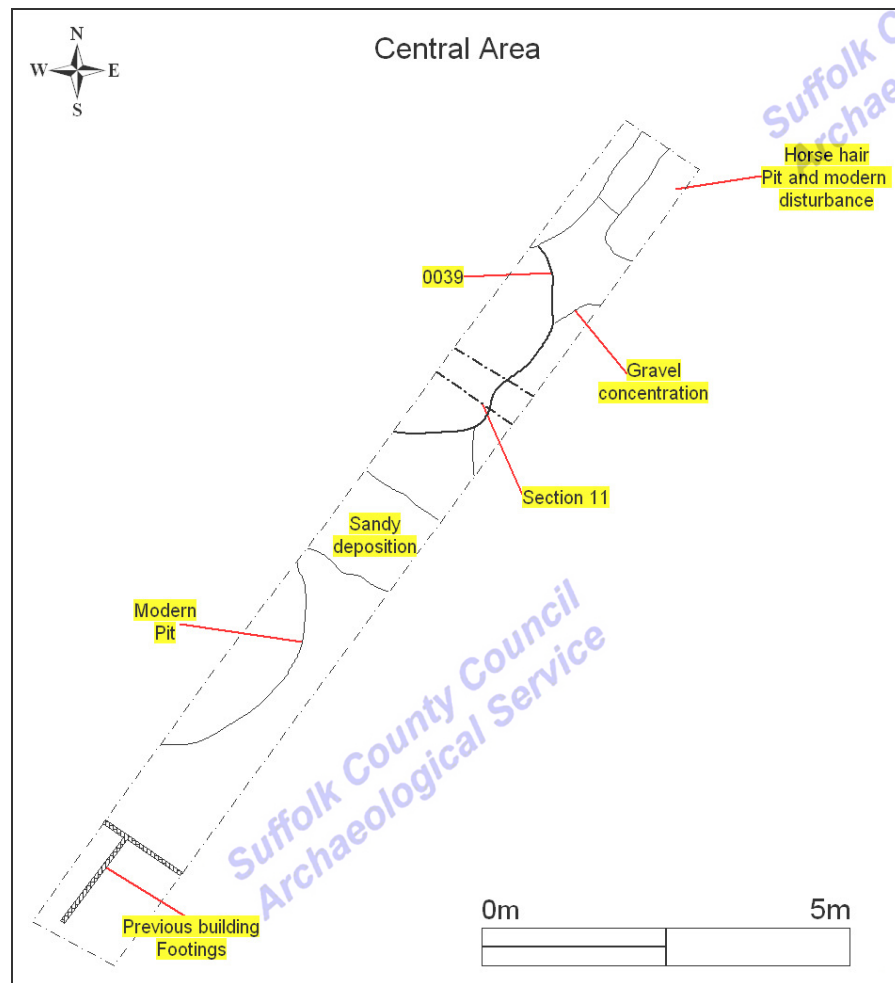


Figure 4. Plan of main trench in central area.

The exterior footing trench ran northeast-southwest through an area that had previously been within the interior of an industrial building. As a result, the area was heavily disturbed by groundworks related to the buildings. Once excavated to the required depth the trench was observed to contain modern refuse deposits towards the north-east end relating to the building's previous industrial use and two pits (Fig. 4). The northern most pit cut through the recent refuse layers and contained a large quantity of horse hair. The second pit, 0039, appeared to be another refuse pit for the disposal of burnt waste. Post-medieval CBM was present within the upper fill of this feature.

Two trenches were also dug within the confines of an existing central structure (Fig. 2). These trenches were approximately 0.7m deep. The sections were made up of homogenous mid-light sandy silt with granular stone inclusions which was sterile of any finds and appeared to be made ground.

3.3 The Eastern area

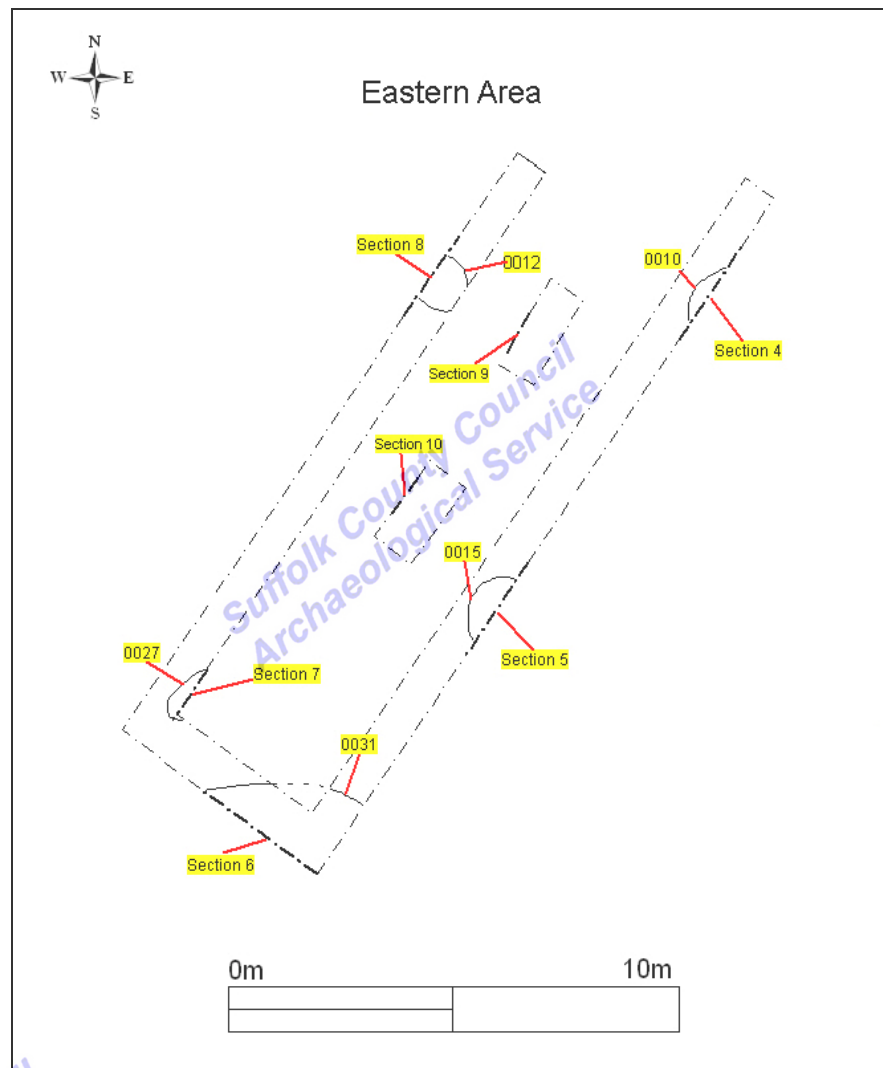


Figure 5. Plan of the Eastern area.

The Eastern most area is closest to the Roman road that runs through Long Melford (Avent & Howlett 1980). This area contained the highest concentration of features with six pits being found.

Pit 0010 (Figure 6; Section 4) had a diameter of approximately 1.6m, a near vertical break of slope coming to slightly concave sides. The base was not excavated due to trench depth exceeding 1.2m. It contained a single mid-reddish brown silty-clay fill (0011) with no recovered finds.

Pit 0012 (Fig. 7; Section 8) had a diameter of 1.8m with a fairly steep break of slope leading to slightly concave sides. It was excavated to a depth of 1.1m before the total trench depth was deemed unsafe. The feature was cut into a subsoil layer (0038) and the natural. Two fills were identified (0013 and 0014). The dark greyish-brown clay-silt lower fill (0013) recovered some undatable animal bone and the second fill (0014), a mid-greyish-brown silt, contained fired clay and a sherd of pottery dated to the mid-12th/13th century.

Pit 0016 (Figure 6, section 5) had a diameter of 2.6m. Its profile was made of a near vertical break of slope, a slightly concave NE side and a shallower, slightly uneven SW side. It was excavated to a depth of 1.15m until the full trench depth was deemed unsafe for further work. This feature is recut by 0015, a V-shape sectioned pit with 50 degree break of slope leading to fairly straight/sub-concave sides leading to a narrow base. The recut has been utilised for the deposition of building refuse which can be observed in the tip lines evident within the section drawing (Fig. 7; Section 5). Its basal fill is an almost pure lime mortar with a substantial amount of ceramic building material (CBM). Subsequent fills comprise a thin, burnt, nearly pure charcoal, deposit (0022) and over that a dark brown sandy-silt context (0023) containing late or possibly post medieval CBM and animal bone. These pits are sealed by several layers of modern building rubble and materials (0024, 0025 and 0026).

Pit 0027 (Fig. 7; Section 7) was located towards the western end of this area. It was cut into the natural with a shallow dish-shaped section consisting of a 45 degree break of slope, concave sides and a shallow concave base. Its sole fill was a mid-orangey-grey-brown very sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. A modern footing trench is cut into the layer over 0027 but does not appear to truncate it (Fig. 7).

Pit 0031 (Fig. 7; Section 7) which was located within the SE corner of the area is by far the largest feature encountered in the evaluation with a visible diameter of around 3.2m. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.9m with further excavation prevented due to the total trench depth exceeding 2m. Although no finds were recovered from the two fills of this feature (0032 and 0033) the layer sealing this feature (0029) contained twelve sherds of 1st/2nd century Roman pottery.

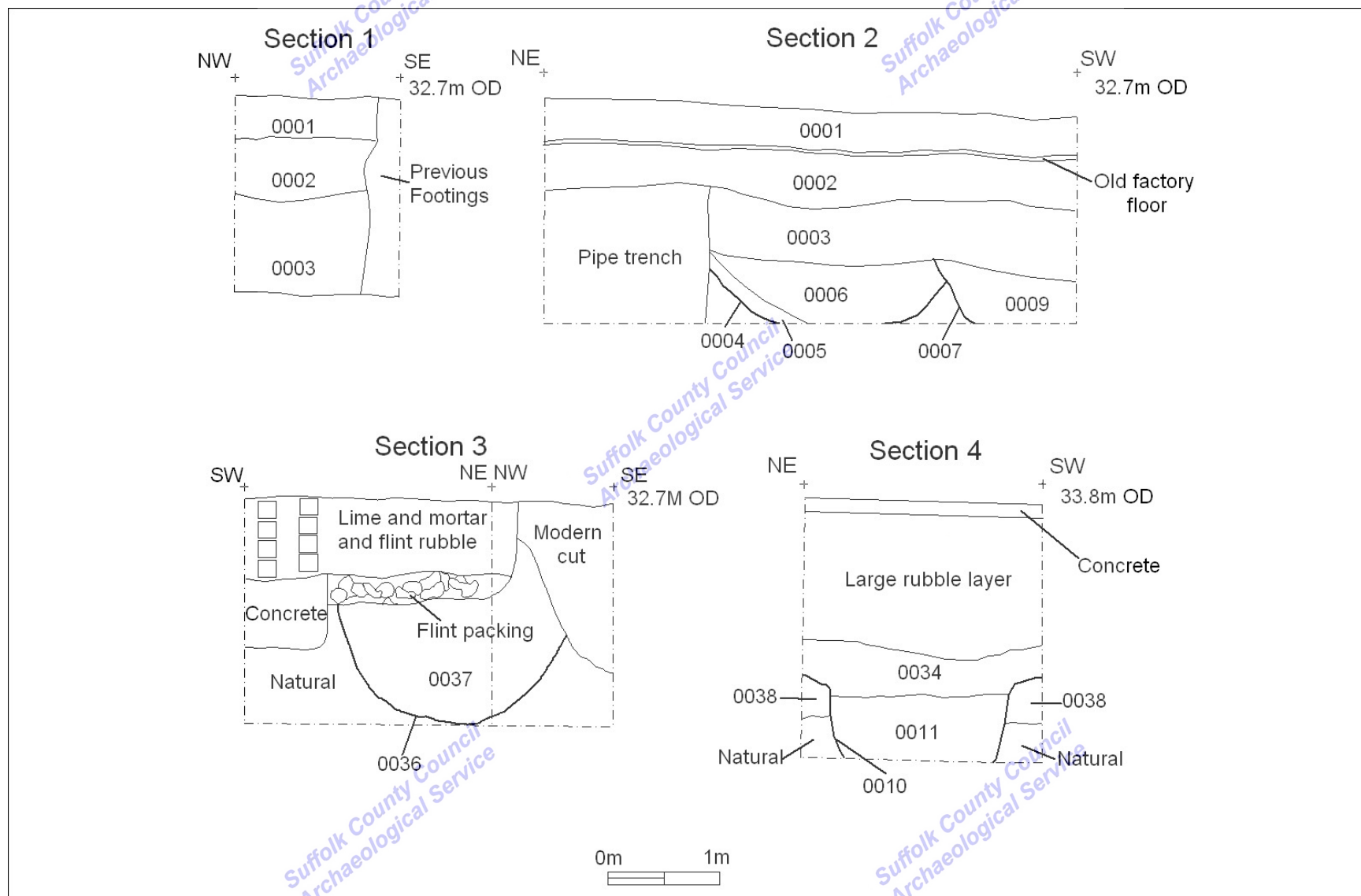


Figure 6. Section drawings.

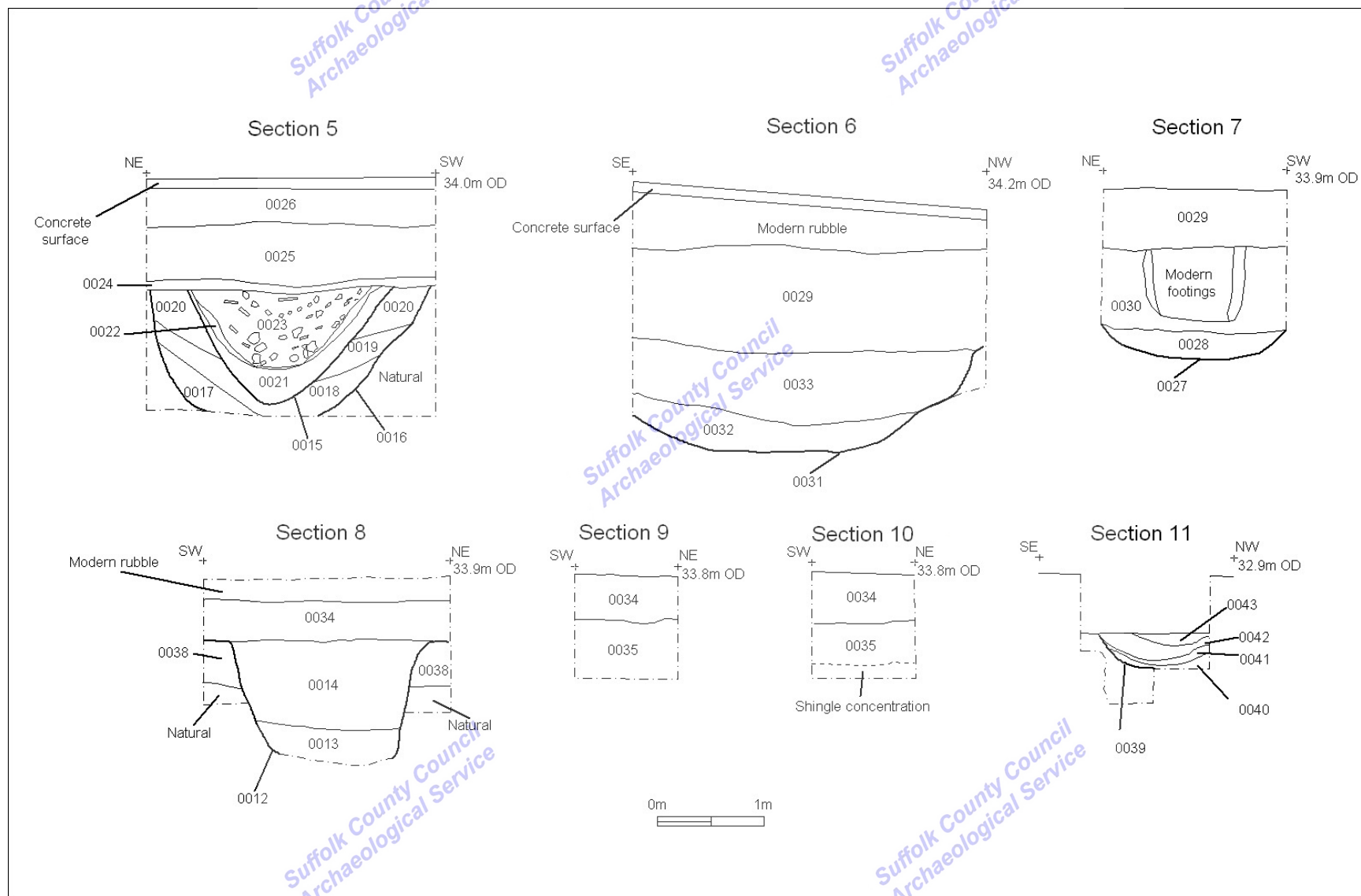


Figure 7. Section drawings.

4. Finds evidence

Finds were collected from 6 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	1	10	2	131						Lmed/pmed
0003	1	27	2	755	2	2	2	28		16th-18th C
0004			2	346						Lmed/Pmed
0013							2	62		Undated
0014	1	19			1	21	1	10		M12th-13th C
0023			1	227			4	231		Lmed/pmed
0029	12	199					18	438	11 shell @ 95g, 1 flint @ 26g, 1 copper alloy	Roman
Total	15	255	7	1459	3	23	27	769		

Table 1. Bulk finds

4.1 Pottery

A total of 15 fragments of pottery was recovered from the monitoring (0.255kg). Most of the assemblage dates to the Roman period, but a small quantity of later wares were also present. The ceramics were fully catalogued and the data was input into the site database (Appendix 3).

4.1.1 Roman pottery

A total of twelve sherds of wheel-made Roman pottery weighing 199g with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 0.55 based on four measureable rims was found in layer 0029. The most diagnostic pieces range in date from the mid or late 1st to the early 2nd century. Three local or regional coarseware fabric groups were identified.

Most of the sherds are black-surfaced wares (BSW) and forms identified include a cordoned carinated jar *Cam* 218 (Hawkes and Hull, 1947), a bowl with an out-turned grooved rim and a globular beaker with a band of incised lattice decoration. All of these are mid or late 1st to early 2nd century in date. Two other BSW jar rims were also present as well as three non-diagnostic bodysherds. Micaceous wares in the grey-surfaced variant (GMG) are represented by a single base from a platter or dish which could be late 1st or 2nd century and two non-diagnostic Sandy grey ware (GX)

body sherds are also present.

4.1.2 Post-Roman pottery

A small number of sherds date to the Post-Roman period (3 sherds @ 56g). A single fragment of a medieval jug with Rouen-style decoration was present in 0002, a levelling layer for the floor of the building in the western area of the site, dating to the thirteenth century. An abraded sherd of a Hedingham fineware jug present in the upper fill 0014 of pit 0012 dates to the Mid12th-13th century.

A large fragment of Glazed red earthenware was present in the buried soil deposit 0003 (16th-18th C).

4.2 Ceramic building material

Seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered in total (1.459kg). These have been fully catalogued on the database. Two fragments of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile were present in levelling layer 0002. The remains of a post-medieval brick from buried soil 0003 dates from the late 17th-18th century. Further fragments of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile were also identified in the upper fill 0023 of pit 0016.

4.3 Fired clay

A small fragment of fired clay made in a fine fabric with frequent chalk inclusions up to 5mm in width was found in 0014, the top fill of pit 0012. The clay fragment is flat with no diagnostic features but it resembles similar material from ovens and hearths. Two very small fragments in a different, chalky fabric were recovered from 0003.

4.4 Flint

An unpatinated struck squat flake with pronounced ripples was recovered from layer 0029. It has been manufactured from a battered, possibly worked flint. The flint shows poor workmanship, and could be Bronze Age, Iron Age, or even post-medieval in date.

4.5 Metalwork

The remains of a thin sheet of copper alloy were found in layer 0029 but could not be dated.

4.6 Shell

Eleven fragments of oyster shell were collected from layer 0029.

4.7 Animal bone

Twenty-seven fragments of animal bone were recovered from the monitoring (0.769kg).

A fragment of a sheep scapula was found in buried soil deposit 0003, and the mandible of a pig was identified in pit fill 0013. A pig and sheep humerus were present in 0023 the upper fill of pit 0016, together with a large scapula fragment, probably bovine. The metacarpus of a cow and a fragment of possible sheep scapula were identified in layer 0029.

4.8 Discussion of finds evidence

The majority of the pottery is Roman, with the most datable pieces belonging to the mid or late 1st or early 2nd century. The assemblage consists entirely of local or regional coarsewares from a single layer 0029 located to the south of the east area. This part of the site is the area nearest to the main road frontage which may have formed the original alignment for the Roman road through the town of Long Melford. No fragments of Roman ceramic building material were identified or small finds recovered.

Small quantities of medieval pottery were identified. A single fragment of medieval pottery was found in pitfill 0014 which was cut into the subsoil. Medieval pottery has been recorded on other sites in Long Melford such as The Yellow House, Long Melford (LMD 151) (Anderson, unpublished finds report).

5. Interpretation and Conclusions

Monitoring of this site revealed that the area has suffered a large degree of disturbance from the industrial buildings that previously occupied the site. This was particularly evident in the western and central areas where footings and refuse pits have disturbed the soil profile down to natural (Fig. 6; Section 3 and Fig. 7, Section 11).

Three features were found within the western area. Although none of these recovered datable evidence a single large sherd of glazed red earthenware pottery dating to the 16th-18th century was found in context 0003 sealing the two northwest-southeast aligned ditches (0004 and 0007) (Fig. 6, Section 2). The low quantity of finds and recognised disturbance most probably means that this sherd is residual and not a viable piece of dating evidence. The third feature in this area (0036) was heavily truncated by concrete footings and a flint packing layer (Fig. 6, Section 3). No dating evidence was found and with the destruction of the later stratigraphy we are unable to specify a date for this feature. However, taking into consideration the large degree of surrounding disturbance, it is likely that it is part of the series of modern refuse pits appearing across the site.

The central area had suffered the most extensive post-medieval disturbance. A series of refuse deposits, pits filled with industrial refuse (including horsehair and ceramic building material) and footings covered the majority of the NE-SW aligned trench (Fig. 4). The two interior trenches in the area were both found to be cut into made ground with no archaeological horizon present.

The western area, although very disturbed, had the least quantity of truncation and highest density of archaeological features.

Six pit features were identified with datable pottery being retrieved from two of the features (0012 and 0016) and from context (0029), a context stratigraphically linked with pit 0031 (Fig. 7, Section 6). A single pot sherd from pit 0012 was identified as mid 12th-13th Century in date. Pit 0016 contained ceramic building material that is most likely to date to the post-medieval period. Finally, it is suggested that the twelve Roman pottery sherds found in context 0029 are not residual and that they confirm 0031 as being no later than 1st/2nd century in date.

In conclusion, the monitoring identified a large degree of disturbance across the whole site originating from post-medieval industrial processes. In some locations, particularly the central area (Fig. 4) this disturbance has removed the majority, if not all, traces of an archaeological landscape. The most significant feature identified during the monitoring was found in the eastern area. Layer 0029 which overlay pit 0031 contained 12 sherds of Roman pottery, providing evidence of Roman activity further north than previous excavations (Avent & Howlett, 1980). The sparse presence of stratified deposits in this location, away from the known town yet still close to the Roman road, suggests satellite activity relating to the Roman settlement. The low quantity of recovered finds and feature density adds further credence to the possibility of this area being close to the furthest reaches of the Roman settlement.

Andrew Vaughan Beverton

May 2009

6 Bibliography

- Avent, R. and Howlett, T., 1980. Excavations in Long Melford; Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, Vol XXXIV; Part 4.
- Gurney, D., 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. East Anglian Archaeology Series no. 14.
- Hawkes, C. F. and Hull, M. R., 1947, *Camulodunum. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London* No. 14, London.
- Plouviez, J., 1995. 'A hole in the distribution map' in Brown, A. E. (ed.), *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and beyond*, Oxbow Monogr. 52.

Appendix 1: Brief and Specification:

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

LIST HOUSE WORKS, HALL STREET, LONG MELFORD

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application B/07/01918). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.
- 1.2 The development area lies at TL 862 457 just below 35m OD on the east side of the valley; the west end of the area is within 30m of the river. It lies at the northern end of a large complex area of Late Iron Age and Roman activity (LMD 172). Close to the development are a Late Iron Age cremation burial (LMD 047) and an area of Roman features (LMD 028). The highest potential for archaeological deposits is in the east half of the development, where there might also be medieval activity relating to properties along the Hall Street frontage.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping, permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site, particularly in the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the site preparation works involving topsoil stripping (e.g. the construction of access roads, hard standing construction, and landscaping), the excavation of building footing or ground-beam trenches and any new or altered service trenches.

If site preparation works involve removal of more than 300mm of material, this and the upcast soil are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor.

In the case of the footing trenches for a new terrace at the west end of the site and any service trenches in the east of the site, the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.

3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.

4.3 In the case of soil removal for site preparation, access roads, hard standings and landscaping unimpeded access to the stripped area at the rate of one hour per 10 square metres must be allowed for archaeological recording at the surface of archaeological deposits 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 three 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 Historic Environment 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 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 Historic Environment 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 HER 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 Historic Environment 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).

Date: 11 March 2008

Reference: /List House Works

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: Context List

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0001		Layer	Deposit		West	Modern rubble layer across west area. Contains modern brick and glass.	Modern building rubble, possibly a levelling layer.		All of west area			0.3m	AB	AB
0002		Layer	Deposit		West	Dark Brown-orange-Grey sandy silt. Moderate flint pebble (Diameter: 0.02m) ~30% concentrated in horizontal striations at base.	Levelling layer for factory flooring. Covers majority of west area.	0001, 0003	factory floor			0.4m max.	AB	AB
0003		Layer	Deposit		West	Dark grey-brown. Slightly sandy-silt. Occasional flint pebble (unsorted diameters: 0.01-0.03m) inclusions. Quite compact and cohesive.	Possible buried soil.	0002	0004, 0007, natural			~0.65m	AB	AB
0004	0004	Ditch	cut	natural	0007	West	Liner plan running NW-SE across west area. BOS is truncated at both sides by modern feature (NE) and 0007 (SW). Concave sides, smooth BOB and concave/slightly flat base.	Linear feature of unknown function. Runs NW-SE towards river tributary. Cut by similar feature to the SW. No datable finds.			2.1m	0.45m Max.	AB	AB
0005	0004	Linear	Fill		West	Mid-orangey-brown sandy-gravel. Quite loose.	Slump fill at NE side of 0004.	0006	natural		0.2m	0.16m	AB	AB

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0006	0004	Linear	Fill		West	Dark grey-black-brown sandy-silt. Occasional sorted flint pebble inclusions (diameter ~ 0.02m) evenly distributed. Firm and cohesive.	majority fill of 0004.	0003	0005, natural		2.1m	0.4m	AB	AB
0007	0007	Linear	Cut		West	Linear plan. U-section with steep and clear BOS. Slightly uneven, flat sides ~50 degrees. Slightly smooth BOB and a flat base inclining NW. SW side of linear is truncated by footings trench.	Linear feature of unknown function. Same alignment and size as 0004. Most probably related.				1.2m visible	0.4m	AB	AB
0008	0007	Linear	Fill		West	Sandy-Gravel deposit. Quite loose, almost free flowing.	Slump/tip fill of loose material into top of linear 0007.	0003	0009		0.6m	0.1m	AB	AB
0009	0007	Linear	Fill		West	Dark/mid grey-orangey-brown. Sandy-silt. Occasional sorted flint pebbles (Diameter: 0.02m). Firm and cohesive.	majority fill of 0007.	0003, 0009	natural , 0006		1.1m	0.38m	AB	AB
0010	0010	Pit	Cut	0038	East	Circular plan. U-shaped section with a steep and sharp BOS (~80 degrees). Slightly concave sides. Base is not fully excavated due to depth of footing trench.	Large pit of unknown function.				1.6m	~0.6m, not fully	LM	LM

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0011	0010	Pit	Fill		East	Mid-reddish-brown silty-clay. No inclusions. Cohesive.	Uniform fill of pit 0010.	0038	Natural		1.6m	~0.6m	LM	LM
0012	0012	Pit	Cut	Natural,	East	Sub-circular plan. U-shape section with a steep BOS (~80 degrees). Slightly concave sides. Base not excavated. No truncated.	Pit of unknown function.				1.8m	1.1m Not fully	LM	LM
0013	0012	Pit	Fill		East	Dark greyish-brown clay-silt. Occasional flint fragments. Friable.	Basal fill of pit 0012. Less mixed than 0014.	0014	natural		1.3m	0.28m Not fully	LM	LM
0014	0012	Pit	Fill		East	Mid Grey-brown clay-silt. Moderate/frequent. sub-angular stone fragments. Moderate flint fragments.	Top fill of pit 0012.	0025	0013		1.8m	0.8m	LM	LM
0015	0015	Pit	Cut	0038	East	circular plan. U-shape section with a fairly steep BOS (~85 degrees), NE side is slightly concave, SW side is concave but slightly stepped. Base not fully ex due to depth.	Large pit of unknown function. Not fully excavated due to depth.				2.6m	1.2m	LM	LM
0016	0016	Pit	Cut	0018,001	East	Unknown plan. V-shape section with slightly steep BOS (~70 degrees). Straight/slightly uneven sides, Smooth but abrupt BOB with a concave base.	Pit of unknown function, cut into 0015. Probably re-cut.				1.9m	1.1m	LM	LM

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0017	0015	Pit	Fill		East	Light Orangey-brown silty-sand. No inclusions. Slightly compact.	Slump basal fill of 0015 at NE corner.	0018		natural	0.4m	0.34m	LM	LM
0018	0015	Pit	Fill	0016	East	Mid Brownish-Grey sandy-silt. No inclusions. Moderately compact.	Fill of 0015.	0019, 0020, 0021	0017,	natural	1.8m	0.3m	LM	LM
0019	0015	Pit	Fill		East	Mid Brownish-Grey Sandy-silt. No inclusions. Slightly compact.	Fill of pit 0015 at SW side.	0020, 0021	0018,	natural	0.4m	0.3m	LM	LM
0020	0015	Pit	Fill		East	Mid Greyish-Brown. Silty-Clay. No inclusions. Soft compaction.	Fill of Pit 0015 at SW side.	0021, 0024	0019		0.42m	0.4m	LM	LM
0021	0016	Pit	Fill		East	Light/mid Whitish-Grey. Lime mortar with brick and tile inclusions. Moderately compact.	Lime mortar, basal fill of 0016.	0022	0018, 0019, 0020		0.9m	0.34m	LM	LM
0022	0016	Pit	Fill		East	Charcoal layer covering 0021.	Fill of 0016	0023	0021		0.3m	0.03m	LM	LM
0023	0016	Pit	Fill		East	Dark Grey-Brown sandy-silt. Tile and brick inclusions. Moderately compact.	Top fill of 0016.	0024	0022		1.6m	0.7m	LM	LM

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0024		Layer	Deposit		East	Mid/light sand. Frequent inclusions of flint gravel. Friable.	Gravelly spread, possibly a levelling deposit. Full extent not found.	0020, 0023, 0022				0.08m	LM	LM
0025	0025	Layer	Deposit		East	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent flint nodules and CBM. Very mixed and very loose.	Rubble soil horizon over features in the E area. Modern ceramics and glass found. Full extent not found.	0026	0024			0.5m	LM	LM
0026	0026	Layer	Deposit		East	Recent rubble demolition layer.	Mixed layer, resultant from previous construction and groundworks. Full extent not found.	Concrete				0.025	0.36m	LMLM
0027	0027	Pit	Cut	natural	East	Sub-circular plan. Shallow U-shaped section with slightly steeper than average BOS (~50 degrees), concave sides with a smooth BOB. Shallow concave base. Slightly elongated NE and SW.	Pit of unknown function. Located directly below flint filled footing and is, therefore, likely related.				1.7m	0.26m	AB	AB
0028	0027	Pit	Fill		East	Mid Orangey-Grey-Brown. Very sandy-silt. Slightly compact. Friable.	Fill 0027	0030	natural		1.7m	0.26m	AB	AB
0029	0029	Layer	Deposit		East	Mid/dark Greyish-Brown sandy-silt. Moderate chalk flecks (20%), Occasional CBM (10%) and Moderate, sorted flint	Layer located at south of E area. Mixed layer, resultant from previous construction and groundworks.. Full extent not found.	0030				0.58m	AB	AB

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
						stones (~0.05m, 20%). Moderately compact and friable.								
0030	0030	Layer	Deposit		East	Mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt. Occasional, sorted flint pebbles (~0.02m, <10%).	Mixed layer, resultant from previous construction and groundworks. Full extent not found.	0028	0029			0.7m	AB	AB
0031	0031	Pit	Cut	Natural	East	Sub-circular plan. U-shaped section, SE side out of excavation area, NW side is stepped with a slightly flared and steep BOS, a smooth moderate step, and a gradual/smooth BOB. Base was not fully excavated due to depth of trench.	Large pit of unknown function.				3.2m	0.9m not fully	AB	AB
0032	0031	Pit	Fill		East	Mid Greyish-Orange-Brown. Sandy-silt. No inclusions. Friable but fairly compact.	Lowest excavated fill of large pit 0031.	0031	0029			0.38m	AB	AB
0033	0031	Pit	Fill		East	Dark/mid Greyish-Brown sandy-silt. Occasional, sorted chalk and flint pebbles (~0.01m). Fairly compact and friable/crumbly.	Top fill of large pit 0031.	0032	0029			0.7m	AB	AB

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0034	0034	Layer	Natural		East	Light/mid yellowy-greyish-brown silty-sandy. Moderate inclusions of unsorted flint stones (0.02-0.06m diameter) (15-20%). Moderate building rubble inclusions (20%). Slightly compact and friable	Mixed layer of building rubble and modern materials. Full extent not found.	0035				0.4m	AB	AB
0035		Layer	Deposit		East	Mid Orangey-Yellowish-brown. Silty-coarse sand. Frequent, unsorted flint stones (0.01-0.05m, 40%). Slightly compact, friable.	Natural	0034					AB	AB
0036	0036	Pit	Cut	Natural	West	Sub-circular plan, Hemispherical section with steep and clear BOS and smooth even BOS. Concave sides. Concave base. No truncation apparent.	A very uniform cut. Suspected to be modern due to location amongst previous groundworks and the uniformity of cut.				~1.2m	0.9m	AB	AB
0037	0036	Pit	Fill		West	Mid/dark greyish-yellowish-brown. Slightly coarse sandy-silt. Firm compaction.	Fill of pit 0036.	natural	Flint packing layer.				AB	AB
0038	0038	Layer	Deposit		East	Mid orangey-Brown clayey-sand. Occasional flint nodules (0.08m, ~10%). Quite compact, friable.	Possible subsoil layer.	Natural				0.4m	AB	AB

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Cuts	Cut By	Area	Description	Interpretation	Under	Over	Finds	Width	Depth	Excavated By	Recorded By
0039	0039	Pit	Cut	Natural	Central	Appears to be circular in plan (full extent not visible). Hemispherical section with a clear and average (45-50 degrees from horizontal) B.O.S, concave sides and a smooth B.O.B. the base also appears concave.	Refuse pit of fairly modern origin. Interpretation derived from Pmed tile in burnt deposit pit fill				Approx. 1.2m	0.5m	AT	AT
0040	0039	Pit	Fill		Central	Dark-greyish-Black slightly clay-silt (40:60) with moderate charcoal inclusions (~35%). Fairly compact, cohesive.	Basal fill of pit 0039. Heavily burnt deposition. Probably resultant from factory previously located on the site.	Natural	0041		0.6m	0.1m	AT	AT
0041	0039	Pit	Fill		Central	Lightish-mid creamy-orangey-brown silty-sand (30:70). Frequent sorted flint pebble inclusions (Diameter: 0.01m, ~40%). Compact, very friable.	Slump fill in pit 0039. Very similar to the context in which the feature is cut. Most likely the same.	0040	0042		0.5m	0.1m	AT	AT
0042	0039	Pit	Fill		Central	Dark-greyish-Black slightly clay-silt (40:60) with moderate charcoal inclusions (~35%). Fairly compact, cohesive.	Third fill of pit 0039. Almost identical to the basal fill (0040) most likely is a waste deposition that originates from the same process.	0041	0043		1.2m	0.3m-0.45m	AT	AT
0043	0039	Pit	Fill		Central	Mid creamy-greyish-brown silty-sand (30:70). Frequent unsorted flint inclusions (50%, diameter: 0.01-0.1m). Occ. Pmed CBM (5%). Slightly compact and very friable.	Top fill of pit 0039. pmed CBM present.	0042			0.5m	0.15m	AT	AT

Appendix 3: Pottery (LMD 176)

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt./g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0002	UPG	r	1	10	Jug	Similar to Hedingham. Rouen decoration	1200-1275AD
0003	GRE	b	1	27		Abraded	16th-18th C
0014	HFW1	r	1	19	Jug	Possible Rouen dec. Abraded	Mid 12th-13th C
0029	BSW	b	1	7		Neck and shoulder, oxidised core.	Rom
	BSW	b	1	49	Jar	Jar - from lower part - appears to be hand-made and wheel-finished.	ERom
	BSW	b	1	1		Very fine. oxidised core.	Rom
	BSW	b	1	11	Beaker	Globular beaker, band of incised lattice at top	Rom
	BSW	r	1	15	Jar	Slightly concave rim interior. (150mm,11%)	Rom
	BSW	r	1	9	Jar	Rim (180mm,7%) and neck only	Rom
	BSW	r	2	35	Cam 218	Rim (150mm, 22%) and shoulder - bead/bulge/bead	M/LC1-EC2
	BSW	r	1	36	bowl	Bead/groove flat out-turned rim (180mm,15%) very coarse sandy fabric, oxidised core	M/LC1
	GMG	ba	1	14	6 dish	Dish or platter base (b1 dec)	Rom
	GX	b	2	22			Rom

(Key: r= rimsherd, b = bodysherd, ba = base sherd)