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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/191

29, Swanfield, Long Melford LMD 187

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HER Information

Planning Application No: B/10/00184/FHA
Date of Fieldwork: 27th to 29th September 2010
Grid Reference: TL 863 451
Funding Body: Mr and Mrs Buckland
Curatorial Officer: Judith Plouviez
Project Officer: Mo Muldowney
Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1_84093

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at 29, Swanfield, Long Melford and identified ten pits, one posthole, one possible posthole and five layers. Pottery recovered from the features was dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries and additional finds including animal bone and marine shellfish suggest the pits were located near an area of occupation. One of the identified layers contained late Iron Age/early Romano-British transitional period pottery and may indicate the height of the ground level in the later prehistoric period.

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1. Introduction

A monitoring was carried out at 29, Swanfield, Long Melford (Fig. 1) during groundworks ahead of a proposed extension to the side of the property (B/10/000184/FHA). The work was carried out between 27th and 29th September 2010 and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Judith Plouviez of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

Long Melford is located in south Suffolk, less than three miles north of Sudbury. Swanfield is a three road estate that lies between Little St Mary's (the main road through Long Melford) and the old railway line. Number 29 lies near the south-west corner of the estate, on the west side of the road.

2. Geology and topography

The development area is underlain by glaciofluvial drift, with overlying loamy soils (Ludford 0571x) which become heavier and overlies chalky till to the east. It stands at between 30m OD and 35m OD on flat land at the base of a gently sloping valley side. The River Stour lies nearly 500m to the west. Houses adjoin the north and south sides of the development area, with garden to the west and a tarmac road surface to the north.

3. Archaeological and historical background

29, Swanfield lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), within the defined limits of a substantial Roman settlement (LMD 172) and on the east side of the line of a Roman road (LMD 031). There is evidence for 1st century activity within this part of the settlement, including military finds (LMD 131); later Roman evidence includes discontinuous areas of inhumation burials (LMD 115). Also, a recent monitoring at 9, Chapel Green (Muldowney 2008) identified a large pit of 1st to 2nd century date. There are over thirty different records within the HER that document Roman finds and features within 0.5km of the subject site, suggesting that there is a high potential for the identification of more remains of the same period.

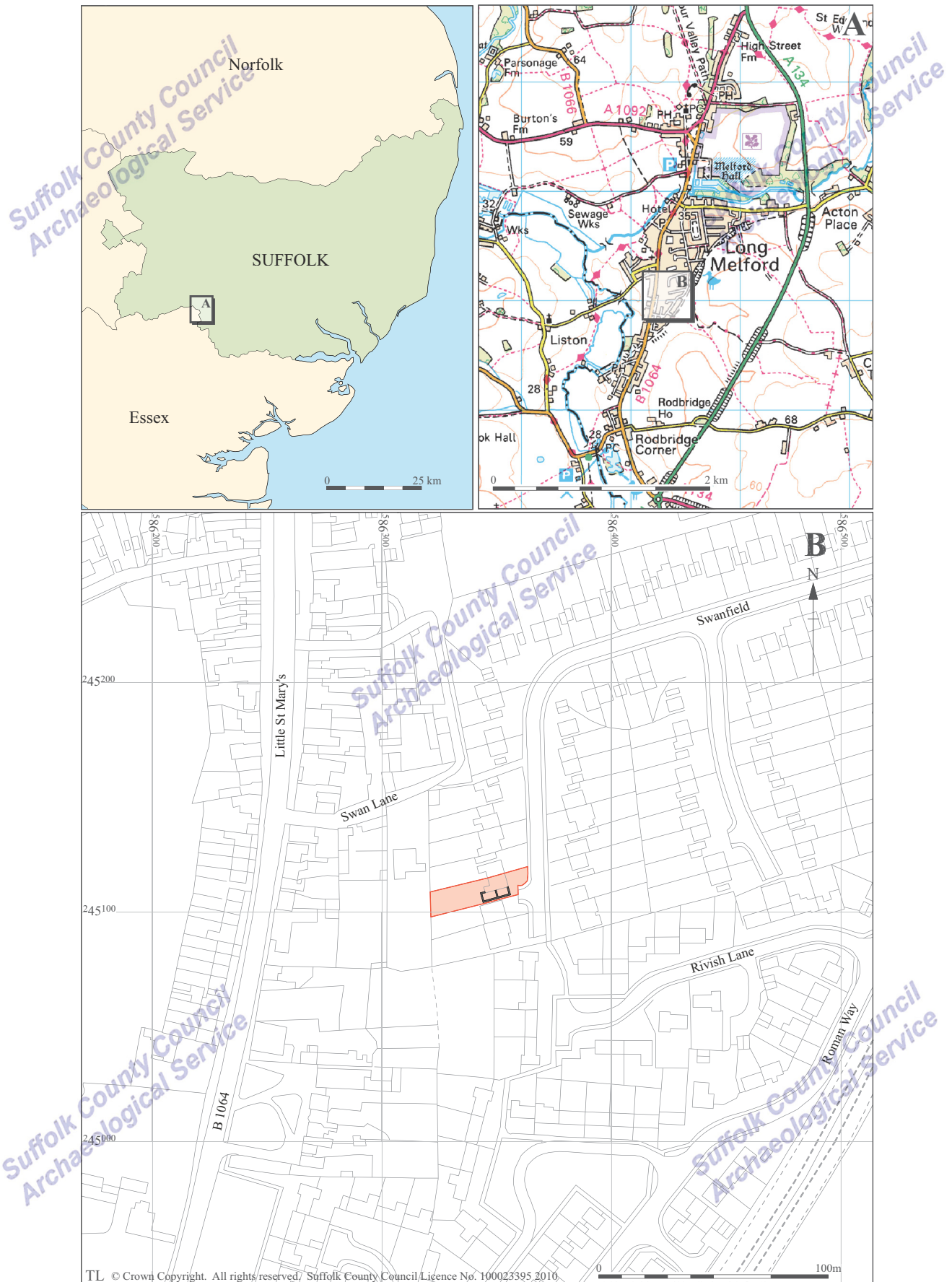


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and footings

In comparison, there are very few remains of other periods nearby, but examples include a number of undated cropmark enclosures of various shapes and sizes (for example, LMD 140, LMD 139 and LMD 112) and a post-medieval bridge and row of houses (LMD 085 and LMD 113). 29 Swanfield also lies close (20m to the east) to the extents of the medieval town of Long Melford (LMD 187).

HER Code	Description	Period
LMD 031	Road	Rom
LMD 085	Bridge marked on an historic map	PMed
LMD 112	Rectilinear enclosure cropmark	Und
LMD 113	Row of four houses	PMed
LMD 115	Human burials	Rom
LMD 131	1st century remains, including military finds	Rom
LMD 139	Ring ditch cropmark	Und
LMD 140	Large circular enclosure cropmark	Und
LMD 172	Extent of Roman settlement of Long Melford	Rom
LMD 187	Extent of Medieval town of Long Melford	Med

Table 1. Summary of selected HER entries

Key: Und = undated; Rom = Roman; PMed = Post-medieval

4. Methodology

Monitoring of the footings took place during excavation. A Takeuchi TB016 mechanical excavator was used for all groundworks except where limited space required hand-digging, such as in the north-west corner and across the mid-section of the footings. The central area was also reduced by machine by approximately 0.20m. All exposed surfaces were examined and all stratified finds collected.

A drawn record of the exposed deposits was created at a scale of 1:50 and 1:20, as appropriate and all records were written on SCCAS *pro forma* sheets. Levels were taken with a dumpy level. A colour photographic record was taken using a high-resolution digital camera (314 dpi) and black and white prints were taken using a 35mm Canon camera.

No metal-detecting was undertaken and no environmental samples were taken.

The site archive is stored in the SCCAS main store at Bury St Edmunds under HER no. LMD 187 and a digital copy of the report has been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service at: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

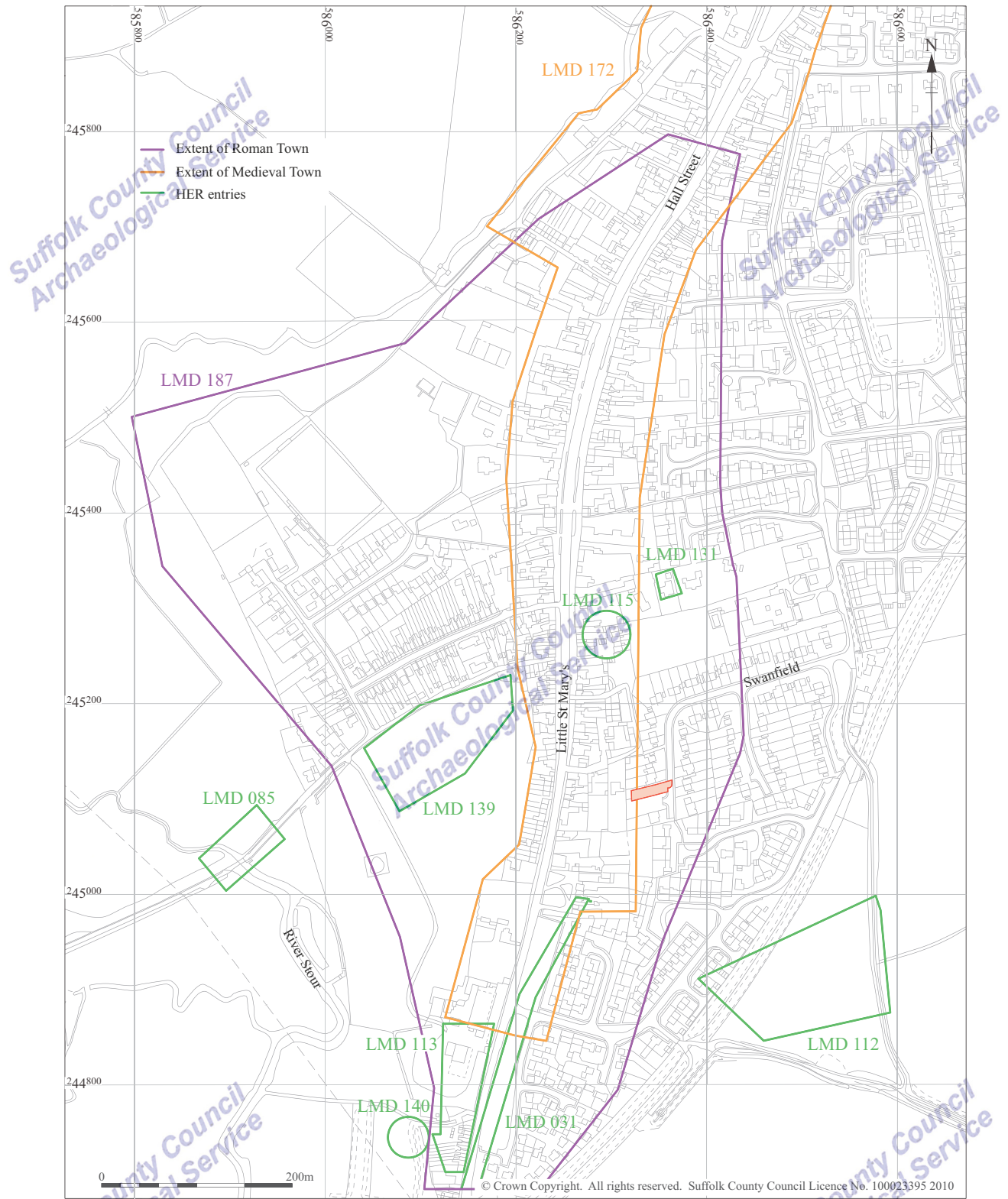


Figure 2. HER entries mentioned in the text

5. Results

Monitoring identified ten pits, one posthole, one possible posthole and five layers in the footings, and these were spread across the development area. Although the pits were intercutting, the finds evidence suggests that they all date to the 1st and 2nd centuries and these are therefore described by feature type. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

The natural geology (0005) was mid orange sands and gravels and was observed at a height of 32.50m OD, a minimum of 0.40m below the ground surface.

Pits

Pit 0006 was located in the south-west corner of the footings and was probably sub-rectangular in plan. It was at least 1.10m long by 0.70m deep and had a u-shaped profile. Five fills were identified (0007 – 0011). The clay mid fill (0009) was 0.07m thick and sealed the fills below it, which may have contained organic material. Finds were recovered from fill 0007 (Roman pottery and a fragment of fired clay) and the lowest fill 0011 (three mid to later 1st century pottery sherds).

Pit 0012 was located immediately to the north of pit 0006. Its shape in plan was not discernable, but it had a slightly uneven u-shaped profile. It was 1.80m wide by 0.54m deep and was filled by 0013 only. Eight sherds of mid to later 1st century pottery were recovered.

Pit 0014 was located 3m to the east of pit 0006 and was probably also sub-rectangular in plan. It was 2.74m long by over 0.90m deep and had an irregular profile that was steep-sided to vertical on the west side and more gradually sloping on the east side. It was filled by three deposits, 0016, 0015 and 0022. Pottery recovered from the lower fill (0016) provided a spotdate of the mid 1st to 2nd century for this feature. Thirteen fragments of animal bone and an iron nail were also recovered.

Pit 0017 was cut by pit 0014. It was probably rectangular in plan and was 2.25m wide by more than 0.92m deep. It had a similar profile to pit 0014, with a near vertical west side and a more gently sloping east side and was filled by at least four bands of

alternating greenish silts and sorted gravels (0018 – 0021). The green colour of the fills is evidence that well-decomposed 'manure' was present.

Pit 0023 was located in the middle section of the footings and had a steep-sided u-shaped profile. It was over 0.75m wide by 0.54m deep and was filled by 0024 and 0025, the latter of which contained a high density of charcoal although no *in situ* burning was evident. The upper 0.20m of the cut was not clearly visible against layer 0004.

Pit 0026 was located to the north of, and may have cut pit 0023. It had a v-shaped tapering profile (base not seen) and was 0.86m wide by at least 0.60m deep. One fill (0027) was visible.

Pit 0031 was located immediately adjacent to the north of feature 0048 but did not appear to either cut it or be cut by it. It was approximately 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep and had a shallow, slightly uneven, u-shaped profile with a flat base. It was filled by 0030 and cut layers 0049 and 0050 on the west side. Four fragments of fired clay were recovered.

Pit 0029 also cut layers 0049 and 0050, but was largely sited less than half a metre to the south-east. It was itself cut by a modern concrete footing, which had destroyed the upper c.0.40m. It was 1.70m at its widest surviving point and was over 0.30m deep. The full profile and base were not seen but its edges were vertical. One fill (0028) was observed from which fourteen sherds of late 1st to mid/late 2nd century pottery, two fragments of animal bone and an iron nail fragment were recovered.

Pit 0037 was located immediately to the east of pit 0029 in the south-east corner of the footings. Any stratigraphic relationship is now lost owing to truncation by the concrete footing. Pit 0037 was over 1.40m wide by 0.60m deep and had a probable u-shaped profile. Two fills were recorded (0036 and 0035). The lower fill (0036) was dark with charcoal and contained pottery sherds dating to AD1 to 60 and the upper fill was mixed with unfired and fired clay similar to that forming layers 0049 and 0050. The upper section of this pit was not clear against overlying deposit 0003.

Pit 0043 was located in the north-east corner of the development area and extended to the north, under the house. It was over 1.8m wide by more than 0.30m deep and had a

near vertical south edge. It was filled by at least one fill (0042). Four sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of fired clay were recovered.

Postholes

Posthole 0039 was located 0.10m north from pit 0037 at the east end of the footings. It was 0.50m wide by 0.32m deep and had a u-shaped profile. It was filled by 0038 from which five fragments of fired clay were recovered.

Only a very small part of feature 0048 survived at the intersection of the mid and south footing, and it was not clear whether it was a posthole or small pit or merely a smear left by the machine bucket. No finds were recovered. It was at least 0.36m wide by 0.36m deep and had a single fill (0047).

Layers

Layer 0004 was a subsoil or disturbed natural interface overlying the natural (0005). It was only present in the west half of the footings and was between 0.22m and 0.38m thick. Layer 0004 was cut by pits 0006, 0012, 0014 and 0017. Fifteen sherds of pottery spanning a late Iron Age to early 2nd century date range were recovered.

Layer 0002 overlay deposit 0004 and also directly overlay the natural where 0004 was not present. It was 0.26m thick and was probably the remains of subsoil. It extended across the west half of the footings only and was encountered at a maximum height of 32.75m OD. Fifteen sherds of pottery recovered from this layer range between the late Iron Age and early 2nd century.

Layers 0050 and 0049 were recorded as two separate deposits according to their colour but were probably a single deposit affected by heat from above. Layer 0050 was 0.10m thick light yellow clay overlain by light red clay (0049) with a lens of charcoal on the surface indicating heat or burning took place here. Too little of the deposits survive to further interpret. Both layers were cut by pit 0031 and pit 0029.

Deposit 0040 overlay pit 0043 and was cut by posthole 0039. It was 0.26m thick and contained a 0.50m long by 0.06m thick lens of charcoal.

Layer 0003 was present across the footings and lay directly below topsoil 0001. It was dark brown sandy silt and varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.40m. It overlay all features and at the north-east corner of the footings (where much modern disturbance and a large number of leaking drainpipes were located) was almost indistinguishable from the topsoil 0001. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Deposit 0044 was the backfill of the modern footing under the driveway of number 30, Swanfield and was almost certainly entirely composed of one or more of the fills of pit 0029 and also layer 0003. Nine small sherds of mid to later 1st century pottery were recovered.

Topsoil 0001 was the uppermost observed deposit and was very dark blueish grey sandy silt. It was approximately 0.40m deep, but was reduced in the internal area of the footings to 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from this deposit, but the colour and contents within strongly suggest it was a post-medieval deposit and not clean garden soil.

6. Finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

A total of 111 finds with a weight of 1327g was collected from fourteen contexts, as shown in Table 2.

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Animal bone		Ironwork		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002	15	101							LIA to early 2nd C
0003	1	28							Roman
0007	1	37	1	12					Roman
0011	3	7							Mid to later 1st C
0013	8	166							Mid to later 1st C
0016	18	202			13	118	1	6	Mid 1st to 2nd C
0018	3	28							Mid to late 1st C
0028	14	124			2	3	1	6	Mid to late 1st/2early 2nd C
0030			4	55					
0036	5	145			1	11			Mid to later 1st C
0038			5	87					
0042	4	76	2	28					Roman
0044	9	87							Mid to later 1st C
Total	81	1001	12	182	16	132	2	12	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

In total 81 sherds of pottery with a weight of 1001g were recovered from twelve contexts and a full contextual list of the assemblage forms part of the site archive (Appendix 3).

Overall the pottery is in a good state of preservation and displays only slight abrasion.

The assemblage is mostly dated from the mid to later 1st century with one or two contexts dated slightly later. In general however it is the combination of grog-tempered fabrics (GROG) and black surfaced/Romanising grey wares (BSW) that provide the dating sequence. Indeed the site is reasonably close to the Essex border, and many of these early fabrics have close affinities to those recorded in that county (Going 1987, 7-10). Only two fineware sherds have been noted, and these are both South Gaulish samian pieces. One of these, in layer 0002, is a large fragment of a Drg78 bowl with moulded decoration. This type is predominantly dated from around AD69 to 117 (Webster 1996, 63). The only other forms recorded occur within the coarseware assemblage (one beaker and four jars), however these cannot be identified beyond their general class. The coarseware assemblage, as already mentioned, is principally composed of GROG and BSW. However, small quantities of other unsourced fabrics are present too, GX (sandy greywares), RX (coarse oxidised wares) and BUF (miscellaneous buff wares).

6.3 Fired clay

A small collection of fired clay (12 fragments @ 182g) was noted in pit fills 0007, 0030, 0042 and posthole 0038. The fragments only display slight abrasion and are composed of a mix of medium sand and chalk. A small number display buff surfaces which are unevenly smoothed.

6.4 Metalwork

Two corroded nail fragments (12g) were recorded in pits fills 0016 and 0028, both of which have their heads intact.

6.5 Animal bone

Michelle Feider

Sixteen fragments of animal bone (132g) were recovered from three pit fills, 0016, 0028 and 0036. The majority of the pieces were noted in fill 0016 which consists of both sheep and cow fragments, some of which display both butchery and gnawing marks.

6.6 Discussion

The finds collection is dominated by the pottery assemblage, whose condition suggests that it is in its original place of deposition. The assemblage has been recovered from an area of intense Roman activity (LMD 172) and this collection will contribute to the overall knowledge of Roman settlement in the immediate area.

7. Discussion and conclusion

The monitoring identified a large number of archaeological features across the development area, primarily pits with a smaller number of postholes and layers. The pits were mostly large and deep and two (0014 and 0017) were partially filled by clean, sorted gravels, which looked quite similar to those in the natural and may have been derived from nearby. These fills in particular were interspersed with darker green fills which contained cess. The gravels might have represented an attempt to mask the smell which would have emanated from the pits as the contents settled. Cess was also present in pit 0006, but in this instance the overlying deposit was clay rather than gravels. Pit 0006 also contained a moderate quantity of oyster and mussel shell, as did pit 0029 and pit 0043 at the east end of the footings. These are domestic waste products and are indicators of occupation in the vicinity. In many cases, a considerable quantity of animal bone is found associated with the shells and sherds of pottery, but this is not the case here; surprisingly little animal bone was recovered or observed.

Further indication of domestic activity and occupation is the presence of charcoal in fills, and the pits here were no exception to this rule. Pits 0043, 0029, 0037, 0023 and 0006 all contained high concentrations, and in a couple of instances, patches of charcoal. Pit 0037 also contained an area in its upper fill of mixed, broken clay, similar to layers 0049 and 0050. This clay was heat-affected and could be either a remnant of a floor surface or a structure, such as a kiln or oven.

The presence of two probable postholes provides evidence for structures, but it is unclear whether they are for buildings or fencelines, for example.

Of additional interest are layers 0004 to 0001, which form an unusual sequence at the west end of the footings. They are unusual because uppermost deposit (0001) was not the usual clean topsoil but a quite thick layer of post-medieval material with a high

concentration of coke/coal flecks. This material may have derived from industrial activity taking place behind the properties on the main street through Long Melford (there are at least four maltings marked on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map of the area), or perhaps from the construction and use of the railway, which ran to the west of the site. At the turn of the 20th century, the field in which the development area stands is marked on the historic maps as 'allotment gardens' and so the material in layer 0001 may have been derived from manuring. This period of cultivation may also account for deposit 0003, some of the rooting which distorted the edges of some of the features and the 'blurring' of the tops of some of the pits, such as 0017, 0023 and 0026.

It is interesting to note that probable subsoil deposit 0002 was present only at the west end of the footings and that where present, it was cut by the features. This implies that the subsoil had already formed by the Roman period, and had perhaps formed as a colluvial deposit at the base of the slope here (to the east). Indeed, this layer contained pottery from the late Iron Age and early Roman transitional period. It may help to indicate the former land surface at the end of the prehistoric period.

The recovered pottery has been dated to the 1st to 2nd century with only two sherds identifiable only as 'Roman'. The overall date of the pottery and lack of abrasion strongly suggests these sherds are also of this date. The pottery date range fits broadly with the majority of previously identified finds and features from Long Melford as discussed in section 3 above. Cow and sheep bone fragments with evidence of butchery and gnawing, mostly from pit fill 0016, indicate that the processing of animal carcasses was being carried out. The high density of features, pottery types and quantity and presence of domestic waste such as animal bone and edible marine shellfish, confirms that the development area lies within the defined Roman settlement of Long Melford (LMD 172) and that most of the activity in this area was taking place during the 1st century AD.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

T:\Arc\ALL_site\Long Melford\LMD 187 29 Swanfield

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box J / 110 / 2

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Mo Muldowney and Duncan Stirk from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team and the project was managed by Andrew Tester.

Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Andy Fawcett produced the specialist finds report, with specialist contributions from Michelle Feider (animal bone). The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

- | | | |
|----------------|------|--|
| Going, C. J., | 1987 | <i>The mansion and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.2, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 62 |
| Muldowney, M., | 2008 | <i>Chapelside, 9 Chapel Green, Long Melford LMD 179</i> SCCAS Report no. 2008/210 Unpublished client report |
| Webster, P., | 1996 | <i>Roman samian pottery in Britain</i> , Practical handbook in archaeology 13, CBA, York |

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 view different from that expressed in the report.

Plates



Plate 1. Pit 0006 in south-west corner of footings, facing west



Plate 2. Pits 0014 (left, partially excavated) and 0017 (right) at base of footings, facing east

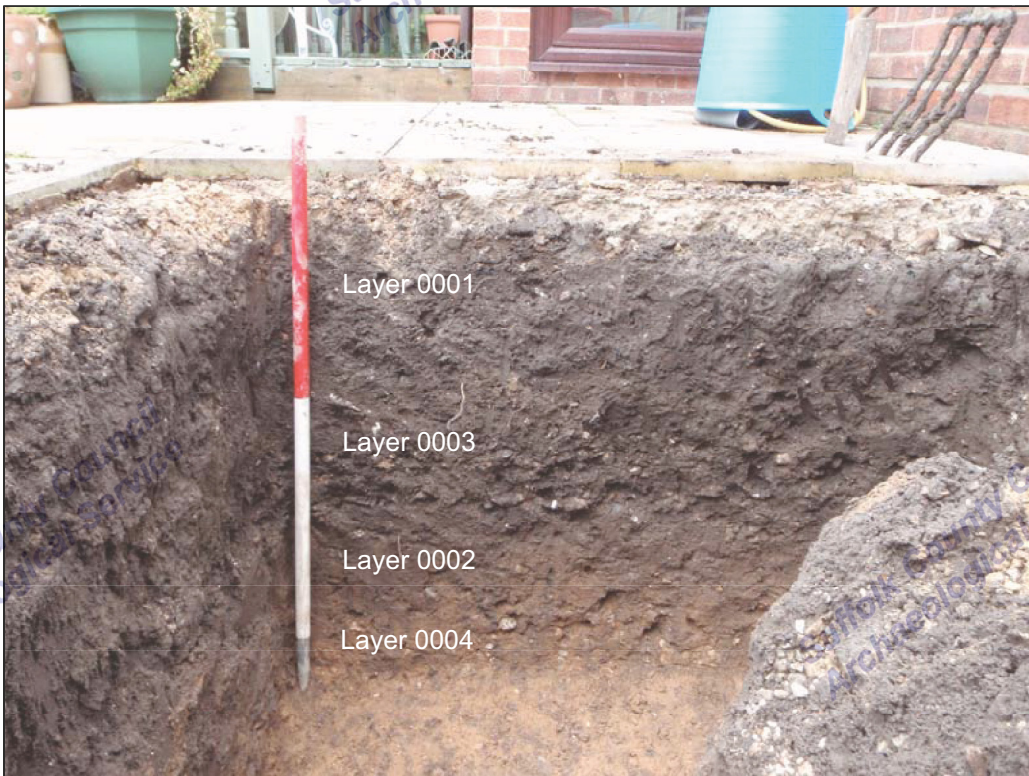
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Plate 3. Pit 0037 and part of pit 0029 (left, below modern intrusion), in south-east corner of footings, facing south

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Plate 4. Untruncated sequence of deposits at west end of footings, with possible pre-Roman ground surface 0002

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

BRIEF AND SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

29 SWANFIELD, 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.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to build an extension c.11m x 4m (c.20m of exterior footing trench) at 29 Swanfield, Long Melford, CO10 9EZ has been granted by Babergh District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (consent B/10/00184/FHA, condition 2). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by an archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal is situated at TL 863 451 between 30 and 35m OD on the east side of the Stour valley. This is an area of loamy soils (Ludford 0571x) over glaciofluvial drift which becomes heavier and overlies chalky till to the east. It lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record within a substantial Roman settlement (LMD 172), on the east side of the line of a Roman road (LMD 031). There is evidence for 1st century activity within this part of the settlement, including military finds (LMD 131); later Roman evidence includes discontinuous areas of inhumation burials (LMD 115).
- 1.3 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT). The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).*
- 1.4 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the monitoring, the assessment of the findings and the final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.6 All arrangements for the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, wildlife sites etc, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological

contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

- 1.8 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

- 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 significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the ground works associated with the erection of the extension and any associated services. The groundworks, and the upcast soil from them, are to be monitored during their excavation by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

- 2.3 The academic objective will be to provide an understanding of the historical context, development and significance of the site, particularly in the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

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

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

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification for Monitoring of Groundworks

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.

- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will

be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring). A metal detector could be used for finds retrieval.
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. 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.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.5 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) and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).
- 5.6 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report must be presented to SCCAS/CT
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.9 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 26 July 2010

Reference: SpecMon_29Swanfield_JP_July2010.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

The work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must therefore be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context descriptions

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation			
0001	-	-	Layer	Topsoil	Very dark blueish grey	Sandy silt	Friable	CBM: common, small and flecks; Chalk: as above; Flint: common, small and large, sub-angular; coke/coal: common flecks	0.20	Post-medieval, Victorian to present imported soil, most likely. Not a true topsoil	
0002			Layer	Deposit	Dark orange brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Flint: rare, small sub-rounded; Chalk: very rare tiny flecks	0.25	Possible Roman subsoil deposit, or other agricultural soil build up. Definitely derived from here. This is cut by all features, although unclear at times	
0003			Layer	Deposit	Dark brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Flint: occasional, small to medium, sub-rounded	0.35	Quite thick deposit, again probably brought in to make up the ground. Has a band of increased gravelly flint in the lower half. Overlies the Roman features. Really only clear and present in the west end of the footings. Not clear where it disappears however	
0004			Layer	Deposit	Light greyish orange	Silty sand	Loose	Flint: common, mostly small, some sub-rounded	0.24	Appears to be some disturbed natural perhaps ploughed/churned before these pits were excavated. Or is an unusually thick interface between natural and the overlying deposit.	
0005			Layer	Natural	Mid orange	Sands and gravels		Occasional clay and peagrit patches		Natural	
0006		0007 0008 0009 0010 0011	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular	U-shaped, gradual sides, SE steeper. BOS from surface not seen. Gradual break to base	Flat		1.50+	0.70	Cut of pit - possible cess pit with sealing layer and later backfill as it sags and settles.
0007	0006		Fill	Pit	Very dark grey brown	Sandy clay	Friable	Flint: occasional small and	0.12	Upper surviving fill of pit 0006	

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description			Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation	
										medium sub-rounded; CBM: occasional small sub-rounded; Oyster shell: rare whole	
0008	0006		Fill	Pit	Same as 0010				0.11	Mid fill of 0006	
0009	0006		Fill	Pit	Light whiteish yellow	Clay	Friable	Chalk: common small to medium, sub-angular	0.07	Band of redeposited clay with chalky till, maybe a sealing layer to reduce smell of stuff beneath. Sagged as contents settled	
0010	0006		Fill	Pit	Mid brownish orange	Sandy silt	Friable	Flint; occasional, very small to medium, sub-angular	0.12	Lower fill, maybe an old floor surface thrown into the pit. Or perhaps a sealing layer which has sagged as contents have settled	
0011	0006		Fill	Pit	Dark grey	Clay silt	Friable	Oyster shell: occasional; Flint: occasional sub-rounded, small to medium	0.19	Lowest fill of pit 0006	
0012		0013	Cut	Pit	Not seen	U-shaped. Sharp BOS on N side, slightly more gradual on S. gradual sides breaking gradually to base	Concave		1.80	0.54	Presumed pit just north of pit 0006
0013	0012		Fill	Pit	Dark orange brown	Clay silt	Friable	Flint: occasional, small to medium, sub-rounded; Chalk: rare, very small, sub-rounded; Charcoal: rare flecks	0.54	Single fill of large pit 0012	
0014		0015 0016	Cut	Pit	Rectangular	Steep, vertical-sided	Not seen		2.74	0.90+	Odd shaped pit, intercutting at least one other - 0017. Gravel extraction?

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description			Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
		0022								Filled with some domestic waste (cess).
0015	0014		Fill	Pit	Dark orange	Gravelly sand	Loose	Flint: abundant, peagrit to large	0.38	Large gravelly fill - redeposited natural gravels, indicating extraction use for pit? Backfills comprise cess-like fills and these gravels. Also for 0017
0016	0014		Fill	Pit	Same as 0018				0.40	Large, possibly lowest fill of 0014. Green colour indicating cess?
0017		0021 0020 0019 0018	Cut	Pit	Rectangular	U-shaped. Sharp BOS from surface with steep, near vertical sides	Not seen		0.92+	Rectangular pit, at least four fills. Appears rectangular in plan
0018	0017		Fill	Pit	Dark greenish grey	Silty sand	Friable	Flint: rare, small sub-rounded; Chalk: rare, very small	0.30+	Lowest visible fill of pit 0017. Not excavated beyond limit of footings
0019			Fill	Pit					0.24	Same as 0021. Redeposited gravelly backfill of pit 0017.
0020	0017		Fill	Pit	Dark greenish grey	Silty sand	Friable	Oyster shell: occasional small to medium; Flint: rare, small sub-angular	0.18	Upper of two silty sand dark fills of pit 0017
0021	0017		Fill	Pit	Dark greyish yellow	Sandy peagrit	Loose	Flint: medium to large sub-rounded	0.18	Upper surviving fill of presumed rectangular pit 0017.
0022	0014		Fill	Pit	Dark brown	Gravelly sand	Loose	Flint: occasional, small rounded	0.10	Thin upper fill of pit, but probably truncated by truncation of previous overburden
0023		0024 0025	Cut	Pit	Circular	U-shaped. Steep sided, near vertical with gradual	Concave		0.75+	0.54 Pit. Not clear if truncated by, or truncates 0017

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0024	0023		Fill	Pit	break to base Dark orange brown Sandy silt	Friable	0.38	Main fill of pit 0023. Upper area of fill not clear against 0004
0025	0023		Fill	Pit	Very dark grey Silt	Friable	0.06	Charcoal-rich fill at base of pit 0023. No evidence for in situ burning - no burnt bone etc.
0026		0027	Cut	Pit	Circular V-shaped. Steep, near vertical sides with sharp break from surface where visible. Break to base not seen	Not seen	0.86	0.60+ Pit cut, one fill
0027	0026		Fill	Pit	Dark orange brown Sandy silt	Friable	0.60+	Relation with 0023 unclear. Single fill of pit
0028	0029		Fill	Pit	Dark grey Sandy silt	Friable	0.30+	Single surviving fill of pit 0029. Also small amount surviving on north side of footing recorded in S5
0029		0028	Cut	Pit	Oval Steep-sided, breaks not seen	Not seen	0.30+	What remains of a large-ish pit under driveway. Content suggest domestic waste - settlement/occupation presumably nearby
0030	0031		Fill	Pit	Mottled orange brown and dark grey Gravelly sand and silt	Loose	0.46	Probable pit. Not seen in opposite side of footing. Possibly over-recorded as deeper than actually is the case. Think looks more like as described in cut, with darker fill
0031		0030	Cut	Pit	Not seen Wide, u-shape. Sharp	Flat, with slight	0.60	0.20 Recorded as the more shallow, darker cut, not as recorded by DS, as

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation	
					BOS from surface with steeply sloping sides and gradual break to base			(0045 and 0046)	
0035	0037		Fill	Pit	Mid brown Clay sand silt	Friable	0.38	Upper fill of a large pit. Contains some mixed in un-fired clay - floor or wall surface? Very hard to define against deposit 0003, which overlies the pit.	
0036	0037		Fill	Pit	Mottled dark grey brown Sandy silt	Friable	0.28	Lower fill of large pit. Might be more than a hint of charcoal throughout this fill - are we looking at late deposits, ie end of Roman period destruction or just some domestic waste?	
0037		0035 0036	Cut	Pit	Not seen Moderate concave sides, gradual break to base	Concave	1.40+	0.60	Cut of pit which contains some more clay and burnt clay with charcoal
0038	0039		Fill	Posthole	Mid reddish brown Sandy silt	Friable	0.32	Possible posthole, fill of. Quite indistinct against 0003 again	
0039		0038	Cut	Posthole	Not seen Sharp BOS from top, steep straight sides, gradual break to base	Concave	0.50	0.32	Small pit or posthole
0040	0043		Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown Sandy silt	Friable	0.26	Possibly upper fill of another large pit, although seems to be overlapping the edge of the pit. Very unclear again. Contains lens of charcoal-rich silt in association with rare but medium lumps of CBM. Another demolition/destruction-type deposit. Charcoal tips slightly into the pit.	

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description				Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0042	0043		Fill	Pit	dark grey brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Flint: occasional small rounded, CBM: occasional, small fragments; Shell: occasional fragments		0.30+	Truncated by 0039 to S Lowest visible fill in deep pit 0043. Containing domestic waste and large patches of charcoal as the other pits. Very dark fills
0043		0042 0040?	Cut	Pit	Not seen	Sharp BOS from top, vertical straight sides	Not seen		1.80	0.30+	Cut of large pit
0044 0047	0048		Layer Fill	Deposit Posthole	Same as 0003 Mid grey brown	Sandy silt	Loose Friable	Flint: occasional, small rounded		0.24 0.36	Same as 0003 Recorded by DS as possible posthole. I think this is some machine smear left on the side of the trench (see DS comments on sheet 0048). Cut of possible posthole. Cleaning of feature showed not much left beyond trench edge
0048		0047	Cut	Posthole	?Circular	Steep concave sides, sharp BOS to base	Concave			0.36	
0049			Layer	Surface	Light red	Clay	Friable	Chalk: common, small sub-angular		0.10	Upper section of some clay which had been heat-affected. Remnant of a floor surface? Truncated by pit 0031 and pit 0029
0050			Layer	Surface	Light yellow	Cclay	Friable	Chalk: occasional small sub-rounded		0.10	Probably the same as 0049 but not heat affected. Some remnant of a floor surface?

Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Fabric	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Form	Comments	Context date
0002	GROG	9	61	Jar 4/5		AD1 to early 2nd C (possibly c AD69)
	RX	1	4	Jar 4/5		
	BSW	2	6	Body		
	GX	2	6	Body		
	SASG	1	20	Bowl		
0003	BSW	1	27	Base		Roman
0007	GX	1	37	Base		Roman
0013	BSW	2	81	Body		Mid to later 1st C
	GROG	6	85	Body		
0011	SASG	1	2	Body		Mid to later 1st C
	BSW	1	2	Body	Close to grogged ware	
	GROG	1	3	Body		
0016	BUF	3	48	Body		Mid 1st to 2nd C
	STOR	2	88	Body	Grogged	
	BSW	8	49	Body		
	GMG	2	8	Body		
	RX	1	2	Body		
	GX	2	6	Jar		
0018	?BUF	1	2	Body	Possible import?	Mid to later 1st C
	BSW	1	18	Body		
	GROG	1	7	Body		
0028	GMG	1	15	Body		Mid to late 1st/?early 2nd C
	GX	2	40	Body		
	RX	2	16	Body		
	BUF	1	2	Body		
	BSW	1	1	Beaker 3		
	BSW	1	16	Jar 2	Going G 17 style	
	BSW	6	34	Body	Barbotine dots	
0036	GROG	2	8	Base		Mid to later 1st C

Context No	Fabric	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Form	Comments	Context date
	STOR	2	114	Body	BSW and grogged fabrics	
	GX	1	23	Base		
0042	BSW	1	3	Body		Roman
	GMG	1	14	Base		
	GX	2	59	Base		
0044	BSW	4	36	Body		Mid to later 1st C
	BSW	1	3	Jar 4/5		
	?BSW	1	11	Body	Like GMG	
	GROG	1	16	Jar 4/5		
	GROG/BSW	2	21	Base		

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