

**Archaeological monitoring and recording at  
Melford Valley Tandoori, Hall Street,  
Long Melford, Suffolk  
August 2015**



**report prepared by  
Pip Parmenter and Ben Holloway**

**on behalf of  
Mr R Malique and London Maintenance Company**

Planning ref: B/14/00654/FUL  
CAT project ref.: 15/071  
NGR: TL 862 454 (centre)  
Suffolk HER code: LMD243  
Suffolk EVT code: ESF23198



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**CAT Report 862**  
September 2015

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried during the excavation of foundations for an extension to the rear of Melford Valley Tandoori Restaurant, Hall Street, Long Melford. The monitoring identified three large Roman pits (F1, F2 and F3) containing in total 1kg of Roman pottery. One of the pits (F2) also contained a fragment of quernstone. Also identified was a modern brick-built soakaway (F4) and a large, modern rubbish pit (F5).

## 2 Introduction (Figs 1 - 5)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of the Melford Valley Tandoori Restaurant, Hall Street, Long Melford, which was carried out on 10th and 11th August 2015. The work was commissioned by Mr R Malique in advance of the construction of a single-storey extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the planning authority (Babergh District Council B/14/00654) was advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jude Plouviez (SCCAS 2014), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief, and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2015).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record:

The proposed development site is situated within a known Roman settlement (LMD172), close to specific areas of features to the south (LMD137) and north (LMD215). There are also records of pits to the west (LMD024) and an inhumation to the east (LMD025). Most of the sites in the vicinity of the proposed development include 3rd-century or later inhumation burials as well as evidence of domestic settlement. There was also medieval roadside development in this area, though this site is away from the road frontage.

## 4 Results

Monitoring and recording at the site was carried out during the excavation of foundation beams in advance of the construction of a kitchen extension to the rear of the existing building. The foundations measured 600mm wide and were excavated to a depth of between 1.6m and 1.7m. Three layers were identified; a modern hardstanding of made ground, 700mm thick (L1) which sealed a horizon of post-Roman topsoil, 500mm thick (L2). The topsoil sealed natural geological deposit (L3).

Five archaeological features were observed during the monitoring work; three Roman pits, a post-medieval/modern soakaway and a modern pit. Roman pits F1 and F3 were fully excavated, while F2 continued beyond the foundation level. The smallest of the three Roman pits was 2m in diameter and 900mm deep. Pits F1 and F2 contained 1st/2nd century pottery, amongst other general domestic refuse including CBM, oyster shell, animal bone and glass. Pit F2 also contained a fragment of quernstone. Pit F3 contained oyster shell but no datable finds (its fill was similar to the fills of F1 and F2).

More recent features comprised a post-medieval/modern brick soakaway (F4) and a large midden pit (F5). The brickwork associated with the soakaway was indicative of 18th/19th-century construction, though appears to have been capped with 20th-century bricks. The large midden pit contained material thought to date to the 19th/20th century.

## 5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

### *Introduction*

Finds, mostly of consisting pottery, but with single pieces of Roman tile, animal bone and glass, were recovered from three pits - features F1, F2 & F5. A large piece from an imported lava quernstone was also recovered from F2. The finds from F1 & F2 are of Roman date. A small piece of post-medieval/modern window glass associated with F2 is clearly intrusive to the feature. The finds from F5 are all of modern (19th-20th century) date.

### *Roman*

#### Introduction

In total 50 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 1074g was recovered from pits F1 & F2. Similar quantities of pottery were recovered from both features. F1 produced 25 sherds weighing 413g, and F2 produced 25 sherds weighing 661g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished). Vessel forms were recorded using Cam (Colchester) form type numbers (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). The equivalent numbered forms for the Suffolk type series (unpublished) are provided together with the Cam form number in Appendix 1. The pottery fabric and quantities are listed in Table 1 and all of the pottery is listed by context in Appendix 1.

Fabric code	Fabric description	No	Wt/g	EVE
AA	Amphorae	1	105	
BB2	Black burnished-ware (category 2)	1	6	
BSW	Black surface wares	3	25	0.05
BUF	Buff (oxidised) wares	2	50	
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)	16	252	0.39
GMG	Grey micaceous wares	15	187	0.23
GRF	Fine grey wares	1	6	
RCW	Romanising coarsewares	1	18	
RX	Red coarse oxidised wares	2	15	
STOR	Storage jar fabrics (heavily tempered)	8	410	0.06
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1074</i>	<i>0.73</i>

Table 1 Roman pottery fabrics and quantity

#### Discussion

The pottery consists almost entirely of coarsewares with one sherd from a decorated, fine greyware beaker (GRF). There is one import, a body sherd from an amphora (AA). The fabrics are dominated by micaceous wares (GMB & GMG). These are common among assemblages in East Anglia and most notably associated with the Wattisfield industry kilns located in the Waveney Valley, but most are probably more likely to be of relatively local production here.

The types of vessels identifiable from sherds are mainly jars or deep bowls (including coarsely-tempered storage jars) with one amphora, a fine greyware beaker, a flat-rimmed bowl, large flagon and an amphora. The types of fabrics and the date of the pottery from both features (F1 & F2) are similar. While the complete dominance of coarsewares makes close dating difficult for many of the undiagnostic sherds, almost all the more closely dated pottery is of early Roman (mid 1st/early 2nd century) date. None of the fabrics suggest any late pre-Roman (Late Iron Age) pottery is present. The pottery includes sherds from a jar of form Cam 218 (F1) and a decorated cordon from a pot of similar type and/or date (F2). There is also a rim sherd from a flat-rimmed bowl of form Cam 243-244/246 (F2). Of interest is a sherd from a beaker in fine greyware (GRF) that is decorated with trailed rings/circles - commonly found as a decorative motif in combination with panels of applied dots (F2). This type of decorated beaker possibly appears in the late Neronian period and may be current into the early 2nd century but is typical of the Flavian period (c AD 69-96). The amphora sherd (F1) can be identified as almost certainly from a Dressel 20 amphora. While the brown-buff coloured fabric is relatively fine in relation to that found on many of these vessels, it is sandy and laminating and the curvature (measured against a complete example) appears consistent with the upper or lower part of the body of these large pots. Dressel 20 is a common amphora type imported from Spain and typically contained olive oil. They are broadly current from the mid 1st-early 3rd century.

Only one sherd (F2) dating to after c AD 120 was identified. This is a body sherd from a dish or bowl that is burnished on both surfaces and appears typical of Black Burnished-ware (BB2) products associated with the Colchester pottery industry. While probably not earlier than c AD 125 it is not closely dated within a possible dating span of c AD 125-350/75, although by the early third century the market strength of the Colchester industry appears to have faded (Going 1987, 113) suggesting that the sherd may be less likely to date to after than 2nd century than earlier.

#### Quernstone

A large section of the upper stone of a Roman imported lava quern (weight 2500 g) was recovered from F2. About one third of the quern circumference survives. There is a raised collar (approximately 40 mm broad) around the top edge and the face of the edge of the stone (65 mm deep) retains traces of close-set, vertical tooling. The centre of the upper surface is dished; the underside (grinding surface) is also dished and (although flaking) appears relatively smooth compared to the upper surface. This suggests the upper surface was originally pecked or tool-dressed. The thickness of the stone (measured 110 mm back from the edge) is approximately 20 mm-25 mm. The curvature of the edge indicates the complete stone was originally about 400 mm in diameter. Lava quernstones, most if not all originating in the Mayen area of the Eifel Hills in the Rhineland, were imported from the early Roman period, and this trade appears to have been at its height during the 1st-2nd century (Buckley & Major in *CAR* 2, 75-76).

#### Other finds

A piece from the end of a Roman *imbrex* roof tile was recovered from F1 and a piece of animal bone was recovered from F2. A small piece of post-medieval/modern window glass among the finds from F2 is clearly intrusive.

#### *Modern*

Thirteen sherds (1079g) of pottery closely datable to the 19th-20 century were recovered from F5. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk post-Roman pottery fabric series. Fabrics and quantities are listed in Table 2. All the pottery recovered during these investigations is listed and described in Appendix 1.

Fabric code	Fabric description	No	Wt/g
ESW	English stonewares (general)	3	703
REFW	Refined white earthenwares (general)	5	126
TPE	Transfer printed earthenwares (general)	5	250
	<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1079</i>

Table 2 Modern pottery fabrics and quantity

*Discussion*

While many of the finds from pits F1 & F2 are not closely datable within the Roman period the more closely of the pottery sherds suggest an early Roman or early/mid Roman date for these two features. The absence of any pottery of Late Iron Age type might indicate that both date to after the mid 1st century, although only pit F2 contained pottery closely dated to the late 1st century (Flavian period) together with a sherd that is probably not earlier than Hadrianic-Antonine in date. This later dated sherd indicates the feature was open in the early/mid 2nd century, although the other pottery from the same context suggests it is unlikely to date significantly later than this.

The finds from pit F5 are all of modern (19th/20th century) date and of limited archaeological significance.

**6 Discussion**

The three large Roman pits (the smallest 2m wide and 0.9m deep) are very similar to those excavated by CAT a short distance to the south-east at Chapel House (CAT Report 766, and forthcoming). It is likely that they were originally the result of quarrying for sand/gravel for use in local construction projects. The finds (coarseware pottery, CBM, and the large fragment of quernstone) may be interpreted as domestic debris dumped in pits which had originally been dug as quarry-pits. The presence of the quarry pits indicates that Roman-period settlement was adjacent to this site, rather than on it. This is supported by the absence of structural elements such as walls, or post-holes

In addition to the Roman pits, more recent activity comprising a post-medieval/modern pit and a modern soakaway was identified during the investigation.

**7 Acknowledgements**

CAT thanks Mr R Malique for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed and carried out by B Holloway. Site plans and sections prepared by H Brooks. The project was monitored for SCCAS by Jude Plouviez and Faye Minter.

## 8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Buckley, D & Major, H	1983	'Quernstones', p73-6 in <i>Roman small finds in Colchester 1971-9</i> , by Nina Crummy, Colchester Archaeological Report 2
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for intensive monitoring and recording at Melford Valley Tandoori, High Street, Long Melford, Suffolk</i>
CAT Report 766	2014	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation: land rear of Chapel House, Chapel Green, Little St Mary's, Long Melford, Suffolk. March 2014</i> . Report prepared by Ben Holloway with contributions by Stephen Benfield and Adam Wightman
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government.
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14. Ed. D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
Going, C	1987	<i>The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA Research Report 62
Hawkes, C and Hull, R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, First report on the first excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, number 14
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL 20
SCCAS	2014	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation. Melford Valley Tandoori, Hall St, Long Melford, Suffolk.</i>

## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Late Iron Age	<i>circa</i> 100 BC to AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from <i>c</i> AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to <i>c</i> AD1800
Roman	period from AD 43 to <i>circa</i> 410/430
residual	something out of its original context, e.g. a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 10 Contents of archive

### Finds

One Museum box containing all finds

### Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 862)

SCCAS Evaluation Brief

CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, trench record, Finds record)

Site digital photographic log

Sundry papers

Risk assessment

## 11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under EVT ESF23198.

## 12 Finds by context

Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
F001	1	pot	STOR	2	85		heavily tempered sherds from storage jars	Rom	M1-2C
F001	1	pot	RX	2	15		from same vessel (SV)	Rom	M1-2/3C(?)
F001	1	pot	AA	1	105		Amphora sherd, fine, sandy fabric, almost certainly Dressel 20	Rom	M1-2/E3C
F001	1	pot	BUF	1	28		thick buff sherd with cream surface	Rom	M1-2C
F001	1	pot	GMG	4	26		body sherds in moderately micaceous greyware	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	8		jar/ beaker with angular body carination	Rom	M-L1/E2C
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	18	7	jar/ deep bowl rim	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMG	1	20		greyware body sherd, very micaceous	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMB	5	49		misc body sherds	Rom	Rom
F001	1	pot	GMB	2	11		cordoned shoulder sherds from a jar (Cam 218; Suffolk Form 5.1)	Rom	M1-E2C
F001	1	pot	GMB	3	39	34	rim pieces from 3 pots, jars/ deep bowls	Rom	Rom (M1-2C?)
F001	1	pot	BSW	2	9		one sherd with water scale on interior	Rom	Rom
F001	1	CBM	R MS	1	224		end piece from a	Rom	Rom



Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
							Roman <i>imbrex</i> tile in an orange-red medium sand fabric		
F002	2	pot	STOR	6	325	6	storage jar rim sherd, base sherd and body sherds, (rim Cam 273; Suffolk Form 4.2)	Rom	M/L1-E2/2C
F002	2	pot	BSW	1	16	5	flat-rimmed bowl, groove at girth, (Cam 243-244/246; Suffolk Form 5.13)	Rom	M/L1-E2C
F002	2	pot	BUF	1	22		top of a broad three ribbed handle from a large flagon	Rom	M1-2C
F002	2	pot	BB2	1	6		dish/ bowl sherd, burnished both sides, fabric is probably Colchester (Col Fabric GB)	Rom	E/M2-3C
F002	2	pot	GMG	5	82		base & body sherds	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMG	1	6		shoulder cordon sherd decorated with burnished lattice	Rom	M1-E2C
F002	2	pot	GMG	2	27	16	rims from two jars	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMB	5	135		body sherds, from jars/ deep bowls	Rom	Rom
F002	2	pot	GMB	1	18	5	jar rim	Rom	Rom (M1-2C)
F002	2	pot	RCW	1	18		black surface abraded, some dark grog	Rom	M-L1C
F002	2	pot	GRF	1	6		beaker body sherd decorated with slip trail rings/ circles (part of two visible) in similar pale-grey colour as pot body, fine micaceous fabric	Rom	late Neronian/ Flavian
F002	2	Animal bone		1	15		small section of flat large mammal bone, probably cattle, cut marks at one end	presumed Roman	
F002	2	glass		1	1		small piece of thin window glass with traces of edge fixing, surface flaking, presumed intrusive to context	p-med	17/18-19C
F002	4	quern		1	2500		approximately 30% of the upper stone of an imported lava quernstone	Rom	Rom
F005	3	pot	ESW	2	427		complete ink bottle (grey), top of a bottle (brown)	modern	19-20C
F005	3	pot	ESW	1	276		rim from a stoneware bowl, probably a Nottingham product	modern	19-20C

Ctxt	Find no	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form/ description	Period	Spot date
							(not retained)		
F005	3	pot	TPW	5	126		misc sherds	modern	19-20C
F005	3	pot	REFW	5	250		Staffordshire-type factory wares (not retained)	modern	19-20C

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Mr R Malique  
Faye Minter - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Suffolk Historic Environment Record, Suffolk County Council



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Checked by: *Howard Brooks*  
Date: 16/09/2015  
revision 1: 98/10/2015

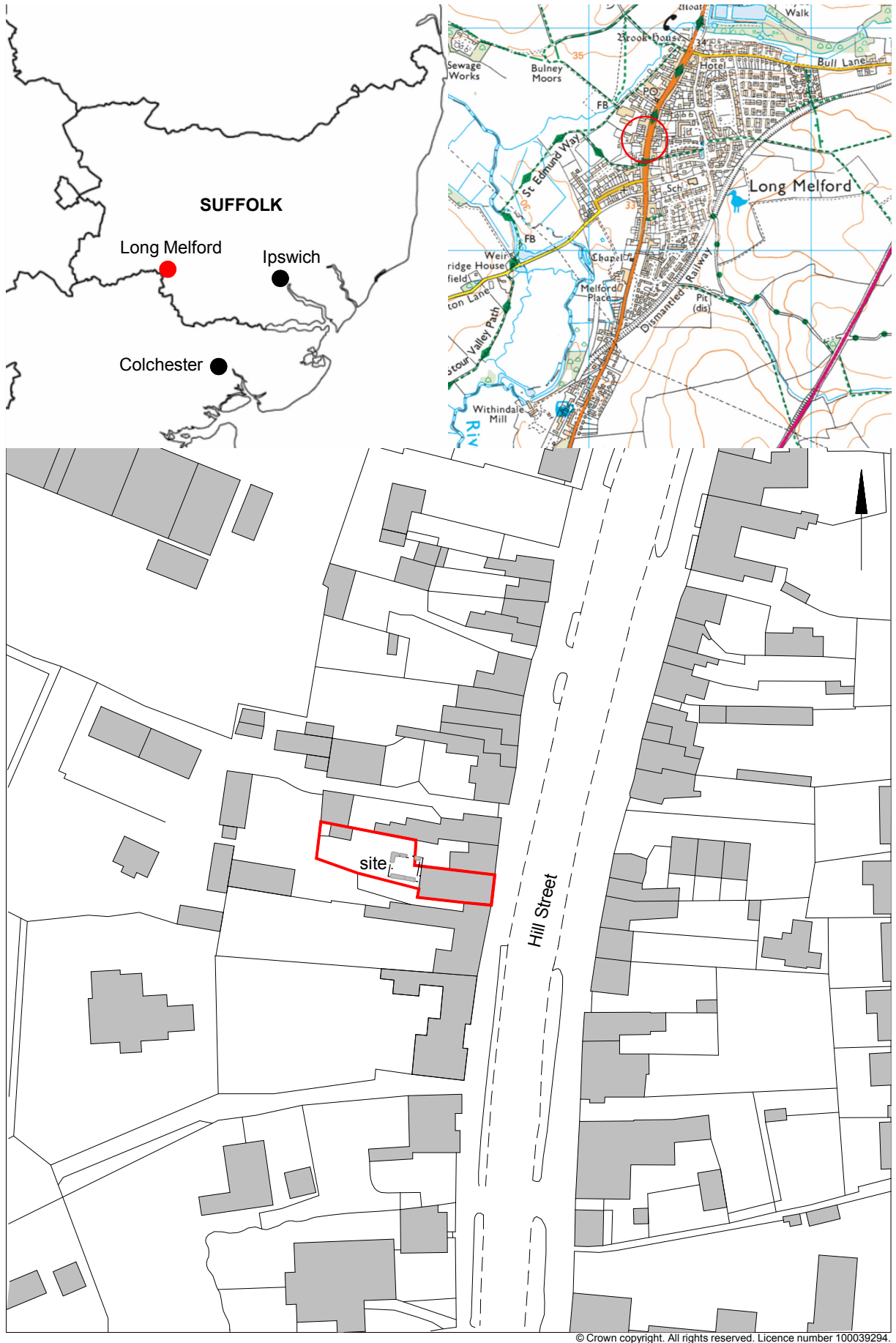


Fig 1 Site location.

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Fig 2 new rear extension, showing position of archaeological features

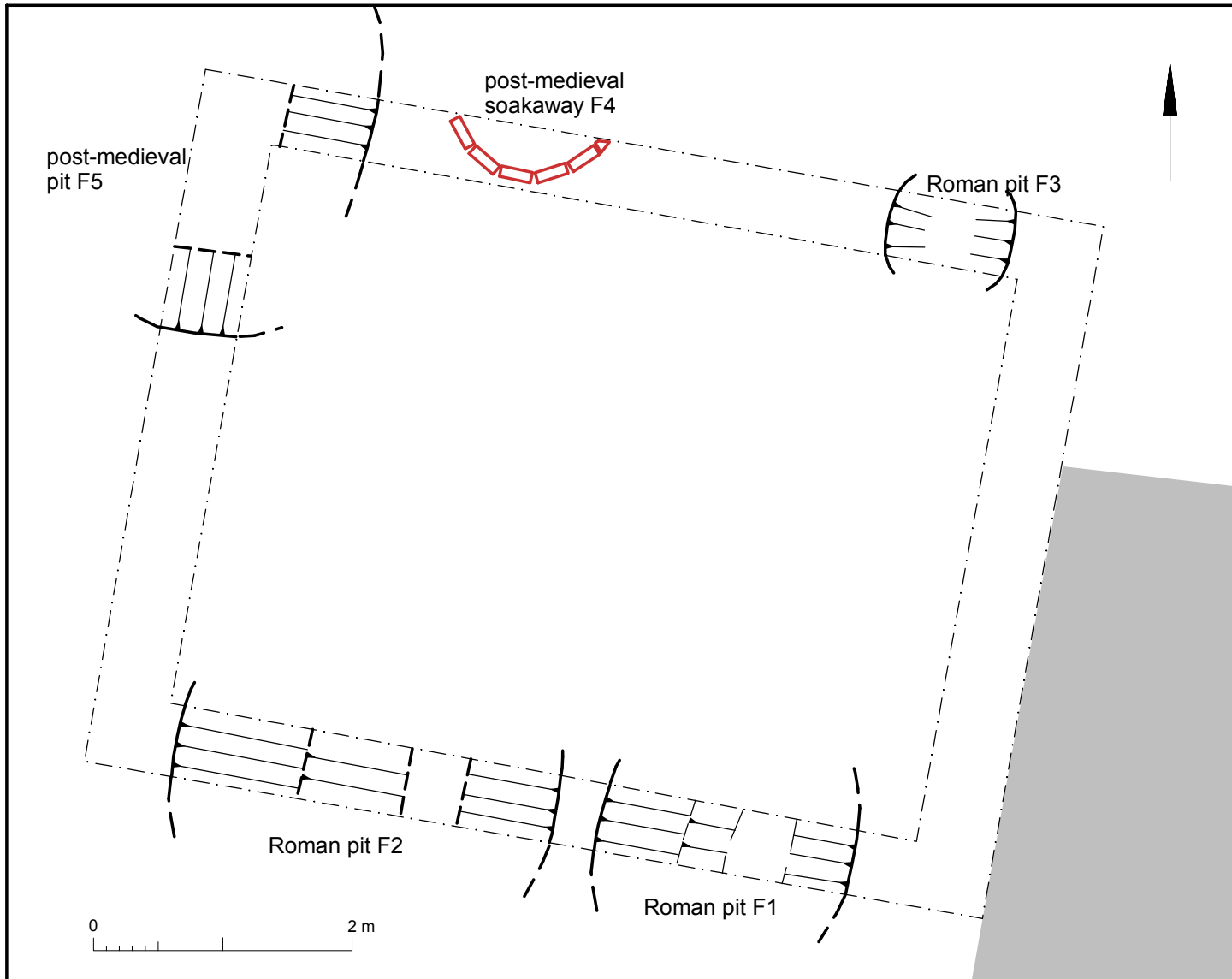


Fig 2a Plan of foundation trenches with archaeological features F1-F5

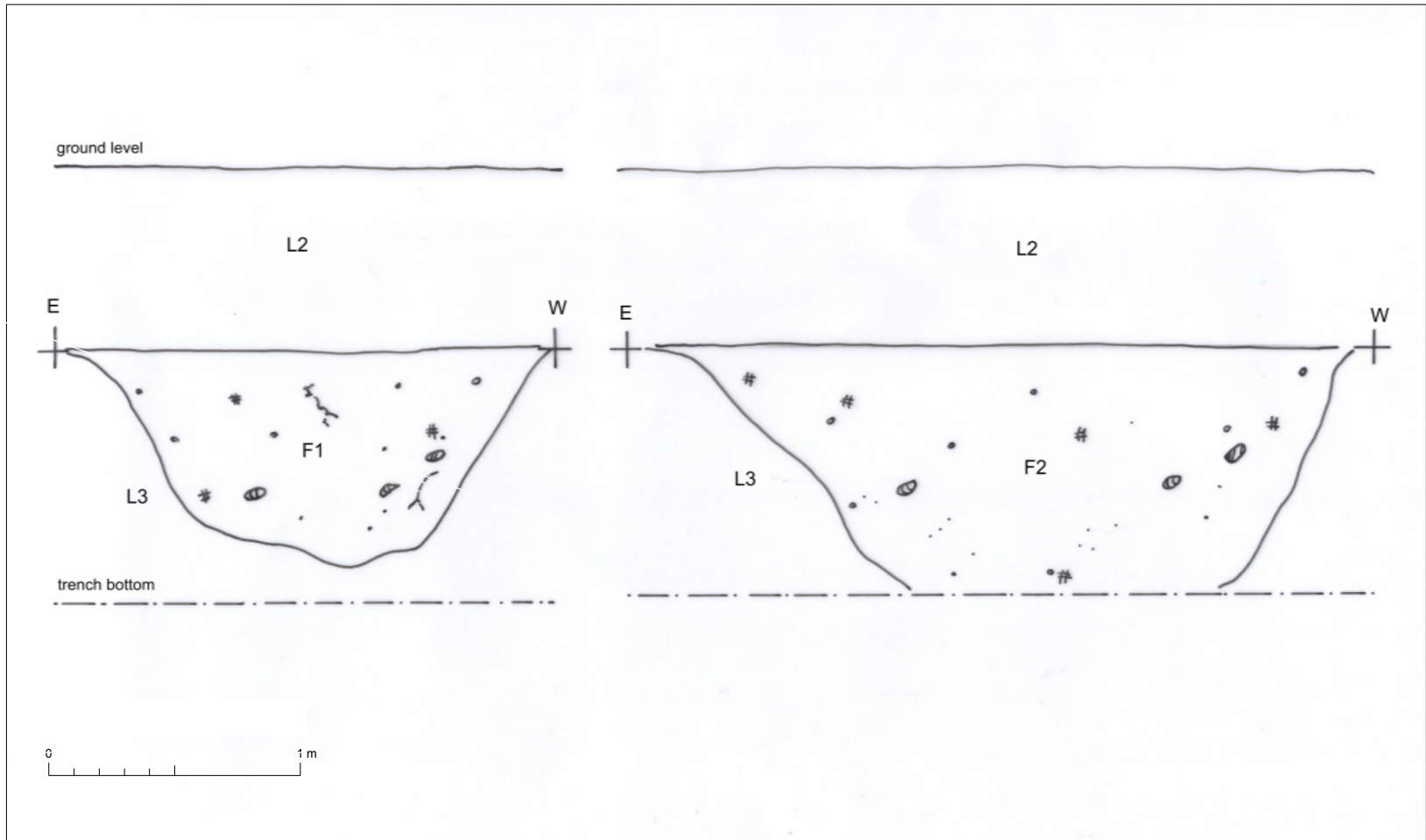


Fig 3 F1, F2 sections

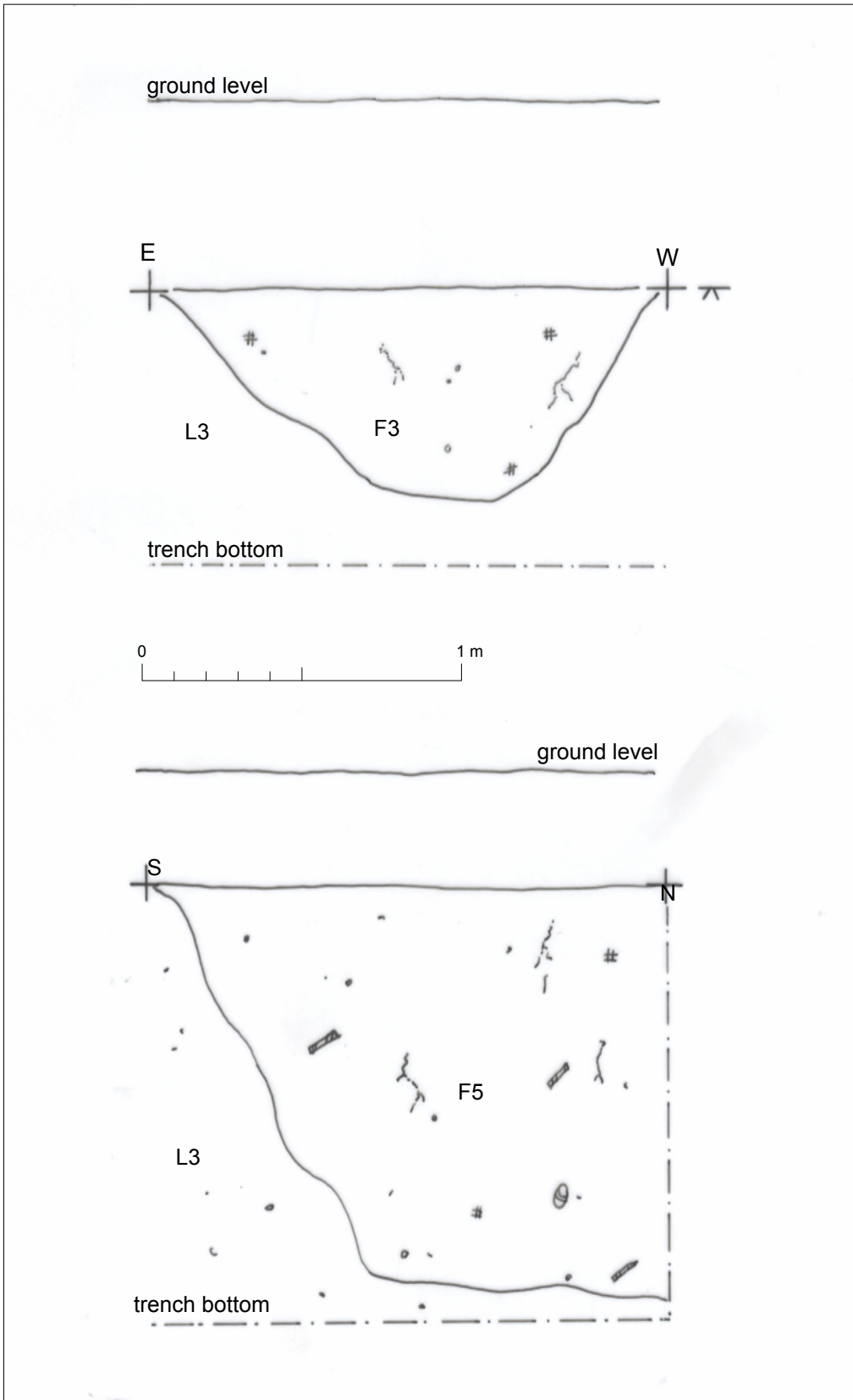


Fig 4 F3, F5 sections

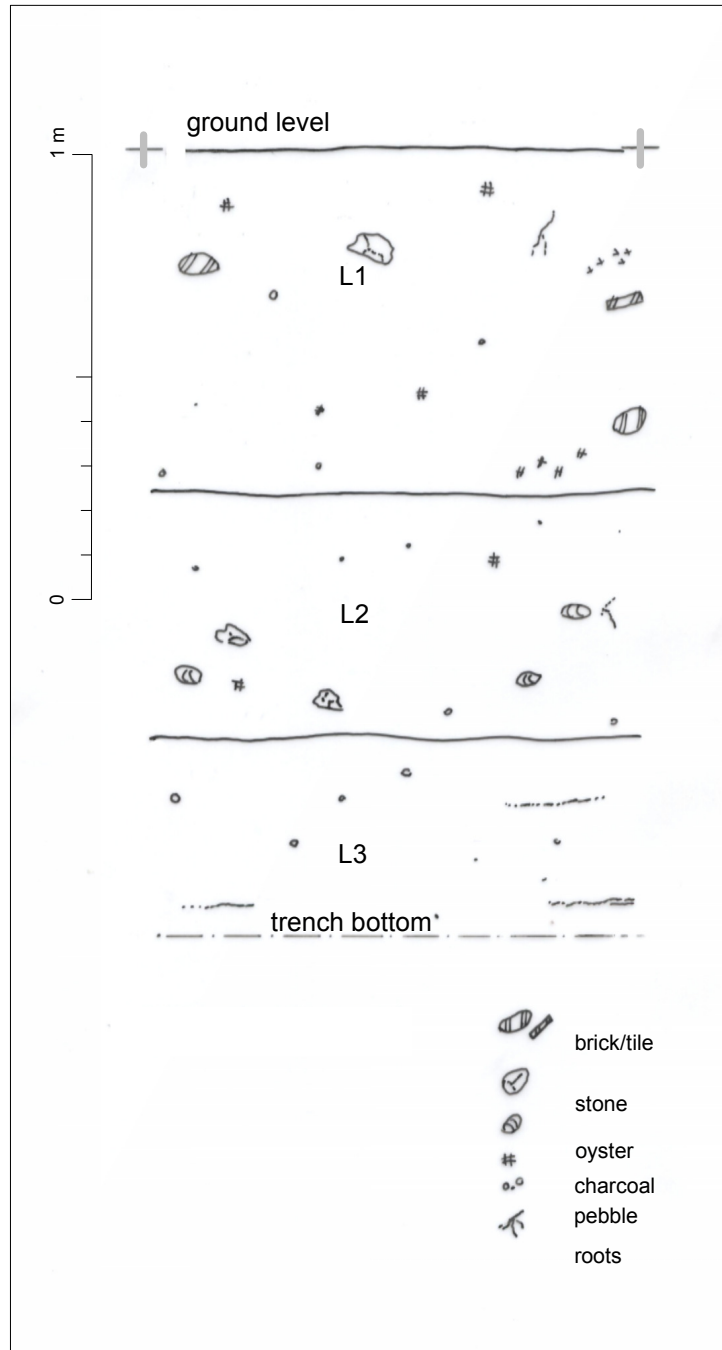


Fig 5 Representative trench section, with key



# Appendix 1

(following pages)

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for intensive monitoring and recording at Melford Valley Tandoori, Hill Street, Long Melford, Suffolk

**NGR:** TL 862 454 (centre)

**Planning references:** B/14/00654/FUL

**Client:** Melford Valley Tandoori

**Agent:** London Maintenance Company Ltd

**Curating Museum:** SCCAS

**Suffolk HER code:** LMD 243

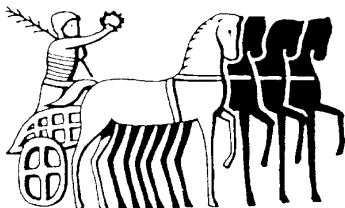
**CAT Project code:** 15/071

**Site Manager:** Ben Holloway

**SCCAS/CT Monitor:** Faye Minter

**This WSI written:** 31.07.2015

Revised 31.07.2015



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## Site Location and Description

The site is located to the rear of Melford Valley Tandoori Indian Restaurant, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9JT (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 862 454 (c). The site is currently car parking for the restaurant staff.

## Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the monitoring of the excavation of strip footings for the 7.5m x 5.5m extension and any other groundworks associated with the development.

## Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([heritage.suffolk.gov.uk](http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk)):

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest. It is situated within a known Roman settlement (LMD 172), close to specific areas of features to the south (LMD 137) and north (LMD 215) and earlier records of pits to the west. (LMD 024) and an inhumation (LMD 025) to the east; most of the sites in the vicinity include occasional 3rd century or later inhumation burials as well as domestic evidence. The area is also within the potential medieval settlement area, although off the road frontage (LMD 183)

## Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to Babergh District Council in May 2014 for the proposed work (above: *B/14/00654/FUL*). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Suffolk Historic Environment Officer (SCCAS/CT). The recommended archaeological condition is based on paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework

## Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work is for intensive archaeological monitoring and recording (originally the requirement was for evaluation by trial trench but this was revised after discussion between the applicant and the SCCAS officer Jude Plouviez). Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Melford Valley Tandoori, Hall Street, Long Melford, Suffolk - SCC December 2014).

Specifically, the revised work will include monitoring and recording of all groundworks for archaeological remains. If any unexpected remains are encountered the SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately.

## General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Officer (SCC 2014)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS/CT one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

### **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one archaeologist.  
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

### **Watching Brief methodology**

There will be continuous on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground reduction, footings work, service trench digging, landscaping and all related works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction, which will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used by the attending archaeologist to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

### **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality

- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

Policy depends on the age of the burial. If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS/CT will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Allowance will be made in the budget and timetable to allow a human bone specialist to visit site to advise on recording and lifting human remains, and for an experienced conservator to visit site and advise on recording and lifting of fragile grave goods.

### **Photographic record**

A 16.1 megapixel digital camera will be employed to capture both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. All groundworks will be recorded as a matter of policy. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in the site archive.

### **Post-excavation assessment**

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS/CT, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS/CT.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASiS website.

### **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the SCCAS Portable Antiquity Scheme informed. The SCCAS PAS will inform the coroner in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to SCCAS/CT.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Officer as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

A HER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to SCCAS/CT as an appendix to the CAT site report.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

## **Archive Deposition**

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS/CT.

## **Monitoring**

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## References

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA8)
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
SCC	2014	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Melford Valley Tandoori, Hall St, Long Melford, Suffolk</i> . Jude Plouviez December 2014

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# Appendix 2

(following pages)



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-223531**

### Project details

Project name	Valley Tandoori, Hall Road, Long Melford
Short description of the project	Continuous watching brief on groundworks
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2015 End: 11-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	15/071 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LMD243 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	- None
Significant Finds	- None
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD Melford Valley Tandoori
Site coordinates	TL 862 454 52.075123967011 0.717352601623 52 04 30 N 000 43 02 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project design originator	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project director/manager	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr R Malique

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Pip Parmenter (pcrparmenter@gmail.com)
Entered on	15 September 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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