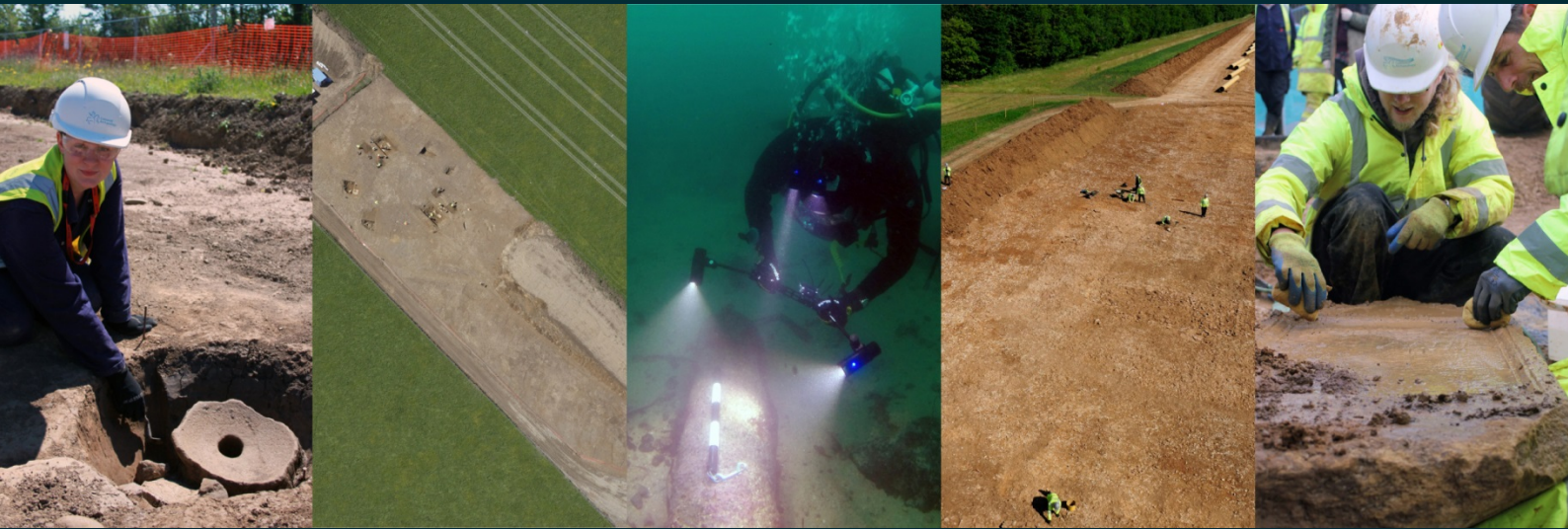


Manor House, Market Hill, Orford Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Mr & Mrs R Pritchett

CA Project: ORFMAN001
CA Report: ORFMAN001_1
Site Code: ORF 205

June 2020



Manor House,
Market Hill, Orford
Suffolk

Archaeological Watching Brief

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Manor House, Market Hill
Location:	Orford, Suffolk
NGR:	642119 249937
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	20th – 30th January 2020
Planning Reference:	DC/18/4352
Oasis Number:	341613
Location of Archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Site Code:	ORF 205

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition of an existing 20th century extension and the construction of a new larger two storey extension at Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk.

Three walls of flint and crag construction, possibly associated with an earlier building fronting Pump Street, also identified by a previous geotechnical survey, were recorded during the groundworks. While there was no direct dating for these walls, they may well relate to medieval or early post-medieval structures.

Although no other archaeological deposits were identified, a small assemblage of unstratified medieval pottery and post-medieval clay pipe was recovered.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Mr and Mrs R Pritchett at Manor House, Market Hill, Orford (centred on NGR: 642119 249937; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the demolition of an existing single storey extension and the construction of a larger two storey extension (Planning ref: DC/18/4352).

1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with paragraph 144 of the National Planning Policy Framework and was subject to a brief prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Antrobus 2019), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (Craven 2019) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Abby Antrobus. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014) and the *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.3 Orford sits on the northern bank of a meander in the River Alde/ Ore as it runs southwards towards the sea. The Manor House, which is Grade II listed, dates to the 18th/19th century and has been described in a Heritage Impact Assessment (Kindred 2018). It faces south-south-east onto Market Hill and its curtilage is bounded to the east by Pump Street with the demolished extension forming the street frontage where these streets meet. The development area measures 100m² and lies at approximately 13m AOD. Market Hill is on the southern edge of the higher ground in Orford before ground levels drop away towards the south.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Chillesford Church Sand Member-Sand. These sedimentary deposits were formed approximately two million years ago in the Quaternary Period, they are shallow marine in origin and are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences (BGS 2020). On site, the natural strata presented as pale to mid yellow and pale to mid orange sand.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site consists of the Manor House, which is Grade II listed, dates to the 18th/19th century and has been described in a Heritage Impact Assessment, and a later 20th century extension (Kindred 2018). The property is located fronting onto the Market square and lies within the medieval historic core of Orford town (ORF 121).
- 2.2 The site is located between the medieval Orford Castle (ORF 001) and St. Bartholomew's Church (ORF 003) which both probably date to the period 1165 - 1172.
- 2.3 Located within 200m to the north, west and south of the site are recorded finds of medieval date (ORF 011 and ORF 017) and medieval and Roman finds associated with construction near to the castle (ORF 013) which also found the possible eastern edge of the castle moat.
- 2.4 Further afield, surface and metal detected finds of medieval date have been found within and around the settlement of Orford. However, earlier finds of Saxon metalwork (ORF 036), Roman metalwork (ORF 036) and Prehistoric flint tools (ORF 016, ORF 022 and ORF 031) have been recorded from within the area, mostly located to the north of town.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive and a report setting out the results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.



4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (Suffolk Archaeology CIC 2019). Three visits were made to the site to monitor the groundworks, principally associated with the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* with sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at both 1:20 and 1:100.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the monitoring are currently held by CA at their offices in Needham Market. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with SCCAS along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-10)

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate (0020), consisting of pale yellow and orange fine sand, was revealed in most of the footing trenches at an average depth of 1m below present ground level. It was overlain by mixed demolition layers, made ground and other fill deposits (see below for descriptions). A series of walls were recorded within the eastern and western trenches; some were modern with frogged red bricks, but three were flint or coralline crag block constructions and could be medieval or post-medieval in date. Due to the limited extent of these walls visible within the footing trenches, dating and function was difficult to determine. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix A, below are descriptions of the main features revealed. No stratified dating evidence was recovered, but unstratified finds (0019) were collected and date to the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 5.2 Construction cut 0003 was seen within the eastern foundation trenches and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east (Fig. 3). It measured 1.8m in width and contained wall 0006, constructed on its western edge, and backfill deposit 0008. Possible demolition or levelling layers 0004, 0005, and 0007 were seen above wall 0006 within the construction cut.

- 5.3 North-west to south-east aligned wall 0006 (Fig. 4-6) was built on the south-west edge of construction cut 0003. It was 1m-1.2m in width, it was foundation trench and it stood to a maximum height of 1.1m. It was constructed from mid to dark orangey brown coralline crag blocks ranging in size from 0.15m x 0.1m to 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3m. The blocks were bonded with creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions. It is likely that this is a wall foundation, although this material was also historically used as part of above ground construction.
- 5.4 Backfill/ demolition/ levelling layer 0007 was seen to the west of wall 0006 and was present throughout most of the monitored area (Fig. 3). It was a mid-grey loose silty sand with mixed broken red brick and tile and small stones inclusions. Possible tip lines were seen as lenses of mid yellow and mid orange sand. No finds were recovered.
- 5.5 Modern wall 0010 (Fig. 7-10) was constructed of frogged red bricks and lay upon a concrete poured foundation and was aligned north-east to south-west. This wall was part of the demolished 20th century extension which was removed before site attendance. This wall was constructed on top of an earlier wall 0015 running on the same alignment.
- 5.6 Wall 0015 (Fig. 7-10) was seen below modern wall 0010 running on the same north-east to south-west alignment within the western footing trenches. It was 0.4m wide, 0.7m in high and was seen for 2m within the foundation trenches and was contained within possible construction cut 0014, built on its northern edge. It was similar to wall 0006, constructed from mid to dark orangey brown coralline crag blocks ranging in size from 0.15m x 0.1m to 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3m. The blocks were bonded with creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions. While substantially thinner than wall 0006, it is likely to have performed a similar function as a foundation/wall base. The wall was cut by wall foundation 0013.
- 5.7 Wall foundation 0013 was seen stratigraphically beneath modern wall 0010, while itself cutting wall 0015, with its north-west to south-east alignment at right angles to both (Fig. 7-9). It was 0.4m in width, 0.7m in height and ran for 2.4m within the westernmost of the north-west to south-east orientated footing runs. It differed in character to the other earlier walls on site, being constructed of flint cobbles c.0.1m in diameter, set in creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions. The top of the wall

foundation contained red brick and broken red brick measuring 25 x 10 x 5cm which were not frogged.

6. THE FINDS

Stephen Benfield

6.1 Introduction

Only a small number of finds were recovered during the archaeological monitoring. The quantities and types of bulk finds are listed in Table 1 below. In addition, there is one metal (iron) object. All of the finds were unstratified (U/S) and allocated context number (0019). Full finds lists can be found in Appendix B.

The pottery is of medieval date, typical of the period c. late 12th/13th-14th century and includes two glazed sherds (handle pieces) from jugs as well as a greyware handle sherd. The two glazed sherds are probably of Yorkshire and North Essex in origin. There are also a few pieces from clay tobacco pipes of which two pipe bowls can be dated to the mid-late 17th century and the late 17th century. A complete iron object, referred to here as a ring-spike and dated as post-medieval in date, was also recovered.

Find type	No.	Wt./g
Pottery	3	154
Clay tobacco pipe	4	48

Table 1 Bulk finds types and quantities

Pottery

6.2 Three sherds (154g) of medieval pottery were collected; all are pieces from handles. The sherds are listed and described in the pottery catalogue in Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery fabrics referenced refer to the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (unpublished).

Two of the handle sherds are from glazed jugs. Both have been listed as Unprovenanced glazed ware (UGW), but a source for both can be suggested. One is a rod handle in a sandy, buff coloured fabric with a thick green glaze and appears likely to come from Yorkshire, probably from the Scarborough potteries (Fabric SCAR). This pottery is known to have a wide distribution along the east coast

(Macarthy and Brooks 1988, 230) and some pottery sherds previously recovered from a site in Orford have also been suggested as coming from Yorkshire (Fawcett 2012). Scarbrough pottery in Suffolk can be dated to the period of the late 12th/13th-14th century. The other glazed handle sherd is in an orange sandy fabric containing some mica. The handle is of twisted rod form with remains of a clear or brown-coloured surface glaze. The fabric and the handle twist suggest this comes from the Hedingham kilns in North Essex where this type of handle was commonly used on stamped strip jugs (Cotter 2000, 81) which can be dated to the period c.13th-mid 14th century.

The remaining handle sherd is in an unsourced greyware fabric, containing common clear and translucent or milky quartz sand and is catalogued as Medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW). This is a simple strip handle with a central depression leaving a rib to each side. It is dated as belonging to the period c.late 12th-14th century.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.3 Four pieces (48g) of clay tobacco pipe were collected consisting of two bowls and two stem pieces. The bowls, which can be closely dated by their form, have been assigned dates with reference to the series of bowl types recorded at Colchester (Essex) and their associated date ranges (Crummy 1998, 47 - 62). Both bowls are typologically consistent with dates falling within the period of the mid-late 17th century. All of the pipe pieces are listed and described in Appendix B (Table 2); none have any marks, makers names or initials.

One of the bowls is of relatively early date. It has a small, swollen bowl with a rouletted lip band and a plain, broad bowl foot. This can be compared to Type 4 (*ibid.*) which is dated c.1640 - 1660 but possibly also Type 6 (*ibid.*), which is dated c.1660-1680. The other is a larger, more elongated bowl, again with a rouletted lip band and a plain, broad bowl foot. This can be closely compared with Type 7 (*ibid.*) which is dated c.1670 - 1700.

Metal finds

- 6.4 A single metal artefact (39g) was recovered. This is either made of iron or is predominantly iron, as it is strongly magnetic. It is described and discussed below and is listed and described in Appendix B (Table 3).

The object is a spike 120mm in length with a square shaft (5mm thick) tapering to a point. At the head end, the shaft evenly divides around a circular aperture

approximately 8mm in diameter forming a relatively neat circular ring or loop. There is a small projection, 4mm in length, continuing the line of the shaft above the loop, but which is slightly narrower than the main shaft. Overall, the object exhibits only localised corrosion of its surface.

The object may have been cast, due to the neatness of the circular aperture and also traces of what looks like the remains of a seam running around much of the edge that is perpendicular to the ring aperture. If so, this would indicate a post-medieval date of 18th century or later. Small marks on one side of the shaft, horizontal to the loop opening, may be poorly made or corroded symbol(s) letter(s) or number(s), but this is not clear. White, probably lime-based mortar covers the lower part of the shaft and partly fills the open ring.

The nature and precise purpose of the object is not known. However, the pointed end and integral ring at the other suggest it could be used, if driven into a vertical surface such as a wall or post, either as a support or to suspend. It can be noted that examples of lopped spikes of forged iron of between 160mm - 170mm in length with either circular, or more frequently rectangular openings are recorded from contexts in Norwich dating from the late medieval/early post-medieval period to the post-medieval period of the 18th century (Margeson 1993, 146 and fig 108 nos. 1071 and 1072). It is suggested there that these could have served a variety of purposes, including possibly holding door jambs or even supporting candlesticks.

7. DISCUSSION

Introduction

- 7.1 The structural evidence, although limited and difficult to interpret, shows that truncated remains of earlier buildings had survived within the development area. The finds recovered from site were all unstratified, but they do confirm that this area was subject to activity throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Structural evidence

- 7.2 Three walls of medieval or post-medieval date were revealed within the foundation trenches. Two, both constructed of crag blocks, are likely to be the earliest structural evidence on the site; one of these, 0015, was cut by the third wall, a composite flint and brick foundation.

The relationship between the cutting wall 0013 may suggest a medieval date for walls 0006 and 0015 due to construction techniques and materials used. The same crag block construction can be seen in the medieval castle and church walls within Orford. Wall foundation 0013 contained unfrogged red bricks and flint which is typical in Suffolk for post-medieval buildings of c.17-18th century date. As this cuts wall 0015 which differed in construction, it suggests at least an early post-medieval date for this wall. However, re-use of older materials in wall foundations is commonplace in the post-medieval and early modern periods and the absolute dating for the phases is problematic.

The variation in width of walls 0006 and 0015 that, due to the similarity in the materials used in their construction, are considered to represent elements of a contemporary structure, may reflect a slightly different function. Wall 0006 measured 1m wide and probably represents a main supporting external wall for a modest sized dwelling. However, the smaller width of wall 0015 and later foundations 0013 suggest that these marked the position of an internal partition within the larger building, or possibly the external walls of a smaller less robust structure such as a lean-to, extension or garden structure/feature.

Historic evidence

- 7.3 The Historic Impact Assessment (HIA) shows a series of map regressions and photos (Kindred 2018, Figs. 4 - 13) which identifies buildings fronting Pump Lane including on the 1902 ordnance survey map. These structures extended to the west into the development area with small outbuildings. It is very likely that these buildings or earlier versions of them depicted on the 1600 map (Fig. 11) are associated with the structural evidence revealed on the site. From the HIA photographs, it appears that these buildings were post-medieval in date and they were demolished between 1909 and 1937. The walls found within the works on site may, however, be related to the earlier buildings on the 1600 map. These walls or foundations may have been re-used or altered to construct the post-medieval building seen within the photographs. The demolishing of these post-medieval buildings between 1909 and 1937 probably generated the rubble/debris layers recorded during the monitoring.

It is likely that wall 0006 is the front exterior wall or foundations for the property on the corner of Pump Street and Market Hill. This wall or foundation may be part of the earlier structure which stood in this location. However, the parallel back wall to this structure was not identified. This may have been completely removed during the

demolition of the structure and subsequent levelling and introduction of rubble/debris would have removed or, at the very least, obscured its construction cut. The smaller wall 0015 is of similar construction to wall 0006 and may relate to the buildings depicted on the 1600 map. Wall 0013 may be related to the post-medieval lean-to seen to the rear of the property or external outbuildings seen on the historic mapping and photographs.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Picard. The report was written by Michael Green and Simon Picard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Stephen Benfield. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Michael Green, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by John Craven and Stuart Boulter (post-excavation/report editing).

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Group Number	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001					Deposit	Very dark brownish grey friable silty sand topsoil, generally around 0.3m thick				0.3	0002			
0002					Deposit	Pale to mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, varies in thickness from 0.2m to 0.4m across the site.				0.4		0001		
0003	0003	Wall			Cut	Linear, aligned north south and crossing the eastern end of the central of three east west aligned foundation trenches.	Foundation cut							
0004	0003	Wall			Fill	Mid to dark mixed orange sand and mid grey silty sand.	Backfill against the cut outside of wall 0006							
0005	0003	Wall			Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional creamy coloured mortar flecks.	Backfill against the wall outside							
0006	0003	Wall			Other	Cellar wall aligned north south and approximately 1m thick and up to 1.1m high. Constructed of mid to dark orangey brown coralline crag blocks ranging in size from 0.15m x 0.1m to 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3m. The blocks are bonded with creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions.			1	1.1				
0007	0003	Wall			Fill	Mid grey loose silty sand with mixed broken red brick and tile and small stones and with tip lines showing as lenses of mid yellow and mid orange sand.	Main backfill, against and collapsed over the wall. Likely levelling layer							
0008	0003	Wall			Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional oyster shell fragments and lenses of yellow sand.	Lower backfill against the wall and over natural							
0009	0009	Wall			Cut	Linear and aligned east west with straight vertical sides and a flat base, approximately 0.7m wide and 1m deep.	Foundation wall of the modern building demolished to make way for the new development		0.7	1				
0010	0009	Wall			Other	Red brick wall foundation aligned east west, 0.8m high and approximately 0.3m wide with pale grey mortar. The bricks are frogged and approximately 21.5cm x 10cm x 6.5cm and			0.3	0.8				

						they stand on a concrete base approximately 0.2m thick and which fills the base of the construction cut.											
0011	0009	Wall			Fill	Loose mid to dark greyish brown silty sand.	Backfill against modern wall within construction cut.										
0012	0012	Wall			Cut	Linear and north south aligned. Appears to cut coralline crag wall and provide the western cellar wall. Possibly a repair/replacement of the original wall.	Cut for wall foundation										
0013	0012	Wall			Fill	Wall foundation, north south aligned, constructed of flint cobbles approximately 0.1m in diameter, set in creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions lower down with red brick and broken red brick higher up, bricks measured 25 x 10 x 5cm and were not frogged. Wall was approximately 0.4m wide, 0.7m tall and survived for approximately 2.4m.	Wall		0.4	0.7							0015
0014	0014	Wall			Cut	Linear, east west aligned. Cut for southern small wall which is constructed against the cut.	Foundation cut for wall 0015										
0015	0014	Wall			Fill	Wall aligned east west and approximately 0.4m thick and up to 0.7m high. Constructed of mid to dark orangey brown coralline crag blocks ranging in size from 0.15m x 0.1m to 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.3m. The blocks are bonded with creamy white mortar with chalky inclusions.	Wall		0.4	0.7							0013
0016	0014	Wall			Fill	Mid grey loose silty sand with mixed broken red brick and tile and small stones and with tip lines showing as lenses of mid yellow and mid orange sand.	Backfill against wall 0015, probably the same deposit as 0007										
0017	0014	Wall			Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional oyster shell fragments and lenses of yellow sand.	Backfill against wall, probably the same deposit as 0008										
0018	0014	Wall			Fill	Pale to mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate chalky mortar flecks	Fill with foundation cut foe 0015										
0019		Finds			Other	Unstratified finds											
0020					Deposit	Pale yellow sand natural											

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	EVE	Wt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0019	UPG	Jug (handle)	Green glaze	1		99		Lower part of rod (round-section) jug handle, buff, sandy fabric, thick green glaze, pre-firing dents/marks on handle, double thumb press applied to handle base on fixing; pot wheel thrown (turning marks inside). Probably likely a Yorkshire (Scarborough-type?) product (Suffolk Fabric SCAR) (for fabric description see Macarthy and Brooks 1988, 230) and similar described sherds speculated as having a likely Yorkshire origin have been found previously at Orford (Fawcett 2012) and this pottery was exported widely down the British eastern coast (Macarthy and Brooks 1988, 230).	c. L12-14C	U/S
	UPG	Jug (handle)	twisted	1		27		Sandy orange fabric, some mica, probably likely a Hedingham potteries (North Essex) product; possibly from a stamped strip jug as the twisted rod handle was usual on these pots there (Cotter 2000, 81).	c. 13-M14C	
	MCW	Jug? (handle)		1		28		Section from simple grey fabric handle with central depression leaving rib on each side; grey coloured fabric with common clear and translucent/milky quartz sand.	c. L12-14C	

Table 2 Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt/g	Description/ Comments	Date range	Context date
0019	Pipe bowl	1	13	Small, elongated bowl (with part of stem), rouletted lip, plain broad bowl foot, Type 4 (c. 1640-1660) or possibly Type 6 (c. 1660-1680) (Crummy 1998) – overall dated c. 1640-1660/1680.	M-L 17C (c. 1640-1660/1680)	None (U/S)
	Pipe bowl	1	25	Elongated bowl (with part of stem), rouletted lip, plain broad bowl foot, Type 7 (c. 1670-1700).	L 17C (c. 1670-1700)	
	Stem pieces	2	10		Post-med	

Table 3 Metal objects

Context	Material	Type	No	Wt/g	Lgth. (mm)	Thick. (mm)	Description/ Comments	Date	Context date
0019	iron	Ring spike	1	39	120	5	Spike with integral ring/loop: square shaft one end tapering to a point, at the other the shaft evenly divides around a circular aperture approximately 8mm in diameter forming a relatively neat circular ring or loop, small projection (4mm in length) continuing the line of the shaft above the loop, but slightly narrower than the main shaft. Little obvious corrosion, though possibly some limited corrosion of surfaces. Neatness of the circular aperture and possible traces of what looks like the remains of a seam running around much of the edge suggest the object is possibly cast. Small marks on one of the sides of the shaft (horizontal to the loop opening) possibly indicate poorly made or corroded symbol(s) letter(s) or number(s) but not at all clear and rather speculative. White, probably lime-based mortar covering lower part of the shaft and partly filling the ring aperture. Not closely dated but presumed post-medieval.	Post-medieval	None (U/S)

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: <i>suffolka1-341613</i>	
Project details	
Project name	The Manor House, Market Hill
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the demolition of an existing 20th century extension and the construction of a new larger two storey extension at Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk. Three walls possibly associated with previous building fronting Pump Street, identified by a previous geotechnical survey, were recorded during the groundworks. Although no other archaeological deposits were identified, a small assemblage of unstratified pottery and clay pipe was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2020 End: 30-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ORF205 - HER event no.
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ORFORD The Manor House, Market Hill
Postcode	IP12 2LH
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4212 4994 52.094128284776 1.535172203186 52 05 38 N 001 32 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11m Max: 12m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology - Suffolk Office
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	John Craven

Project supervisor	Simon Picard
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs R Pritchett
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Manor House Market Hill, Orford Suffolk, Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M, Picard, S
Other bibliographic details	CA Report: ORF MAN 001_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Grey lit
Description	Grey lit monitoring report, A4
Entered by	Michael Green (Michael.Green@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	9 June 2020



The Manor House, Market Hill Orford, Suffolk

Client:
Mr & Mrs R Pritchett

Date:
February 2019

ORF 205
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Monitoring
Planning application: DC/18/4352

Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/18/4352
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 4212 4994
Area:	c.100sqm
Site Code:	ORF 205
OASIS Reference:	341613
Project Start date:	TBC – Spring 2019
Project Duration:	c. 2 days
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	ORFMAN001

Contacts

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900125
Client	Client	Mr Robert Pritchett	020 78346304
	Client Agent	John Denny (John Denny Associates Ltd)	01473 250886
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	

Emergency services

Local Police		101
NHS	Non-emergency number	111
Local GP	Orford Surgery, The Peninsula Practice, Chapman House, Rectory Road, Orford, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 2NN	01394 450315
Location of nearest A&E	The Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm)	03708 506 506
	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0845 782 0999
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for development at The Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk. The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/18/4352, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and is subject to a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 28/01/2019.
- The property, which is Grade II listed, dates to the 18th/19th century and has been described in a Heritage Impact Assessment (Kindred 2018). The development proposal consists of the demolition of a late 20th century single storey conservatory on its eastern side and its replacement with a larger two storey extension to the existing historic property.
- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site lies *‘within the historic core of Orford as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (ORF 121), fronting the historic market hill. Photographs of the building in the heritage statement submitted with the application suggests that previous buildings on the site prior to the conservatory that will be demolished may have been historic. Geotechnical investigated has indicated the presence of a backfilled cellar on the site. The conservatory building appears to be relatively lightweight. There may be archaeological remains relating to early activity in Orford surviving on the site. The impact of previous landscaping and landuse is not known.’*
- Ground works for the development therefore have the potential to damage archaeological deposits. The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development.
- This WSI concerns the archaeological monitoring of the extension only. Any changes to the scope or nature of the project, such as additional/different groundworks or changes in archaeological methodology will need separate documentation (Brief, WSI and estimate of costs).
- A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) has been completed which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues (see section 3).

2. Archaeological method statement

2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be completed if deemed necessary by SCCAS following completion of fieldwork and initial assessment of results. The HER search reference number will be included in the report.

2.2. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site, after removal of the existing conservatory. These ground works will be monitored by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100%

bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.

- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and NCCES informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but the expectation is that human remains will be lifted in full unless suitable arrangements can be made with the client to allow preservation *in situ* within the proposed development.
- If human remains are to be lifted then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. Any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

2.3. Post-excavation reporting

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.

- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.

2.4. Archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store. The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2017).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as possible if any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued. The item will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.
 - If the landowner waives their share the British Museum and Coroner will be informed and the object either acquired by a museum or returned to SACIC and the project archive.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

2.5. Project Staff

Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SACIC Project Officer/Supervisor (TBC)
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Finds quantification/Small finds:	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Stephen Benfield
Finds processing/quantification:	Clare Wooton, Jonathan Van Jennians
Environmental samples:	Anna West
Human remains/Post Roman pottery and CBM:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)

2.6. Bibliography

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording
AT
The Manor House, Market Hill, Orford

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: [DC/18/4352](#)

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 421 499

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Demolition of existing conservatory and erection of two storey extension and link building.

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
Archaeological Officer
Tel: 01284 741231
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 28 January 2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

6. No development shall take place within the site of the application until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions;

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- c. Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- d. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

- f. The scheme of investigation shall be completed as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for review, before seeking approval from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.3 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS, the monitoring report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site is within the historic core of Orford as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (ORF 121), fronting the historic market hill. Photographs of the building in the [heritage statement](#) submitted with the application suggests that previous buildings on the site prior to the conservatory that will be demolished may have been historic. Geotechnical investigated has indicated the presence of a backfilled cellar on the site. The conservatory building appears to be relatively lightweight. There may be archaeological remains relating to early activity in Orford surviving on the site. The impact of previous landscaping and landuse is not known.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.
- 4.2 **However**, in the interest of risk management, the applicant may wish to discuss the excavation of test pits with an archaeological contractor to establish the levels of likely archaeological survival, to minimise the risk of delay to construction groundworks.
- 4.3 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor (and subject to metal-detecting survey) in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for cleaning of the archaeological horizon (where encountered), archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.4 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.9 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.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.11 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based. In the case of inclement weather conditions during groundworks, causing deep rutting which could lead to damage of underlying archaeological remains (otherwise protected and preserved *in situ*) the archaeological strategy may need to be reviewed and revised to full excavation. In this case, SCCAS must be informed immediately.

- 4.12 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the monitoring of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer.

- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further work and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

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

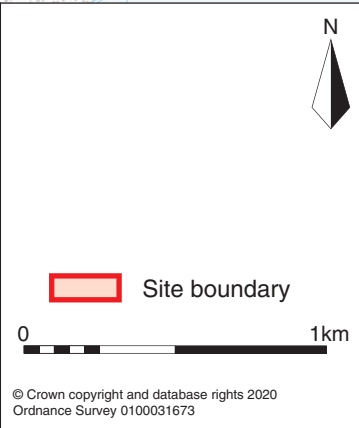
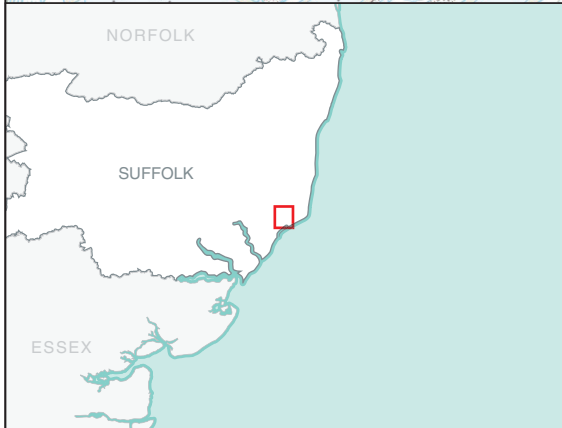
The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is not suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and not the MSF0000 number.




Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk

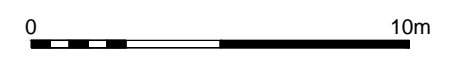
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	ORFMAN001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21.04.20	
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

© Crown copyright and database rights 2020
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Monitored works
- Cut feature
- Modern



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Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120

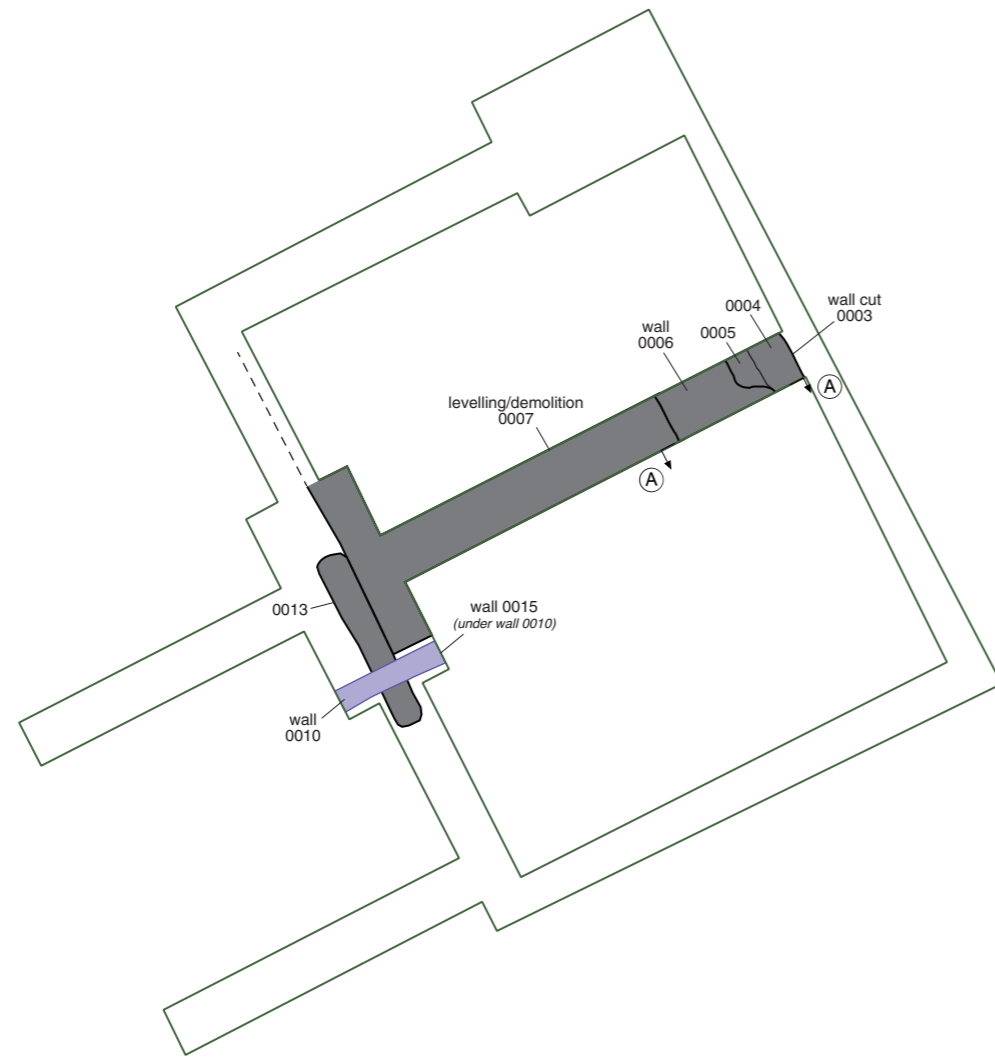
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk





PROJECT TITLE
 Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk

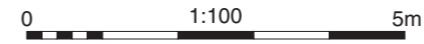
FIGURE TITLE
 Location of monitored works

DRAWN BY RP	PROJECT NO. ORFMAN001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 21.04.20	2
APPROVED BY JC	SCALE@A3 1:200	

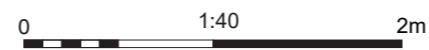
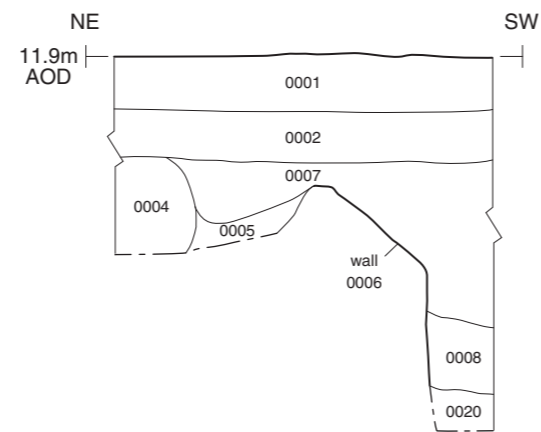
C:\Users\rosanna.price\Desktop\Completed\ORFMAN001\ORFMAN001 Manor House, Orford WB, Fig 02.dwg



-  Monitored works
-  Cut feature
-  Modern feature
-  Section location



Section AA



 Cotswold Archaeology
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Monitored works: plan and section

DRAWN BY RP PROJECT NO. ORFMAN001 FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 21.04.20
APPROVED BY JC SCALE@A3 1:40 & 1:100 3



Wall 0006, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Wall 0006, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Wall 0006, looking south-east (1m scale)



Wall 0013 and 0015, looking south-east (0.3m scale)



Wall 0013 and 0015, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



Wall 0013, looking north-west (1m scale)



Wall 0015 and fill 0007 (wall 0013 removed), looking north-east (1m scale)


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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE
 Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	ORFMAN001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03.06.20	4 - 10
APPROVED BY	RhG	SCALE@A3	NA	



Previous building on site area



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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PROJECT TITLE

Manor House, Market Hill, Orford, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Historic map of Orford (John Norden, 1600), showing properties fronting pump street and Market Square in monitoring area

DRAWN BY	MG	PROJECT NO.	ORFMAN001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	21.04.20	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	Not to scale	11

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