

7 Coastguard Cottages, Quay Street, Orford, Suffolk: An Archaeological Excavation Report

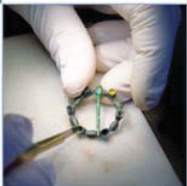
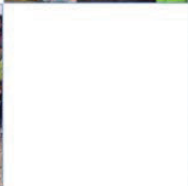
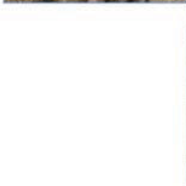
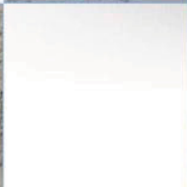
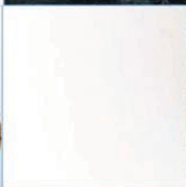
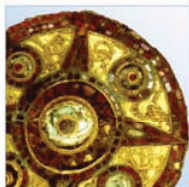
Planning Application Number: C10-1095

National Grid Reference Number: TM 4230 4970

AOC Project No: 30836

Site Code: ORF 125

Date: August 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

7 Coastguard Cottages, Quay Street, Orford, Suffolk: An Archaeological Excavation Report

On Behalf of: John Denny Associates
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Suffolk
IP3 0QD

National Grid Reference (NGR): TM 4230 4970

AOC Project No: 30836

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Date of Evaluation: 6th-10th December 2010
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 6th to 10th December 2010 and the 22nd to 23rd January 2011. The work was undertaken on behalf of John Denny Associates. The aim of the excavation was to establish the presence of human remains or any archaeological remains that might be disturbed by the development.

The archaeological investigation comprised the hand excavation of four trenches and the machine excavation of one trench. None of the trenches encountered significant archaeological remains; buried soil horizons which contained a moderate assemblage of finds were encountered in all of the trenches. The finds assemblage included medieval domestic pottery fragments, peg tile, imported Flemish brick and worked structural stone.

The excavation work conducted on site indicates the presence of imported high status building material, which may have originated from a high status building nearby or are the remains of spoilt goods imported near to the site. The pottery remains are likely to relate to the local population.

Due to the targeted nature of the excavation, no further work is required on site. No further work is required on the finds assemblage, however the metal work requires some conservation ahead of archiving.

Publication of the excavation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with Orford museum

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at 7 Coastguard Cottages, Quay Street, Orford, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The application site is located adjacent to the west and north of the existing building at 7 Coastguard Cottages. The site is currently a garden/paddock and is bounded to the east by 7 Coastguard Cottages, to the south by gardens and paddocks to the rear of properties on Quay Street, to the west by gardens/paddocks to the rear of properties on Broad Street and to the north by the grounds of the Friary (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The body of works comprises the erection of a side extension, conversion and extension of an outbuilding and a change of use of the garden.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is Suffolk Coastal District Council. Archaeological advice to the district is provided by Keith Wade of Suffolk Archaeological Service.
- 1.2.2 The site is located within the Orford Conservation Area as defined in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and within the probable medieval core of Orford as defined by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary and the site neither contains nor lies within the area of any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland. The site is, however, situated within the former precinct of the Austin Friary; masonry remains of which lie within 100m to the north of the site. In addition, Orford Castle, a Scheduled Monument, lies c. 200 m to the northwest of the site.
- 1.2.3 An archaeological investigation was required as a condition on the granting of the Planning Application (C10/1095/) for the site.
- 1.2.4 The first stage of work involved the production of a 'Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation' by the Archaeological Advisor, Keith Wade, (SCC, 2010). This was followed by the production of a WSI which laid out the methodology of the excavation, (AOC, 2010) to fulfil the brief.
- 1.2.5 This reports details the results of the archaeological evaluation. The archaeological excavation conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines.
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
 - RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is flat and lies at c. 2.5m OD. The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS Sheet 208) of this area indicates that the solid geology underlying the site and surrounding area is the London Clay formation. This is an Eocene marine deposit, laid down c. 55 million years ago. This is overlain by Coralline Crag, which is a formation comprising of limestones, sands and gravels of Pliocene date. This is in turn overlain by more recent superficial deposits of sand (AOC 2004).

2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following archaeological and historical background is from an AOC report detailing the results of a watching brief at 15 High Street, Orford (AOC 2010).

2.1 Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.1.1 Very little evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in the Orford area. Within the town itself finds are limited to a single Mesolithic flint and a perforated flint axe dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

2.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 Only low level Roman activity has been recorded in the vicinity of Orford. This has included a silver coin of Theodosius I (c. AD 379-395) and a further three Roman coins, which were discovered in the grounds of Castle House. A single cremation of Roman date has also been identified from excavations c.1km south-west of Orford. The most significant discovery in the Orford area was a hoard of 4th to 5th century coins found approximately 2km to the west of the town.

2.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.3.1 Prior to the Norman Conquest, the area of Orford was part of the manor of Sudbourne. In AD 960 King Edgar gave the Manor of Sudbourne to Bishop Æthelwold in return for the Bishop's translation of the Rule of St Benedict into English; the Bishop then granted the manor to the Benedictine monastery at Ely. No evidence of early medieval activity has been found in the vicinity of the site.

2.4 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1536)

- 2.4.1 The Domesday Book does not mention Orford by name as it was still part of the manor of Sudbourne. The first documentary evidence of Orford is dated to the early 12th century, and mentions a market and a causeway (thought to be modern Quay Road) (Orford Museum 2010).
- 2.4.2 Orford had borough status from at least 1256 (Orford Museum 2010); by this time the town was already becoming an important port. The spit of land known as "the Ness" formed a natural sheltered harbour ideal for fishing and trade. The importing of wine and export of wool was the main source of prosperity throughout the medieval period.
- 2.4.3 Orford Castle, 200m north-west of the site, was built by Henry II between 1165 and 1173 to control the local area and keep the powerful Bigod family, who had revolted in the reign of King Stephen in check; The keep of the castle remains intact but the circular ditch and curtain wall which surrounded it no longer exists (Pastscape 2010). In 1336 the castle was sold by the crown to the Earl of

Suffolk, and remained in private hands until the 20th century. The revenue from the castle in addition to the coastal trade increased the town's prosperity.

- 2.4.4 The Church of St Bartholomew, 150m north of the site, was built at about the same time as the castle; it was enlarged in the 13th century, and has since been substantially rebuilt. An Augustinian Priory was founded in 1295; much of the priory was destroyed after its Dissolution in 1538. The application site lies within the former friary precinct and fragments of walling still survive c. 100m to the north of the site.
- 2.4.5 In the later medieval period the natural harbour at Orford began to silt up and trade gradually diminished leaving many of Orford's inhabitants poverty stricken. This led in part to the foundation of the Hospital of St John the Baptist in 1390. The hospital focused on the poor of the town but was closed around 1500. A second hospital, The Leper Hospital of St Leonard lay to the south of the town; this was founded in 1267 and was run as a charitable organisation until 1603 (Orford Museum 2010).

2.5 Post Medieval and Modern (AD 1536 - 1900) Period

- 2.5.1 The town was granted a new charter in 1579; this charter stated that the town was in a state of "ruin and decay" (Orford Museum 2010). Over the next 100 years trade in Orford continued to diminish resulting in the chaotic situation where, between 1693 and 1701 Orford had two mayors and governing bodies, each claiming authority over the town. Reasons for the decline included the effects on trade of a succession of continental wars, piracy, narrowing of the river channel and continued formation of Orford Ness restricting access to the town quay, especially as ships became larger. Despite this, maritime trade and industry remained important to the town. The maritime trade included the coastal transport of dairy produce and coal as well as wool export. Industries included fishing and oyster beds.
- 2.5.2 During the 18th and 19th centuries Orford became more dependent upon the Sudbourne Estate, the principal employers of the district.

3 Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record by excavation any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to Suffolk Coastal District Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological excavation are defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any prehistoric to early medieval activity on site? Is there any evidence for settlement before the medieval friary?
- Determine the presence and nature of any medieval activity on site associated with the Austin Friary.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Orford
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by late post-medieval and modern buildings on the site.

3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The excavation consisted of the hand excavation of strip foundation and service trenches for the new build and associated drainage and manholes. The location of the strip foundation trenches, drainage and manholes are shown on Figure 2 of this report.

3.2.2 Limited machining was carried out to break the surface of the deposits. This was carried out using a mini excavator under the constant supervision of an archaeological Project Officer.

3.2.3 The site code ORF 10 was agreed with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record for the project, and was used for all fieldwork.

3.2.4 All excavation areas were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark established on a manhole hole on site; the fieldwork team having moved the level from a BM on the Jolly Sailor Public House on Quay Street. The value of the BM was 2.92mOD whilst the TBM on site was valued at 2.74mOD.

3.2.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

3.2.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- A Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation, 2010. Suffolk County Council.
- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 2009)

- East Anglian Archaeology – Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA 2003)
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998b).
 - IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).
- 3.2.7 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 3.2.8 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 3.2.9 The evaluation was conducted by Catherine Edwards and Chris Clarke under the overall management of Alan Ford, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Keith Wade Archaeological Advisor with Suffolk Archaeological Service.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 2 – 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.25m	2.82m – 2.57m	Pea gravel and dark grey brown silt. Modern surface.
101	0.34m	2.57m – 2.23m	Mid to dark brown silt with inclusions. Topsoil.
102	0.24m	2.23m – 1.99m	Light brown orange silt with high proportion of rubble. Demolition layer.
103	0.36m	2.23m – 1.87m	Orange sand with rubble. Demolition/construction layer.
106	0.37m	1.99m – 1.62m 1.87m – 1.50m	Mid brown sand with clay. Buried soil horizon.

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was a hand dug foundation trench located to the southwest of the current building and abutting the structure. The trench was formed by a northeast-southwest trench and a northwest-southeast trench at a right angle. These measured 4.30m x 0.60m and 7.70m x 0.60m respectively. (Figure 2 & 3). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m.
- 4.1.2 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 was (106), a mid brown sand with clay with inclusions of pottery, animal bone, peg tile, oyster shell and natural stone, recorded at a height of 1.99m-1.87mOD. The pottery assemblage included 30 sherds identified as fragments of cooking pots, bowls and glazed jugs, as well as a single imported Saintonge green glazed jug sherd. The majority of the assemblage dates to between 1250AD and 1400AD, however, two fragments, a body sherd in East Anglian type redware (M5) and a bodysherd from a Raeren stoneware mug, may date to the 15th century, suggesting late material is also incorporated into this layer. Three pieces of natural stone were also recovered from the deposit, one of which has been identified as a fragment of a weathered base of a medieval mortar in Purbeck marble. The fragments of peg tile could not be accurately dated. This layer has been interpreted as a buried soil horizon.
- 4.1.3 Overlying (106) were two layers of demolition or construction dumping recorded as (103) and (102). Layer (102) was only observed in the southern section of the southwest-northeast trench as shown in Section 1.1. Both deposits contained a large amount of tile, brick and mortar in silty sand. Dating evidence was recovered in the form of two bodysherds from (102), consisting of a London stoneware mug and post-medieval redware vessel dated to between 1680AD and 1750AD and bodysherd fragments from (103) dated to the 14th- to mid 15th century. Layer (103) contained further finds which included brick and metal finds. The brick fragment is of possible Flemish origin and comprises a light weight cream and pinkish yellow fabric. The brick also appears to have a series of knife cuts to the top and seems to have been cut in half perhaps for reuse. The metal finds include a possible iron key fragment, iron nails and a fragment of copper, which is probably part of some dress accessory, possibly associated with belt or buckle fittings.
- 4.1.4 Cutting into the above deposits were several modern pipe runs. The most intrusive of these was recorded at the northwestern end of the trench as [105]. The cut measured 2.20m x 0.60m x 0.85m deep and was filled by (104), a loose mid brown sand with patches of orange sand with inclusions of stone, slate, oyster shell, a metal rivet, tile and animal bone. The pipe was not exposed in plan.

- 4.1.5 Overlying (104) was (101), a 0.34m thick layer of mid to dark brown silt with inclusions of peg tile, oyster shell and animal bone interpreted as made ground. This in turn was overlaid by (100), a 0.25m thick layer of modern surfacing recorded as pea gravel, dark grey brown silt and grass.
- 4.1.6 No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 2 – 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.15m	2.84m – 2.69m	Dark brown fine sandy silt and grass. Topsoil.
201	0.37m	2.69m – 2.32m	Grey brown fine sandy silt with inclusions. Made ground.
202	0.32m	2.32m – 2.00m	Compacted orange and yellow sand and sandy silt with tile and animal bone. Demolition layer.
203	0.28m	2.00m – 1.85m	Light orange brown sandy silt with pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster shells. Buried soil horizon.
204	0.15m	1.85m – 1.70m	Dark brown and red brown fine sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and animal bone. Buried soil horizon.
205	0.10m	1.70m – 1.60m	Fine orange sand. Possible natural.

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was a hand dug square excavation, located in the northwest of the site (Figure 2 & 3) and measured 2.00m x 2.00m. The trench was excavated ahead of the construction of a new manhole.
- 4.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded was (205), a fine orange sand with no inclusions. The layer was recorded at a height of 1.70m OD, and has been interpreted as a possible natural sand deposit. Overlying (205) was (204), a 0.15m thick layer of dark brown and red brown fine sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal, an iron nail, possible daub or burnt brick and animal bone. An environmental sample was taken from deposit (204). This sample contained a small assemblage of industrial residues which is an indicator of ironworking activity nearby. It is not possible however to define the type of metalworking activity taking place. The sample also contained a fragment of burnt flint and a carbonized grain. This layer may represent a buried activity horizon.
- 4.2.3 Overlying (204), was (203), a 0.28m thick layer of light orange brown sandy silt with inclusions of pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster shells. This deposit produced a large pottery assemblage, of 73 sherds. The assemblage has been dated to between 1275AD and 1400AD and includes fragments of cooking pots, bowls and jugs. Possible medieval peg tile was also recorded, although the date of this material can not be confirmed. This layer has been interpreted as a buried soil horizon.
- 4.2.4 Overlying layer (203), was (202), a 0.32m thick deposit of compacted with orange sand and sandy silt with a high percentage of mortar and peg tile inclusions. This suggests a construction or demolition horizon. Overlying (202), were (201), a 0.37m thick layer of grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of animal bone and oyster shell and (200), a 0.15m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt. These have been interpreted as made ground and overlying topsoil. Layer (200), was recorded at a height of 2.84mOD.
- 4.2.5 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 2 – 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.12m	2.88m – 2.76m	Concrete. Modern surface
301	0.19m	2.88m – 2.69m	Dark brown silt. Topsoil.
302	0.08m	2.69m – 2.61m	Dark brown silty sand. Modern subsoil.
303	0.38m	2.61m – 2.23m	Dark grey brown clay sand with inclusions. Made ground.
304	0.39m	2.23m – 1.84m	Orange sand with mortar and brick. Demolition/construction layer.
305	0.28m	1.84m – 1.56m	Orange brown sandy silt with inclusions. Buried soil horizon.
306	0.50m	1.56m – 1.06m	Yellow orange sand. Natural.

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was a machine excavated trench, (under watching brief conditions), located in the north of the site (Figure 2 & 3); the trench was orientated northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast, measuring 10m x 0.80m and 7m x 0.80m.
- 4.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was (306), a 0.50m+ layer of natural yellow orange sand recorded at an upper height of 1.56mOD. Overlying (306), was (305), a 0.28m thick layer of orange brown sandy silt with inclusions of animal bone and a single fragment of a jar rim dated to between 1250AD and 1400AD. This layer has been interpreted as a buried soil horizon.
- 4.3.3 Overlying (305), was (304), a 0.39m thick layer of orange brown sand with inclusions of mortar and brick. This layer has been interpreted as a demolition or construction layer. Directly overlying (304), was (303), a 0.38m thick layer of dark grey brown clay sand with inclusions of tile and animal bone. This layer has been interpreted as made ground. Cutting into (304), was (307), a 1.10m deep section of red brick manhole.
- 4.3.4 Above (303) and overlying (307), were layers (302), a 0.08m thick layer of dark brown silty sand and (301) a 0.19m thick layer of dark brown silt. Layer (301), contained a single fragment of pottery identified as a fragment of blue transfer-printed ware dating to between 1825 AD and 1900 AD. These have been interpreted as subsoil and topsoil. Layer (301) was recorded at an upper height of 2.88mOD. A 0.12m thick layer of modern concrete surface was recorded at the far north-eastern extent of the trench. The concrete would have previously formed the yard area of the property retained on site.
- 4.3.5 No significant archaeological features were recorded in Trench 3.

4.4 Trench 4 (Fig 2 – 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
401	0.25m	2.60m – 2.35m	Dark grey brown clay sand. Topsoil.
402	0.24m	2.35m – 2.11m	Grey brown silty sand with inclusions. Subsoil.
403	0.40m	2.11m – 1.71m	Brown grey silty sand with inclusions. Made ground.
404	0.29m	1.71m – 1.42m	Dark brown sand. Buried soil.
405	0.17m	1.42m – 1.25m	Orange brown sand. Subsoil.
406	0.10m	1.25m+	Yellow brown sand. Natural sand.

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was a hand dug sub-square excavation located to the south of the retained property (Figure 2 & 3) and measured 1.60m x 1.50m.
- 4.4.2 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was (406), a yellow brown natural sand. This was recorded in a sondage at an upper height of 1.25m OD. Overlying the natural were two layers of buried possible subsoil, (405) and (404). Layer (405), measured 0.17m thick and was recorded as orange brown sand whilst (404), was 0.29m thick and recorded as dark brown sand. The finds assemblage recovered from layer (404) contained pottery sherds identified as fragments of cooking pots and jug sherds. The pottery has been dated to between 1250AD and 1400AD. Fragments of peg tile were also recovered.
- 4.4.3 Above (404) was (403) a 0.40m thick layer of brown grey silty sand with inclusions of animal bone, peg tile, oyster shell, iron nail, iron sheet and pottery sherds. The pottery assemblage included three body sherds dated to the 14th- to early 15th- century. Two fragments of worked stone were also recovered from the deposit. The worked stone has been identified as fragments of a battered ashlar building block in Caen stone with parts of two finely finished faces and a fragmented elongated and slightly irregular whetstone in Norwegian Ragstone. Brick fragments recovered from (403) are the remains of Flemish brick and were recovered alongside fragments of glazed and unglazed peg tile. This deposit has been identified as made ground. Overlying the made ground layer was (402), a grey brown silty sand with inclusions of animal bone, peg tile, glass, and shell. The glass inclusions have been identified as fragments of late medieval window glass and originate from a stained glass window. This layer has been interpreted as a modern layer of subsoil. Overlying (402), was (401), a 0.25m thick layer of modern topsoil recorded at a height of 2.60mOD.
- 4.4.4 No significant archaeological features were recorded in Trench 4.

4.5 Trench 5 (Fig 2 -4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
501	0.37m	2.62m – 2.25m	Dark grey brown clay sand. Topsoil.
502	0.12m	2.25m – 2.13m	Grey brown silty sand with inclusions. Subsoil.

4.5.1 Trench 5 was a hand excavated pipe trench that ran north-south from the corner of the retained property to the corner of Trench 4, (Figure 2 & 3). The trench measured 7.50m x 0.25m.

4.5.2 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 5 was a 0.37m thick layer of grey brown silty sand with inclusions, recorded as (502), at a height of 2.25mOD. This has been interpreted as subsoil and is directly related to layer (402). Overlying (502), was (501), a 0.37m thick layer of dark grey brown clay sand interpreted as modern topsoil. This deposit relates to layer (401), in Trench 4.

4.5.3 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 5.

5. Finds (Appendix B)

- 5.1 The archaeological excavation recovered an assemblage of finds, which included pottery sherds, ceramic building material, glass, worked stone, molluscs, industrial residues and metal fragments. . After consultation with the archaeological advisor, Keith Wade, only the pottery, CBM, glass and natural stone were analysed.
- 5.2 The pottery assemblage consisted of 123 sherds of post-Roman pottery. The pottery was most commonly recovered from deposits recorded as buried soil horizons. Most of the assemblage shows no or only slight, signs of abrasion, suggesting that the majority has not been subjected to extensive reworking but lies in, or close to its primary context. The vast majority of the material is datable to the High Medieval period with the main period of activity appearing to span 1250/75 to 1400/25. Negligible quantities of transitional and post-medieval sherds are present. The pottery assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken to date.
- 5.3 The ceramic building material was recovered from most of the deposits recorded during the excavation. The assemblage totalled 163 fragments. The assemblage has been dated to the medieval and post-medieval date and comprised of brick, floor tile, peg tile and a small sample of mortar and some possible daub. The ceramic building material reflects the presence of relatively high status medieval structures in the area and could have been from nearby priory buildings. No items are recommended for illustration or further work analysis. The assemblage should be partially discarded if this is in accordance with the receiving museum's policy.
- 5.4 The glass assemblage consisted of only four fragments recovered from a subsoil deposit in Trench 4. The fragments are small and in very poor, opaque condition. One fragment retains painted linear decoration but is too small to establish the design. The four fragments are of late medieval date and represent three different panes from a stained glass window; it is most likely that this glass is derived from the Austin Friary.
- 5.5 Seven pieces of imported stone were recovered from the excavation. Of the seven pieces, four appeared to be worked and were identified as fragments of a Purbeck marble mortar base, a limestone window mullion, a battered ashlar building block in Caen stone and an irregular whetstone in Norwegian ragstone. All of the fragments appear to be of medieval types. No further work is recommended.
- 5.6 The mollusc assemblage, which included three common British coastal marine shells, are typical of mollusc remains on coastal sites. The mollusc's would almost certainly have been used in the diet of the local population, as they would have provided an excellent source of protein.
- 5.7 The small assemblage of industrial residues from Trench 2 indicates the presence of a small quantity of ironworking slag spheres and ferrous micro-residues. Slag spheres are commonly produced during the primary smithing process, though they can also be produced during smelting and secondary smithing by welding processes (English Heritage 2001, 14); it is therefore not possible to define the type of metalworking activity that was being undertaken in the near vicinity.
- 5.8 The metal work assemblage is small and consists of only eight examples. The one copper alloy find from (103), may date to around the 14th and 15th centuries, which is consistent with other finds from that context. The iron nails and iron fragment are all located within demolition deposits and are likely to have been deposited during the demolition of a nearby structure, possibly that of the priory..

- 5.9 The majority of the metal work finds are associated with structural fittings and are ubiquitous finds on many archaeological sites, particularly those dating to the post 14th centuries. The probable dress accessory is also fairly common on medieval and post-medieval sites.
- 5.10 In summary, the finds relate to typical domestic activity. In contextual terms, these objects are not considered to warrant any further analysis.
- 5.11 Conservation is recommended for the copper alloy artefact to superficially clean and ensure its stability. Should the iron work be retained, cleaning should be carried out, along with stabilisation. The metal finds should be packed according to current standards at the Museum of London archive and stored in a sealed box with silica gel.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The excavation successfully established the presence or absence of archaeological remains on site. The excavation of the site was restricted to the areas of impact and identified as trenches 1-5. Although no archaeological features were recorded within the trenches the layers or buried soil horizons recorded in the stratigraphy contained datable finds.
- 6.2 The natural horizon was established on site in three trenches and indicated a slope running north to south across the site. The natural was recorded as a yellow brown sand with no obvious inclusions. The natural deposit was recorded at a height of 1.56m OD in Trench 3 and 1.25m OD in Trench 4.
- 6.3 Only one trench (Trench 4) appeared to contain a clean subsoil horizon. In the other trenches the deposits overlying the natural appeared to be buried soil horizons. Each deposit contained pottery fragments, peg tile, possible daub and animal bones. The assemblage contains domestic pottery types such as cooking pots, jars and bowls, including fragments of imported wares. The ceramic building material assemblage, worked stone remains and the imported Flemish brick fragments suggest the presence of a high status building near to the site or being imported into the site. It would be easy to assume that this links directly to the Augustinian Priory, and though this may be true for some of the finds such as the worked stone with used mortar, some fragments may be the result of goods damaged in transit or incorporated into imported night soil.
- 6.4 The finds are relatively un-abraded which suggests that the majority have not been subjected to extensive reworking. The site is thought to be located within the grounds of the priory, which suggests that soil would not have been utilised for intensive agricultural activities but was limited to gardens and other horticultural food production for the priory. The demolition deposits and made ground indicates a change in the use of the land. This may relate in part to the dissolution of the priory but may also relate to the decline of Orford as a settlement in the late medieval period. Modern deposits relate solely to the retained structure on site and the late post-medieval and modern expansion of the town.

7 Further Work and Publication

- 7.1 A paper copy of the evaluation report will be issued to Keith Wade, Archaeological Advisor with Suffolk Archaeological Service and to the Suffolk HER on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A third digital copy of the report will also be submitted to Suffolk HER and Orford Museum.
- 7.2 A short summary of the results of the fieldwork will be published with a short summary submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed, (Appendix D) and an

electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

8 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Orford Museum. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited within six months of the approval of the report.

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Figure 1: Site Location

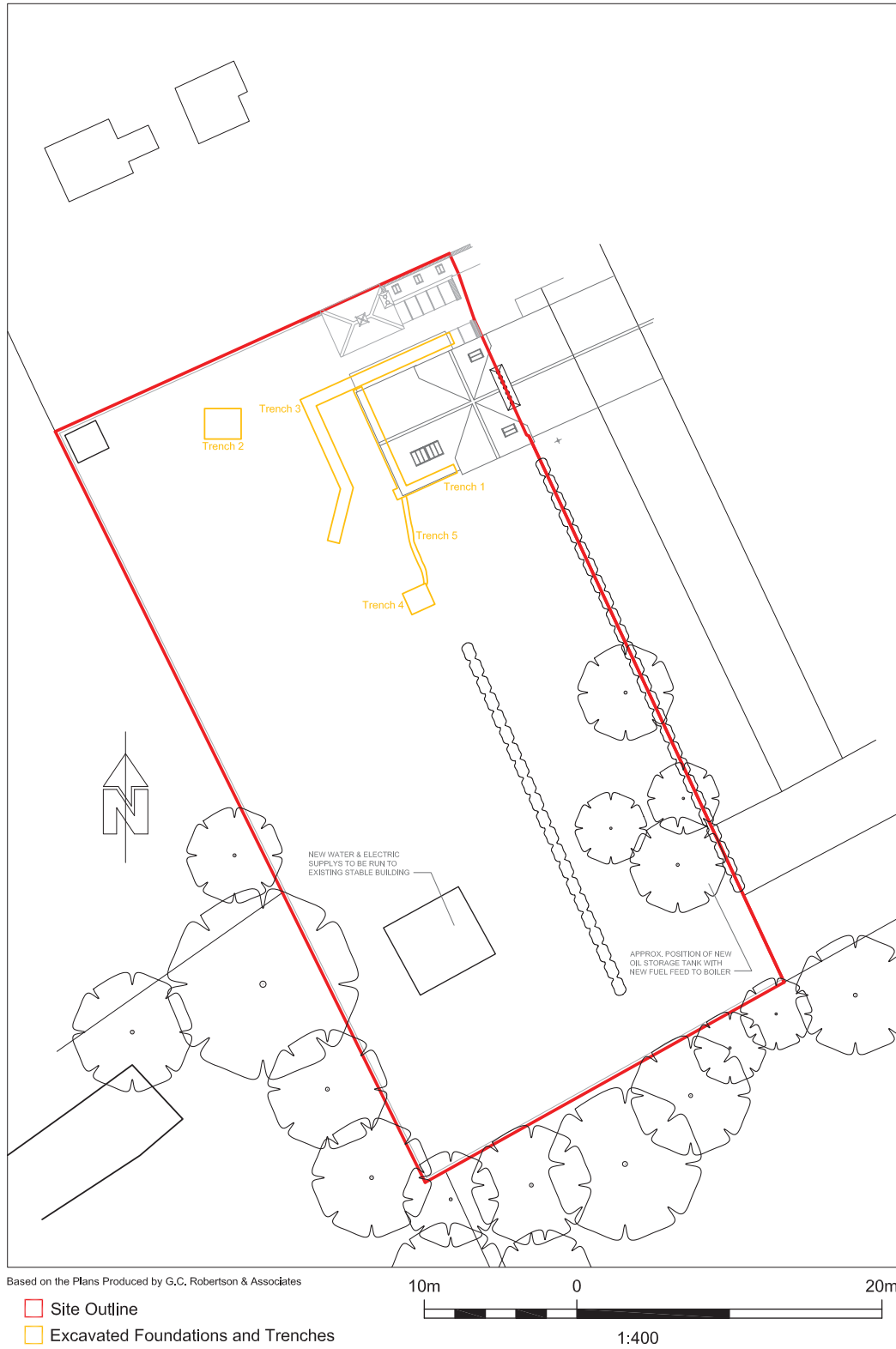


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Showing Foundations and Service Trenches Excavated

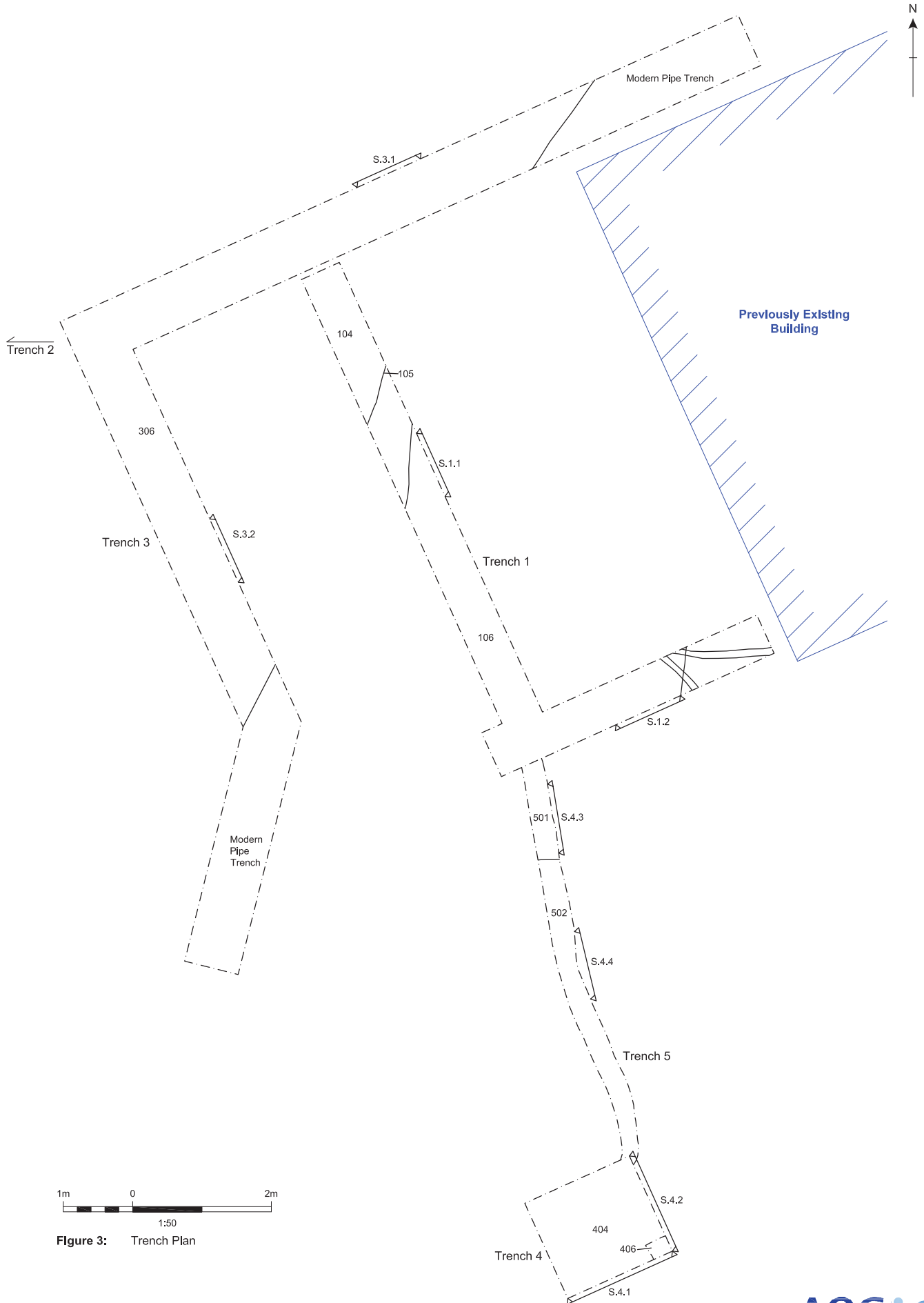


Figure 3: Trench Plan

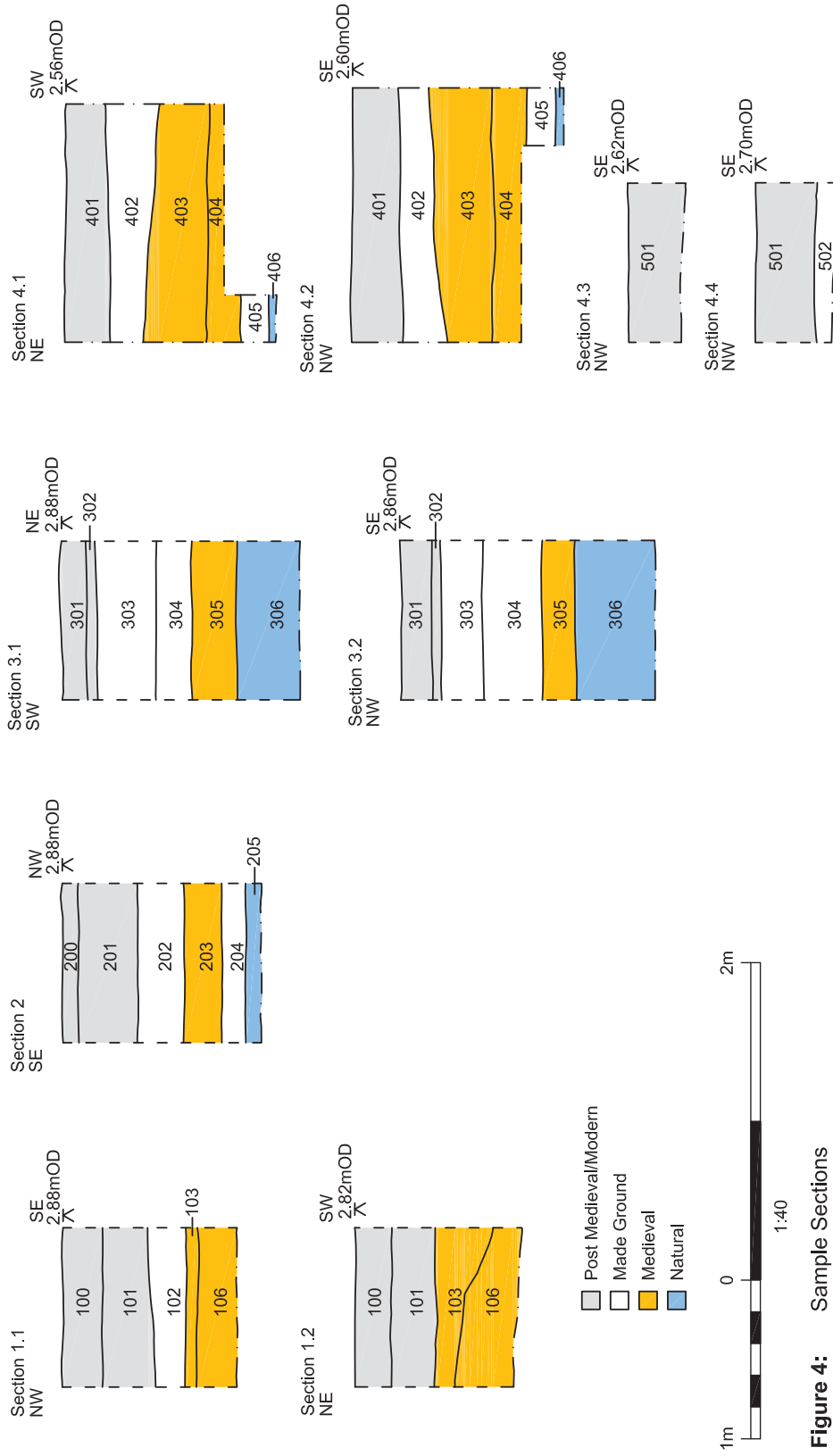


Figure 4: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Modern surface	7.70-4.30m	0.60m	0.25m
101	Topsoil	7.70-4.30m	0.60m	0.34
102	Demo layer	7.70-4.30m	0.60m	0.24
103	Demo layer	7.70-4.30m	0.60m	0.36
104	Modern services	2.20m	0.60m	0.85m
105	Modern services	2.20m	0.60m	0.85m
106	Buried soil horizon	7.70-4.30m	0.60m	0.37m+
200	Topsoil	2.00m	2.00m	0.15
201	Made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.37
202	Demo layer	2.00m	2.00m	0.32
203	Buried agricultural soil	2.00m	2.00m	0.28
204	Buried soil horizon	2.00m	2.00m	0.15
205	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.10
300	Modern surface	3.10m	0.80m	0.12m
301	Topsoil	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.19m
302	Subsoil	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.08m
303	Made ground	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.38m
304	Demo/construction layer	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.39m
305	Buried soil horizon	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.28m
306	Natural	10.00-7.00m	0.80m	0.50m
401	Topsoil	1.60m	1.50m	0.25m
402	Subsoil	1.60m	1.50m	0.24m
403	Made ground	1.60m	1.50m	0.40m
404	Subsoil	1.60m	1.50m	0.29m
405	Subsoil	1.60m	1.50m	0.17m
406	Natural	1.60m	1.50m	0.10m
501	Topsoil	7.50m	0.25m	0.37m
502	Subsoil	7.50m	0.25m	0.12m

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 123 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1216g, from nine individually numbered contexts. On the whole the assemblage is characterised by small (under 30mm across) to medium sized (to 60mm across) sherds although a couple of sherds are a little larger. Most of the assemblage shows no, or only slight, signs of abrasion, suggesting that the majority has not been subjected to extensive reworking. The whole assemblage has been listed by fabric and form on an excel database for the archive, (Table 2). The vast majority of the material is of the High Medieval period with the main period of activity appearing to span 1250/75 to 1400/25. Negligible quantities of Transitional and post-medieval sherds are present.

Fabrics

A range of medieval fabrics are present, many of which merge into one another due to the dominance of fine/medium sand as a tempering agent. Brief descriptions are included here:

M1 – Moderate/abundant fine sandy buff wares with very rare iron oxide and flint inclusions to 3mm. This is not unlike some of the coarser Hedingham wares from north Essex (Cotter 2000, 76). (11 sherds/145g).

M2 – Moderate fine/medium sandy greyware with rare iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. These are wheel-thrown and well fired and similar to the large group of sandy greywares known from the region (Cotter 2000, 91; Anderson 2010 code MCW1). Cooking pots and bowls with squared club rims dominate the group. (54/533g).

M3 – As M2 but lower fired and with a cruder finish. Vessels are often oxidised although reduced examples are present. Probably a slightly earlier version of M2. (11/78g).

M4 – Moderate/abundant fine sandy greyware with slightly micaceous surfaces. Hedingham/East Anglian greyware. (23/276g).

M5 – Abundant fine sandy oxidised wares (very occasionally reduced). Only glazed jugs were noted, some with applied or white slip painted decoration. This group falls within the Colchester-type/East Anglian Redware tradition (Cotter 2000, 107; Anderson 2010 fabric COLW). Some of the sherds could easily be of 15th century date. (11/84g).

M6 – Buff fine sandy ware. A single sherd (1g) from a green glazed jug was recovered. Although not dissimilar to some Surrey products (Pearce and Vince 1988) a more local source is perhaps likely.

M7 – Saintonge ware. A single sherd (1g) from a green glazed jug with sparse larger quartz grits.

M8 – Fine/medium mixed sand with some coarser grits to 1mm. Normally medium fired and oxidised. Probably a 13th- century fabric. (4/34g).

M9 – Fine/coarse sand with grey core and oxidised surfaces. Well fired and knife trimmed – a single bodysherd (31g) from [403]. This could be a mid 14th- to 15th- century product of the East Anglian redware tradition.

M10 – Abundant coarse grey sandy ware. As M2 but notably coarser sand. Only a green glazed jug is present (1/11g) from [404].

M11 – Very fine sandy ware. Oxidised. Similar to London-type ware (Pearce, Vince and Jenner 1985) but the single green glazed jug sherd (1g) from [404] is too small to be certain.

Definite Transitional and post-medieval fabrics include Raeren stoneware (1/6g from [106]), London stoneware (1/5g from [102]), Sandy redware (1/5g from [102]) and transfer-printed ware from [301].

Groups

Trench 1 produced 39 sherds weighing 354g. Only two bodysherds were recovered from demolition layer [102]. They consist of a London stoneware mug and post-medieval redware vessel, suggesting a date between 1680 and 1750. Demolition layer [103] contained M1, M2 and M3 sherds including a quite developed rim from an M2 bowl suggesting a 14th- to mid 15th- century date. The worked soil horizon [106] produced the largest group: 30 sherds weighing 234g. This includes M1, M2, M3, M4, M6, M6 cooking pots, bowls and glazed jugs as well as the single imported Saintonge M7 green glazed jug sherd. Most of the pottery can be placed between 1250 and 1400, however, one of the body sherds in East Anglian type redware (M5) and a bodysherd from a Raeren stoneware mug suggest some 15th- century material is also incorporated into this layer. A single residual M2 jug sherd was recovered from fill [104] of modern pipe run [105].

Trench 2 only produced pottery from the worked soil horizon [203], however, this is by far the largest group on site: 73 sherds weighing 741g. A date between 1275 and 1400 is probable for this group. Cooking pots and bowls are present in the sandy wares M1 (4/42g), M2 (38/364g), M3 (6/50g) and M4 (14/178g) including several squared club rims, some with external bead. There are also four sherds (34g) from M8 cooking pots. The jugs are all in the East Anglian redware tradition (M5) but are only represented by small body sherds. However, these include plain green glazed examples (one with an oval unstabbed rod handle) as well as vessels with applied clay pellets and white slip painted decoration.

Trench 3 produced only two sherds (21g) from different contexts. Topsoil [301] contained a blue transfer-printed ware body sherd dating to between 1825 and 1900 while worked soil horizon [305] contained a squared jug rim in M2 suggesting a date between 1250 and 1400.

Trench 4 produced nine sherds (100g) from two different contexts. Made ground [403] produced single body sherds of M2, M4 and M9 suggesting a 14th- to early 15th- century date. Subsoil [404] contained a group likely to fall between 1250 and 1400. This is composed of two cooking pot body sherds in M2, two green glazed jug sherds in M5 and single green glazed jug body sherds in M10 (11g) and M11 London-type ware (1g).

The current assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken to date. However, if further work at the site produces a larger group/s, particularly from closed contexts, then the current pottery will need to be studied in conjunction with the new material.

The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

Introduction

A total of 163 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 12378g were recovered from 13 contexts. The assemblage was of medieval and post-medieval date and comprised brick, floor tile, peg tile a small sample of mortar and some possible daub. The assemblage was recovered from non structural contexts.

Methodology

The ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). The CBM has been quantified by fabric, form, weight, and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series has been drawn up with suggested date ranges for each (Table 1). The full quantification by context has been entered onto an Excel database (Appendix C). The assemblage has been retained, dependent upon the requirements of the receiving museum it is recommended that approximately 2 thirds of the assemblage be discarded with items of interest retained along with fabric samples, the items suggested for discard are noted in Appendix C.

Fabric	Description	Date range
B1	Coarse orange sandy fabric with sparse fine black iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse chunky silt inclusions	C18th-C19th
B2	Very pale cream fabric with very sparse grey sand possibly MoL3073 of 3031 (Flemish?)	Mid C13th-Mid C15th
B3	Orange and cream silt fabric with abundant poorly sorted quartz up to very coarse in size.	date unsure
B4	Pale lightweight pinkish fabric with abundant calcareous speckling (Flemish?)	Mid C13th-C15th
T1	Orange fabric with abundant poorly sorted rounded quartz with sparse elongated voids	C15th-C18th
T2	fine orange fabric with fine sandy with moderate fine micaceous speckling and very sparse very coarse quartz and black iron rich inclusions	C17th-C19th
T3	Pale pinkish orange fabric with abundant calcareous inclusions like CAT32	C15th-C18th
T4	Nr T1 but no voids and more regularly sorted medium quartz and sparse black sand	C12th-C15th
T5	Pale pink fabric with orange and cream silt streaks and speckles with sparse coarse rounded quartz	C12th-C16th

Table 1: Provisional CBM fabric series with suggested date range.

Fabrics and Forms

Medieval

Contexts: 103, 106, 201, 202, 203, 303, 402, 403, 404

Material of probable medieval date was recovered from nine contexts. The assemblage contained a quantity of brick of possible Flemish origin, light weight and in cream and pinkish yellow fabrics (B2 and B4), possibly variants of the same fabric. The brick from [103] in fabric B2 had surviving width and thickness of 95 and 53mm respectively and has a series of knife cuts to the top and seems to have been cut in half perhaps for reuse. Brick in fabric B4 from [403] had complete width of 105mm and thickness measurements ranging from

45-50mm. The use of Flemish brick in southern and eastern England was widespread by the end of the 13th century (Drury 1981) initially used within structures and intended not to be seen the brick becomes used in a more visible and decorative way towards the end of the 15th century (Drury 2000). Peg tile fabrics T4 and T5 are both of probable medieval date. A few fragments of peg tile in fabric T4 had small quantities of glaze adhering and had two circular peg holes per tile. A single fragment of glazed floor tile was recovered from context [402] of 26mm thickness and plain lead glaze without underlying slip, the floor tile has a knife cut chamfered edge and is of 13th to 16th century date.

Late-medieval to early post-medieval

Contexts: 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 202, 203, 402, 403, 404

A number of peg tile fragments could not be accurately dated to the medieval or post-medieval period due to lack of form and similarity of form and fabric throughout the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. Peg tile in fabric T1 occurred in multiple contexts and may be of medieval or early post-medieval date. Peg tile fabrics T2 and T3 occurred in lesser quantity and are also of broad medieval or early post-medieval date.

Post-medieval

Contexts: 103

A single under-fired brick in fabric of width 115mm by thickness of 65mm from context [103] is of post-medieval date.

Undated

Contexts: 106, 204, 206, 402

Context [106], [204] and [206] contained fragments of highly abraded soft fired ceramic, possibly rough burned daub rather than CBM, though the size of fragments did not allow confirmation of this. A sample of white sandy lime mortar was recovered from [402] which could not be dated.

Summary

The bulk of the assemblage is of medieval date. The ceramic building material reflects the presence of high status medieval structures in the area such as the Castle and Priory. Orford was well placed to receive imports of new building materials such Flemish brick and it is possible that the ceramic building material recovered during the evaluation originated from such buildings becoming incorporated into demolition deposits and agricultural soils following the decline of Orford during the later medieval period.

Items for illustration

No items are recommended for illustration.

Analysis of Potential

The assemblage provides evidence for the type of materials and imports in use in Orford during the medieval period and provides dating evidence for contexts within which it occurs.

Significance of the data

The assemblage is not of international, national or regional. It holds some local significance regarding the materials used in structures in medieval Orford.

Further Work required

Publication

The findings of this report should be incorporated into the main text of any publication as required. No further specialist work is required.

Preparation for deposition of the archive

The remaining building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes appropriate to the deposition requirements of the receiving museum. The assemblage should be partially discarded where this is in accordance with the receiving museum policy.

Conservation requirements

None

The Glass by Elke Raemen

Overview of the Assemblage

Four fragments of glass (wt 4g) were recovered from subsoil [402]. Fragments are small and in very poor, opaque condition. Included are two conjoining fragments (RF <5>) and two further fragments (RF <7>), one of which retains painted linear decoration. The latter piece however is too small to establish the design. The four fragments, of late medieval date, represent three different panes and originate from a stained glass window, most likely from the Austin Friary given the location of the current site within the former precinct.

Significance and Potential

As the fragments are unstratified, they cannot be linked with any activities or buildings, although, as mentioned above, an origin from the Austin Friary is likely. Furthermore, the pieces are small, lacking diagnostic decoration, thereby rendering any meaningful comparisons to contemporary glass from the friary or other local religious buildings superfluous. In addition, only a broad date range (i.e. late medieval) can be established. The assemblage is therefore not considered to warrant further analysis.

Methodology for Further Work

The glass assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet (Table 3). It is proposed that any information required for the site narrative is drawn from the above report. No stand-alone report is warranted and no further work is required.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered seven pieces of stone, weighing 1657g, from four individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed on excel for the archive (Table 4). A number of worked pieces of stone are present and all appear to be of medieval types.

Worked soil [106] produced a 69g fragment of very fine buff calcareous, slightly fossiliferous sandstone and an irregular piece (9g) of mica-schist. Although the latter could be from a whetstone there are no signs of modification to the piece. The other stone from this deposit consists of the weathered base of a medieval mortar in Purbeck marble. The piece shows some signs of having been burnt.

Worked soil [203], also of medieval date, produced an unworked fragment (26g) of fine grey limestone (probably Lias from Lincolnshire) while subsoil [402] produced part of a window mullion (RF 6: 739g) in an off-white oolitic limestone. The piece has traces of fine plaster and limewash suggesting it has not been extensively reworked. There are a number of possible sources for oolitic limestones in the general region, including the Great oolite series in the Bedford area (Chatwin 1961) and Lincolnshire (Kent 1980) but a more distant source cannot be ruled out.

Made ground [403] produced two further pieces of worked stone. The largest (RF 8: 404g) consists of part of a somewhat battered ashlar building block in Caen stone with parts of two finely finished faces and one cruder finished one. The other (RF 4: 129g) consists of a fragmented elongated and slightly irregular whetstone in Norwegian ragstone. The piece measures 121mm+ long by 43mm wide (maximum) and 8-15mm thick. Traces of one shallow point sharpening groove is visible on one face.

Although small the stone assemblage is interesting in demonstrating the wide variety of sources exploited in the High Medieval period. This is undoubtedly the result of waterborne transportation affording the settlement easy access to this material. Although no further work is proposed for the current assemblage any further

work at the site should implement a total collection policy for non-local stone in an attempt to further study the trade-links enjoyed by Orford during the medieval period.

The Molluscs Assemblage by Paul Fitz

Summary

Species of three common British coastal marine shell was collected from four contexts and are quantified below

Context	type	number	Weight(grams)
106	Oyster	1	33
402	Whelk	5	49
402	Scallop	3	3
402	Oyster	64	3,090
403	Scallop	1	5
403	Oyster	1	5
404	Oyster	1	60

Discussion/Recommendations

These types of molluscs, typical for a coastal site, would almost certainly be used in the dietary habits of the locals as an added source of protein.

They are not recommended for retention with any future archive submission but may be referred to in any text description.

Industrial Residues by Mike Roy

Introduction

A small assemblage of industrial waste including slag and ferrous microresidues was recovered during the archaeological works at Coastguard Cottages, Orford, Suffolk and the subsequent processing of samples. A macroscopic assessment was made, with the aid of a magnet, and the materials separated according to material type. The assemblage was examined and categorized, with materials quantified by context.

The Material

The assemblage of industrial residues is very small – a relatively large proportion is made up of highly magnetic microresidues recovered during sample processing. It includes a small amount of material derived from iron metalworking, possibly the smithing of iron, including slag spheres (or spheroidal hammerslag). The industrial residues are summarised in Tables 1 – 2 below.

Table 1 Fe slag macroresidues

Context	Sample	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
204	1	Unclassified Fe slag	19	10.1

Table 2 Microresidues

Context	Sample	Description	Weight (g)
204	1	Magnetic microresidues, hammerscale or filings	0.1
204	1	Magnetic microresidues, including ferrous slag fragments, hammerscale and slag spheres.	10.1
		Total	10.2

A single heavily corroded fragment of iron, tentatively identified as the end of a key was identified during assessment. In addition, burnt flint and a single carbonized cereal grain were recorded.

Table 3 Miscellaneous artefacts (including Fe object)

Context	Sample	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
103		Possible Fe key fragment	1	67.2
204	1	Carbonised grain	1	0.1
204	1	Burnt flint	1	0.1

Conclusions

This is a very small assemblage of industrial residues, much of which derives from the processing of samples. The macroresidues are made up of unclassified, slightly ferrous slags. The presence of this small quantity of ironworking slag and of slag spheres within a deposit containing ferrous microresidues is indicative of ironworking activity. Slag spheres are commonly produced during the primary smithing process, though they can also be produced during smelting and secondary smithing by welding processes (English Heritage 2001, 14), and it is therefore not possible to define the type of metalworking activity that was undertaken.

Metal Assessment Report by Andrew Heald

Overview

Eight metal objects were recovered from Coastguard Cottages (1 copper alloy & 7 iron).

All finds were individually examined. Identification of the iron objects relied heavily on x-radiography. Provisional identifications are listed below with recommendations for further conservation. What follows is an overview, by material and type.

Copper Alloy

One copper alloy object was recovered, a piece of perforated, folded sheet. Folded copper sheets are common finds on many archaeological sites, particularly of the medieval and post-medieval period. It is probable that the object is part of some dress accessory, possibly associated with belt or buckle fittings (see Egan & Pritchard 1991, 50-2; 125-5). The find is likely to date to between the 14th and 15th centuries.

- 1 Folded piece of sheet metal, damaged. Remains of rivets and associated holes at either end of plate. Central recess which curves at the end. Preserved within the inside of the object are the remains of organic material, probably leather. L: 23mm; H: 21mm; T: 1mm. Context 103.

Iron

There are seven iron fragments from Coastguard Cottages. Identification of the objects relied heavily on x-radiography although, this was not always successful. One object requires further cleaning and conservation. where discernible, all are related to structural fittings.

Structural fittings

Nails

Four nails, and one possible other, were recovered. Most retain the head and shank and vary in length. Nails are ubiquitous finds on archaeological sites, associated with various structural fittings and internal furnishings.

Nail; Head, shank and missing the tip. L: 64mm; H: 23mm; T: 4mm. Context 103.

Nail; Head, shank and missing the tip. L: 59mm; H: 21mm; T: 3mm. Context 102.

Nail; Head, shank and missing the tip; in two pieces. L: 54mm; H: 18mm; T:3mm. Context 102.

- 2 Nail; Head, shank and missing the tip; in two pieces probably from same object. L: 53mm; H: 14mm; T:3mm. Context 403.

- 1 ?Nail. Curved, badly corroded object; may be a nail. L: 29mm; T: 6mm; B: 7mm. Context 204.

Rivet

One rivet was found during the excavations.

Square-sectioned object, covered in corrosion. Having a head at one end, the other end being hammered flat after presumably being passed through holes in the pieces L: 51mm; W: 26mm; T: 8mm. Context 104.

Miscellaneous

One badly corroded strip of iron needs to be cleaned to aid identification. It may be a fitting or a tool. X-radiography was inconclusive.

- 3 Badly corroded strip of iron, broken at one end. X-ray shows that one end has a perforation. L: 106mm; W: 21mm; T: 3mm. Context 403.

Contextual Analysis

The one copper alloy find from the site was discovered during excavation of a demolition layer [103]. The object may date to around the 14th and 15th centuries and this is consistent with other finds from the context, particularly pottery which suggests a date to between the 14th to mid 15th centuries.

Two iron nails were from demolition layer [102], dated by the pottery to around the 17th and 18th centuries. Another nail was found the demolition layer [103] described above. The rivet was found in the fill of a modern pipe [104]. Another iron nail and the miscellaneous object were recovered from made ground [403] with pottery again suggesting a date between the 14th and early 15th centuries. The final object was recovered from [204].

Significance of Data

The majority of finds are associated with structural fittings and are ubiquitous finds on many archaeological sites, particularly those dating to the post 14th centuries. The probable dress accessory is also fairly common on medieval and post-medieval sites. In summary, the finds relate to typical domestic activity. In contextual terms, these objects are not considered to warrant any further analysis. That said, the miscellaneous object is worth cleaning to aid identification.

Conservation

The miscellaneous find should be cleaned to aid identification.

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Specialist Tables

Table 2: Post Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No.	Weight	Comment	Context date
102	LONS	MUG	salt gl	1	5	body sherd (bs)/neck	1680-1750
102	PMR	?		1	5	bs	
103	M1	?		1	64	buff bs	1300-1450
103	M2	BOWL?		4	26	x2 rims	
103	M3	?		1	4	bs redu	
104	M2	J?	grgl patches	1	16	bs	1275-1400. X1 intru C15th?
106	M1	J?		6	39	thickened rim	
106	M2	CP		5	64	sooted square club rim	
106	M2	J	grgl	2	6	bss	
106	M3	CP		4	24	bss & ba	
106	M4	CP		8	87	bss	
106	M5	J	clgl spots	2	6	bss	
106	M6	J	grgl	1	1	bs	
106	M7	J	grgl	1	1	bs with quartz grits	
106	RAER	MUG	salt gl	1	6	bs	
106						Stone 1/9g; Peg tile 1/30g	
203	M1	CP	ATS	4	42	applied thumbed strips - hor & vert	1275-1400
203	M2	CP		38	364	x3 rims (MNV x3) squared club. Ba & bss	
203	M3	CP		6	50	bss	
203	M4	CP		14	178	x3 rims (MNV x3) squared club. Ba & bss	
203	M5	J	grgl rill	4	60	inc. unstabbed oval rod ha	
203	M5	J	grgl APD	1	6	bs applied pellets	
203	M5	J	clgl WSD	2	7	MNV x2 white slip lines	
203	M8	CP		4	34	bss	
203						Stone 1/27g	
301	TPW2	J?	blue landscape	1	5	bs	1825-1900
305	M2	J?		1	16	squared club rim	1250-1400
403	M2	CP		1	33	bs	1300-1425
403	M4	?		1	11	bs	
403	M9	?		1	31	ox bs	
404	M2	CP		2	8	bss	1250-1400
404	M5	J	grgl	2	5	bs	
404	M10	J	grgl	1	11	bs	
404	M11	J	grgl	1	1	bs	

Table 3: Glass

Cxt	RF No	No	Wt (g)	Form	Colour	Thickness (mm)	Corrosion	Date	MNI	Comments
402	5	2	2	window	und	3	opaque	late medieval	1	conjoining
402	7	1	1	window	und	2	opaque	late medieval	1	
402	7	1	1	window	und	3.4	opaque	late medieval	1	red painted linear decoration

Table 4: The Geological Material

Context	RF No	Stone type	No	Weight	Comments	Retained
106		Very fine buff calcareous sandstone	1	69	Irregular. Slightly fossiliferous	
106		Mica schist	1	9	Irregular. Possibly part of a whetstone but no signs of working/use	
106		Purbeck Marble	1	281	Weathered base fragment from a mortar. Burnt	Y
203		Fine grey limestone (Lias)	1	26	Dark grey, irregular. Possibly Lincolnshire	
402	<6>	Oolitic limestone	1	739	Off-white/buff simple window mullion with traces of white plaster/limewash	Y
403	<4>	Norwegian Ragstone	1	129	Whetstone of elongated pebble form (broken). 126mm+ long, 43mm wide (max) and 8-15mm thick. X1 point sharpening groove	Y
403	<8>	Caen stone	1	404	Part of ashlar block, x2 very smoothed faces with a1 rougher face. 75mm thick.	Y

Table 5: The Industrial Residues

Context	Sample	Material	Description	Excavator's Description	Quantity	Weight (g)	Macroresidues	Microresidues	Metalwork	Other
103		Fe	Fe object (? end of a key)	Copper slag	1	67.2			Y	
204	1	Sl	Hammerscale flakes (or filings)	Slag		0.1		Y		
204	1	Pl	Carbonised grain	Slag	1	0.1				Y
204	1	Sl	Unclassified slag (ferrous)	Slag	19	10.1	Y			
204	1	Li	Burnt flint	Magnetised - ? hammerscale	1	0.1				Y
204	1	Sl	Ferrous microresidues, including slag fragments and spheres	Magnetised - ? hammerscale		10		Y		

Appendix C – Ceramic Building Material Quantification

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
101	T1	peg tile	2	108			12	Rd		late med? Early PM?	Orange fabric with abundant poorly sorted rounded quartz with sparse elongated voids	1
102	T1	peg tile	2	68			11		2 conjoin	C14th-C16th		1(2)
103	B1	brick	1	1014		115	65		unfrogged, sharp arises, underfired	C18th-C19th	Coarse orange sandy fabric with sparse fine black iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse chunky silt inclusions	1
103	B2	brick	1	710		95	53	A	Series of knife cuts on the top of surface appears to have been cut in half while wet, crude rounded arises	Mid C13th -Mid C15th	Very pale cream fabric with very sparse grey sand possibly Mol3073 of 3031	1
103	T1	peg tile	2	160			14	Rd		med/pm?		1
103	T2	peg tile	1	24			11			PM?	fine orange fabric with fine sandy with moderate fine micaceous speckling and very sparse very coarse quartz and black iron rich inclusions	1
103	T3	peg tile	1	136			12	Rd V	overfired	C15th-C18th	Pale pinkish orange fabric with abundant calcareous inclusions like CAT32	1
104	T1	peg tile	1	18			13	A		Med/ early PM		1(2)
106	T3	peg tile	1	50			15	V	vittrified and warped peg tile	C15th-C18th		1

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
106	T4	peg tile	1	28		12		Rd		C12th-C15th	Nr T1 but no voids and more regularly sorted medium quartz and sparse black sand	1
106	B3	flake	1	<2				H A	burned daub or abraded CBM		fine fabric with abundant fine micaceous speckles	1
201	T4	peg tile	2	40		12		A Rd		C12th-C15th		1(2)
202	T5	peg tile	1	62		16		A	abraded with irregular sanding	medieval? C12th-C16th	Pale pink fabric with orange and cream silt streaks and speckles with sparse coarse rounded quartz	1
202	T1	peg tile	1	46		13		Rd		Med/ early PM?		1
202	T4	peg tile	1	20		13				C12th-C15th		1
202	T2	glazed peg tile	1	20		13			clear glaze	Med?		1
203	T1	peg tile	4	88		12		Rd		medieval? C12th-C16th		1(2)
203	T4	peg tile	1	94		12				C12th-C15th		1(2)
204	B3	Burnt daub?burned brick	4	54				A	Similar to T1 but not in form, may be brick or possibly burned daub	date unsure	Orange and cream silt fabric with abundant poorly sorted quartz up to very coarse in size.	1
204	B3	Burnt daub?burned brick	2	12						date unsure		1(2)
303	T4	peg tile	1	92		12		A		C12th-C15th		1(2)
402	T1	peg tile	26	1896		12			2 circular peg holes per tile 30mm apart	Med/ early PM		1(2)
402	V	peg tile	1	134				V	vitrified	Med?		1

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
402	T2	peg tile	7	458			11	Rd M	mortared on ends	PM?		1(2)
402	nrB1	brick	1	274			61		finger impressions on tip, unfrogged	Med?		1
402	T4	peg tile	21	1596			14			C12th-C15th		1(2)
402	T4	ridge tile	1	48			14			C12th-C15th		1
402	T5	peg tile	2	40			14	A		medieval? C12th-C16th		1(2)
402	T4	glazed peg tile	1	52			15	A		C12th-C15th		1
402	FT1	floor tile	1	22			21		Knife cut chamfered edges, clear glaze, no slip, sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz	Med C13-C15th	Fine sandy orange fabric with abundant fine quartz.	1
402	B3?	Burnt daub?burned brick	2	62				A	burnt daub with coarse calcareous inclusions	date uncertain		1
402	B4	Brick		74				A	Flemish	Mid C13th-C15th	Pale lightweight pinkish fabric with abundant calcareous speckling	1
402	M1	mortar		14				Rd		undated	loose coarse white sandy lime mortar	1(2)
403	T1	peg tile	16	766				A	Circular peg holes	Med/ Early PM?		1(2)
403	T4	peg tile	19	1366					Possibly intentionally rounded	C12th-C15th		1(2)
403	T4	peg tile	1	34			12			C12th-C15th		1
403	T4	glazed peg tile	1	8			12			C12th-C15th		1
403	T5	peg tile	6	290			14	A		medieval? C12th-C16th		1(2)
403	T3	peg tile	13	984			13	V	vitrified and	C15th-C18th		1(2)

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
403	B4	brick	6	994		105	42-50		warped peg tile light flemish brick unfrogged and abraded	Mid C13th-C15th		1
404	T1	peg tile	1	36			12			med		1(2)
404	T4	peg tile	4	244			14		circular peg holes	C12th-C15th		1(2)
404	T3	peg tile	1	142			16	V	warped circular pegholes	C15th-C18th		1(2)
Kept column Key: 1 = Keep, 1(2)= kept, recommendend for discard.												

Appendix D – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-84629

Project details

Project name 7 Coastguard Cottages, Quay Street, Orford

Short description Hand excavation of foundation and service trenches for new build. Site lies within the former precinct of the Augustinian Priory. The excavations on site revealed buried soil horizons which contained a moderate finds assemblage including domestic pottery vessels, imported flemish brick and worked structural stone fragments.

Project dates Start: 06-10-2010 End: 23-02-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 30836 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes ORF125 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Significant Finds RAGSTONE Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Medieval

Significant Finds PEG TILE Medieval

Significant Finds PEG TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Medieval

Significant Finds MULLION Medieval

Methods & 'Targeted Trenches'
techniques

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ORFORD 7 Coastguard Cottages, Quay Street,
Orford

Postcode IP12 2NX

Site coordinates TM 4230 4970 52.0918951267 1.537624376190 52 05 30 N 001 32 15 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 1.25m Max: 1.56m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project director/manager Alan Ford

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Contractor sponsor/funding body

Name of John Denny Associates sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Orford Museum recipient

Physical Archive ORF-125 ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Orford Museum recipient

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive Orford Museum recipient

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 7 COASTGUARD COTTAGES, QUAY STREET, ORFORD, SUFFOLK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2011

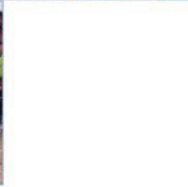
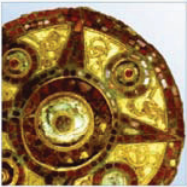
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