

**Plots 1 & 2, Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary
BSM 062**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/014

Client: Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd

Author: J. A. Craven

January 2014

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Plots 1 & 2, Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary BSM 062

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Report Date: January 2014

HER Information

Site Code:	BSM 062
Site Name:	Plots 1 & 2, Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary
Report Number	2014/014
Planning Application No:	B/13/00596/FUL
Date of Fieldwork:	23/01/2014
Grid Reference:	TL 9083 3406
Oasis Reference:	164419
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Monk
Project Officer:	John Craven
Client/Funding Body:	Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation, carried out in advance of residential development on land at Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary, Suffolk, identified a post-medieval occupation soil layer, which is presumed to have developed during the site's known use as an orchard. The deposit lay under 19th/20th century deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the orchard's range of service buildings (apple store, packing shed, stables and vehicle shed).

No other archaeological deposits were observed in the trenching, despite a deep soil profile which indicated that any archaeological horizon could be well-preserved, and there was no further evidence of the medieval ditch system previously seen at BSM 061 to the north-east, which is believed to have probably extended through the site towards Nayland Road. The proposed development is unlikely to have any further or significant impact upon archaeological heritage assets.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development on land at Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The evaluation was required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT, Appendix 1) to meet a condition on planning application B/13/00596/FUI. The project was commissioned by CgMs Limited.

The proposed development of two detached dwellings and a detached double garage lies in a plot of c.720sqm on the eastern edge of modern Bures St Mary, at TL 9083 3406. The plot was broadly flat open ground, a range of buildings along its northern edge having been demolished.

2. Geology and topography

The site, an area of c.720sqm, lies at a height of c.24m AOD, on a west facing slope overlooking the River Stour, c.170m to the west.

The site geology consists of deep well-drained fine loamy coarse loamy and sandy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) over superficial river terrace deposits and bedrock clay, silt and sand from the Thanet Sand Formation And Lambeth Group (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site's general location in the Stour valley is topographically favourable for evidence of early settlement activity. Several cropmarks of potential prehistoric date are recorded nearby in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), including two possible ring ditches c.400m to the south (HER Refs. BSM 012 and BSM 017). Nearby archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation, c.40m to the east (BSM 061), has previously identified residual prehistoric and Roman material in later features, indicating a general background level of activity in the valley.

Although located just outside the area recorded as the historic core of the village (BSM 054), the site lies within c.170m of the medieval parish church (BSM 015) to the west and potentially within a system of medieval field ditches, possibly representing plots running up the hill, away from any medieval properties that fronted onto Nayland Road, which were identified at BSM 061.

The recent post-medieval history of the site has been documented in a Heritage Asset Assessment (Alston 2012) of the plot and its now demolished linear row of 19th and early 20th century buildings, known as 'Former Cottages and Packing Sheds' which lay along its northern edge. The plot is depicted on the 1837 tithe map as a part of a large orchard and the earliest building, which dated to the 1840's, was identified as a rare early Victorian apple store. The other structures included a range of service buildings (packing shed, stables and vehicle shed) that were required by a commercial Victorian orchard and nursery ground and the archaeological works at BSM 061, which covered the eastern half of the former orchard, identified a line of pits or possible post holes thought to relate to post-medieval horticultural activity.

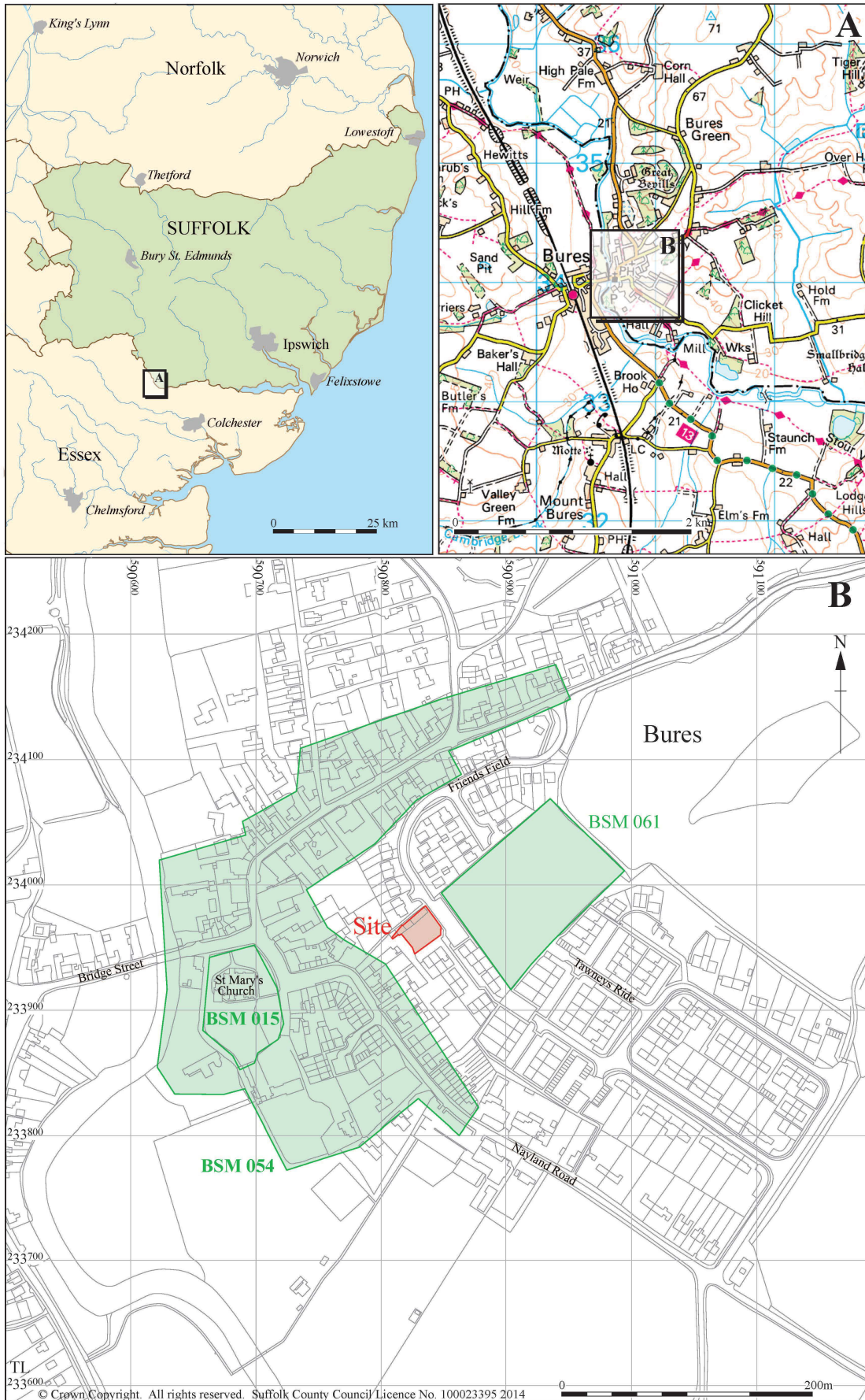


Figure 1. Location map showing development area (red) and selected HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

Two trenches, measuring 24m in total length and 1.8m wide, were excavated across the footprint of the proposed development by a mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 2). Trench 02 was reduced slightly from its proposed length due to access issues and an area of hard standing to the south-east.

Where required the trenches were cleaned, and potential features investigated, by hand. Trenches and spoilheaps were scanned for artefactual material. The trench position and site and trench levels were recorded by hand. The trenches were plotted by hand and trench profiles were recorded on A3 pro-forma pregridded permatrace sheets at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form (Appendix 2) has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-164419) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Suffolk HER No. BSM 062.

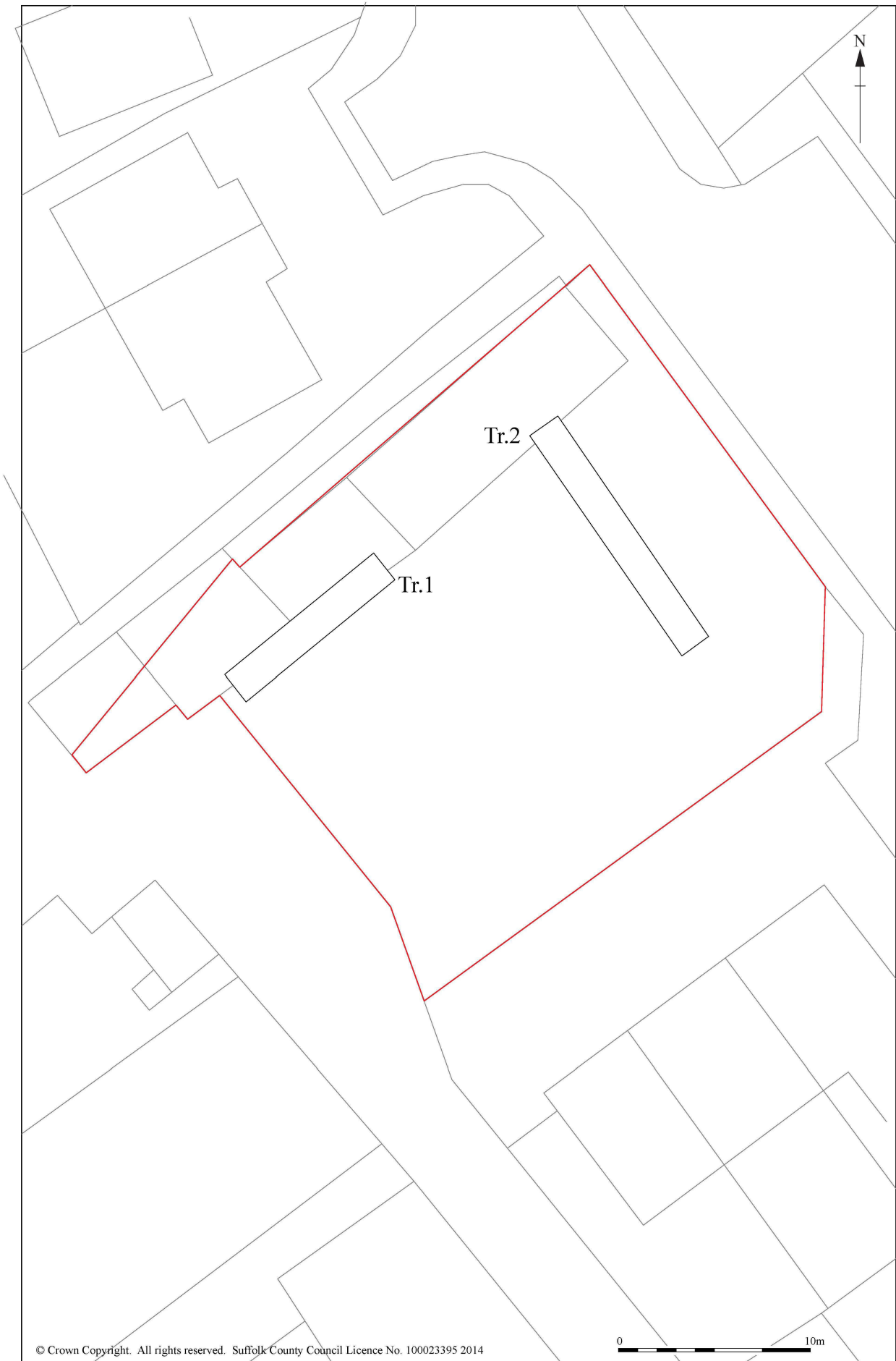


Figure 2. Trench locations

5. Results

Trench 1

This trench, which measured 10m long and c.1.2m deep, was placed on a north-east to south-west alignment along the southern wall line of the former range of buildings (Pl. 1). This showed a 0.2m to 0.4m thick modern demolition layer (1000) which at times overlaid a 0.2m thick deposit of light yellow/orange sandy clay with frequent large flint (1001) which represented a bedding layer for the construction of the 19th century building range.

1000 and 1001 both sealed a buried soil horizon of light brownish grey compact silty clay (1002), which measured up to 0.4m thick and contained medieval and post-medieval material. This in turn overlaid 0.2m to 0.4m of slight yellow brown silty clay subsoil (1003), and then the natural geology of light orange/yellow sands (1004).

No archaeological features were observed within the trench. A south-east facing soil profile was recorded at each end of the trench (Pl. 2).



Plate 1. Trench 1 facing south-west (1m scales)



Plate 2. Trench 1 – SW end, profile 1a (1m scale)

Trench 2

This trench, which measured 14m long and c.1.2m deep, was placed on a south-east to north-west alignment across the open area of former orchards (Pl. 3). This showed a similar soil profile with the modern demolition layer (1000) sealing the buried soil horizon of light brownish grey compact silty clay (1002), the slight yellow brown silty clay subsoil (1003), and then the natural geology of light orange/yellow sands (1004).

No archaeological features were observed within the trench. A north-east facing soil profile was recorded at each end of the trench (Pl. 4).



Plate 3. Trench 2 facing north-west (1m scales)



Plate 4. Trench 2 – NW end, profile 2b (1m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from a single context, a soil layer (1002) beneath the Victorian orchard (Table 1). The cbm and the oyster shell were not retained.

Context	Pottery		CBM		C Pipe		Shell		Spot date
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt (g)	
1002	6	104	3	48	5	37	1	12	Med/post-med
Totals	6	104	3	48	5	37	1	12	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

A total of six fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered overall, weighing 104g.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The pottery

Two joining body sherds (41g) of a large grey medieval coarseware dates from the late 12th-14th century. A fragment of Glazed red earthenware (15g) which is post-medieval

(16th-18th century) was found with the rim of a slipped redware bowl dating to the 17th-19th century (27g). Two later sherds consist of a fragment of a blue and white transfer printed ware sherd of pearlware weighing 2g (1770-1850), and a thickwalled fragment of a glazed industrial type of stoneware (18g), possibly from sanitary ware, which dates to the 19th and 20th centuries.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were collected (48g). The remains of a roofing tile which has a fine fabric (fs) and slight evidence of a reduced core dates from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. Two fragments of flat glazed wall tiles are industrially produced and date from the 19th-21st century (10g).

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 37g include four stem pieces and a complete bowl, which is sooted internally. The bowl is slim and narrow with a well formed foot and dates to the first half of the eighteenth century (Oswald, 37). The foot is stamped with the initials 'I' and 'C'.

6.5 Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell (12g) was retained from the soil layer 1002.

6.6 Finds discussion

The residual medieval pottery present is indicative of other medieval activity in the vicinity (Fawcett, 2012). Small quantities of post-medieval wares and very late artefacts from the soil layer were also present.

7. Discussion

The two trenches showed a soil profile consistent with the site's known post-medieval history as an orchard, with a post-medieval occupation soil layer, 1002, underlying 19th/20th century deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the former building range.

The intact subsoil, 1003, shows that any potential archaeological horizon sealed by 1002 could be well-preserved. However there was no indication of any features either cutting 1003 or being sealed below it and in particular there was no further evidence of the medieval ditch system previously seen at BSM 061 to the north-east, which is believed to have probably extended through the site towards Nayland Road. This absence could simply be due to the positioning of the trenches in relation to any ditches as it seems most likely that the site would indeed have been a series of open plots, the presence of just two sherds of medieval pottery being a further indication that the site lay outside of the medieval settlement core.

8. Conclusions

The trenching has identified the presence of a post-medieval occupation topsoil, which has presumably developed over time during the site's use as an orchard. No other archaeological deposits were observed and the site is likely to have been part of a series of agricultural plots on the fringe of the medieval settlement. The soil profile indicates that any potential archaeological deposits that do exist could be preserved at a depth of 1m-1.2m and so the proposed development is unlikely to have any further or significant impact upon archaeological heritage assets.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bures St Mary\BSM 062 Plot 1 Eves Orchard evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWA-HWZ\HWP\HWP 10-21

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report. The fieldwork was carried out by staff from Britannia Archaeology.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and the finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Alston, L., 2012, 'Former Cottages & Packing Sheds', Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary, Suffolk. BSM 062. Heritage Asset Assessment. Unpublished report.

Fawcett, A., 'The finds evidence' in Sommers, M., 2012, *Land South of Friends Field, Bures St Mary, Suffolk*, SCCAS Excavation Report No 2012/143.

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *Soils of England and Wales: Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000*. Harpenden.

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14.

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Former Cottages and Packing Sheds, Eves Orchard,
Bures St Mary

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Babergh District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: B/13/00596/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TL 908 340

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: Small

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Monk
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741230
E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 15 January 2013

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (condition 2) relating to archaeological investigation:

2. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] 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; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 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.

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must send a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, the applicant should submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval; failure to do so could result in enforcement action by the LPA.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The above proposal lies within an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is located within the historic core of Bures St Mary (HER no. BSM 054) and is also situated close to the medieval church (BSM 015). An archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out adjacent to the site located a number of ditches, Iron Age pits and finds of Roman and medieval pottery. Therefore, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location given the proximity to known remains and also given the landscape setting, within the Stour Valley, which is topographically favourable for early occupation.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), 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.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Two 10m trial trenches covering the footprint of the proposed new dwellings and driveway are to be excavated. Both trenches should be 1.8m wide.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, 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 evaluation 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.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

- 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.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, 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

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

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 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The 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/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. OASIS Data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-164419

Project details

Project name	BSM 062 Plots 1 and 2, Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, carried out in advance of residential development on land at Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary, Suffolk, identified a post-medieval occupation soil layer, which is presumed to have developed during the site's known use as an orchard. The deposit lay under 19th/20th century deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the orchards range of service buildings (apple store, packing shed, stables and vehicle shed). No other archaeological deposits were observed in the trenching, despite a deep soil profile which indicated that any archaeological horizon could be well-preserved, and there was no further evidence of the medieval ditch system previously seen at BSM 061 to the north-east, which is believed to have probably extended through the site towards Nayland Road. The proposed development is therefore thought unlikely to have any further impact upon archaeological heritage assets.
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2014 End: 03-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSM 062 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BSM 062 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/13/00596/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BURES ST MARY BSM 062 Plots 1 and 2 Eves Orchard, Bures St Mary
Study area	720.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9083 3406 51.9716960947 0.778513526312 51 58 18 N 000 46 42 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Britannia Archaeology

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered by	John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	4 February 2014

Archaeological Service Field Projects Team

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