

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

LAND TO THE NORTH OF ESMOND HOUSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD

SMR Ref. ORF 117; OASIS ref. suffolkc1-32033

SCCAS Report No. 2007/183

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during October 2007 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land to the north of Esmond House, Ipswich Road, Orford (NGR ref. TM 4186 5039), in advance of a housing development. Four linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil which revealed a single ditch type feature of uncertain date. No other archaeological features were identified although a number of small medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil. The natural subsoil, which comprised sand and gravel, lay at a depth of c. 0.6m beneath topsoil and a thin deposit of sandy subsoil. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR under the reference ORF 117. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the builders, O. Seaman and Son Ltd., on behalf of their client.

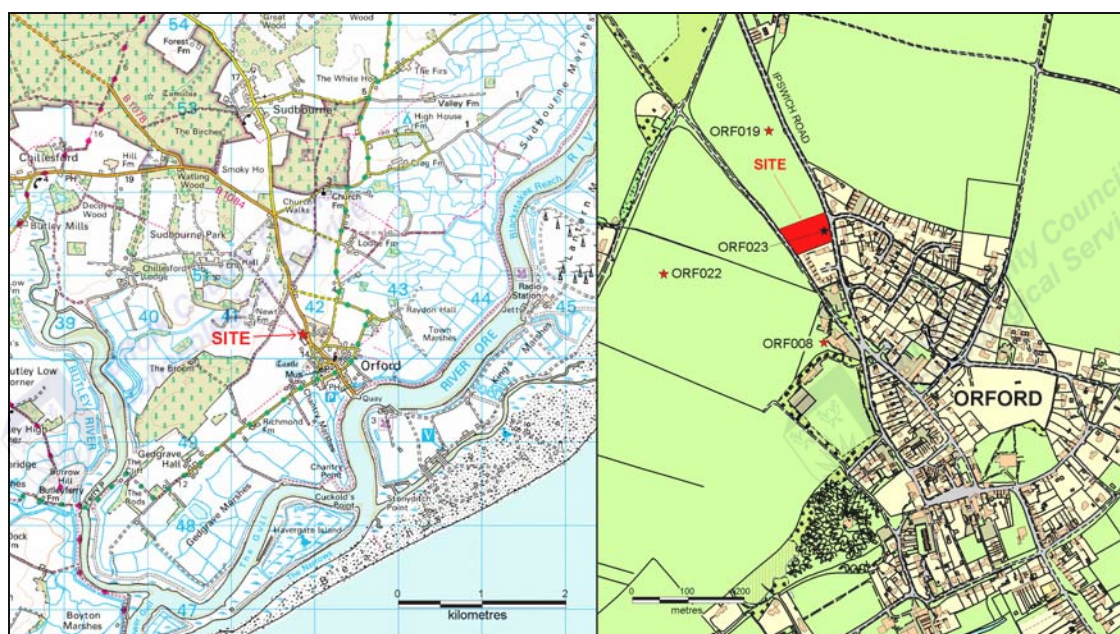


Figure 1: Location Plan

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1. Introduction

A small residential development is proposed for a plot of land to the north of Esmond House, Ipswich Road, Orford (application no. C/06/2321/FUL). The site lies c. 500m to the northeast of the centre of the medieval town of Orford and is within an area of archaeological importance as recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. Numerous finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date have been recovered in

close proximity (recorded on the SMR under the references ORF 008, 019, 022 and 023) suggesting a high potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to exist within the development area. The proposed works pose a significant threat to any buried deposits that may be present and consequently a condition was placed upon the application requiring an agreed programme of archaeological works be put in place prior to commencement of any groundwork.

In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team has requested an archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching of the site be undertaken. This will form the initial stage of a programme of archaeological works with the evaluation results being used to assess the need for any further work. To detail the work required a Brief and Specification has been produced by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (See Appendix).

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned and funded by the building contractor, O Seaman and Son Limited, on behalf of their client. The evaluation was undertaken by the Field Projects Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on the 4th October 2007. The archive is lodged with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at its Bury St. Edmunds office under the Sites and Monuments Record reference, ORF 117. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-32033. The National Grid Reference for its approximate centre of the site is TM 4186 5039.

2. Methodology

A series of trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil (or the top of any significant archaeological deposits had they been encountered) using the back acting hoe of a wheeled excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated in accordance with an approved plan.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that may be revealed. Excavation continued until the undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features or deposits. Any features/deposits noted were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Site was metal detected during the evaluation but only 19th C+ finds were recovered.

Following excavation the revealed stratigraphy was recorded, the trench locations were plotted and their depths were noted. Upon completion of the fieldwork the trenches were backfilled. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled.

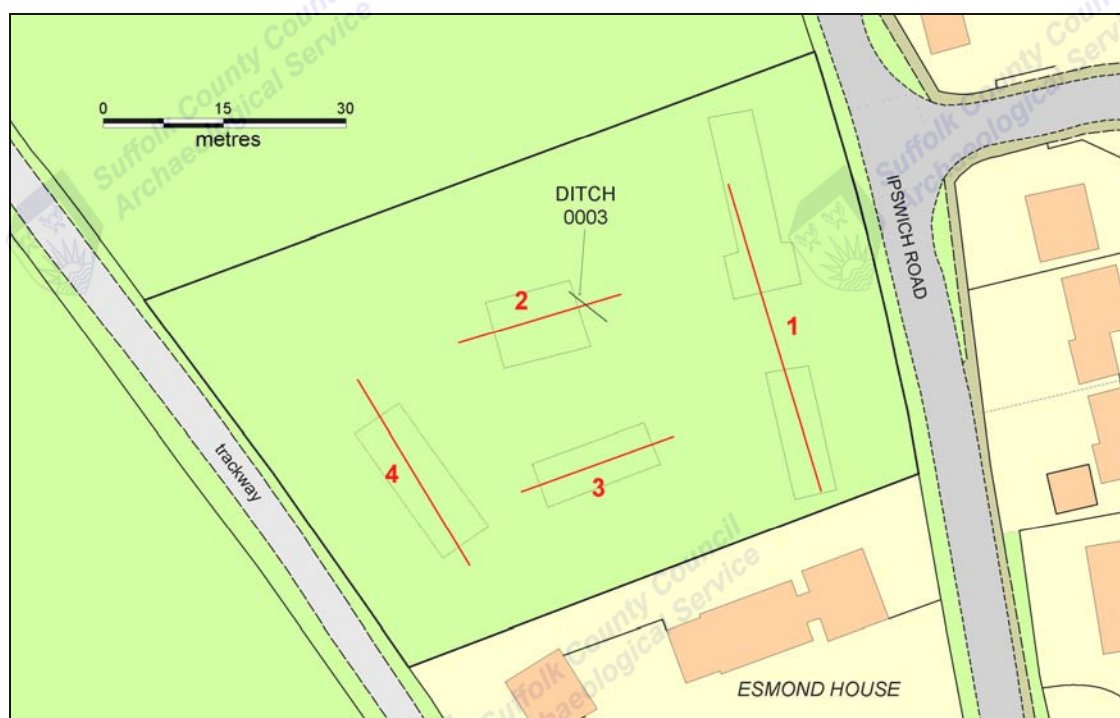


Figure 2: Trench Locations and Summary of Results
(trenches marked in red, proposed structures outlined in black dashed lines)
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3. Results

Four trenches totalling c. 110m in length were excavated across the area affected by the proposed development. See figure 2 for a plan of their locations. The results from all four trenches were broadly similar with a stratigraphy comprising 0.4m of ploughsoil (0001) over a 0.15m of pale brown sand (0002). This in turn overlay a pale yellow sand which was interpreted as the undisturbed natural subsoil.

One linear feature (0003), interpreted as a ditch, was noted within trench 2 (see figure 3 for a plan and section). It comprised a linear cut at running the full width of the trench at a c. 45° angle. It measured 1.9m in width and was cut through the pale brown sand and the underlying natural subsoil to a depth of 0.57m. The fill (0004) consisted of pale brown-orange sand mottled with brown silt and occasional charcoal flecks. One small sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill.

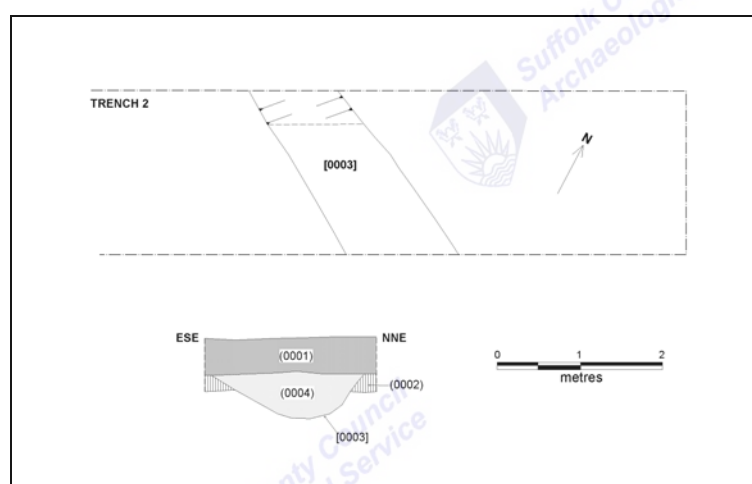


Figure 3: Plan and Section of Ditch 0003 as seen in Trench 2

The machining was closely observed throughout in order to maximise the recovery finds. Few were recovered during the machining but a number of pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the development area.

4. The Finds

(Richenda Goffin, November 2007)

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001 (Unstratified finds)	10	34	1	12	19th C
0004 (fill of ditch 0003)	1	2			L13th-14th C
Total	11	36	1	12	

Pottery

Eleven fragments of pottery were collected from the evaluation (0.036kg), most of which were unstratified and were recovered from the topsoil. These consisted of six sherds of medieval coarseware (L12th-14th C), two sherds of Late post-medieval earthenwares, including the base of a plant pot (18th-20th C), a sherd of Iron Glazed blackware (16th-18th C), and a fragment of Ironstone china with black transfer printing, dating from 1810. A single small sooted body sherd of Hollesley-type medieval coarseware was present in the fill of ditch 0003 (fill 0004) dating to the late 13th-14th Century.

Ceramic building material

A small and abraded fragment of ceramic roof tile was also an unstratified find. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions and has a reduced core and orange external margins. It dates to the high or late medieval period.

5. Discussion

The single ditch feature is likely to be field boundary of unknown date. Although a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its fill this alone does not provide enough evidence to positively date the feature but its presence should not totally ignored. The ditch's alignment does not conform with either Ipswich Road or the trackway on the west side of the site which could suggest it dates to a period earlier than these routes. It is on a similar alignment to field boundaries to the east of Ipswich Road and west of the trackway as recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 4) suggesting the two routes are later insertions into an existing field system which is possibly of medieval origin.

No evidence for actual occupation within the site was recorded. The relatively large amount of pottery recovered from the topsoil within the development area could be a result of manuring of the fields during the medieval period with the pottery being accidentally collected and distributing with other waste from the town or that it was deliberately added to the ploughsoil as a soil improver.

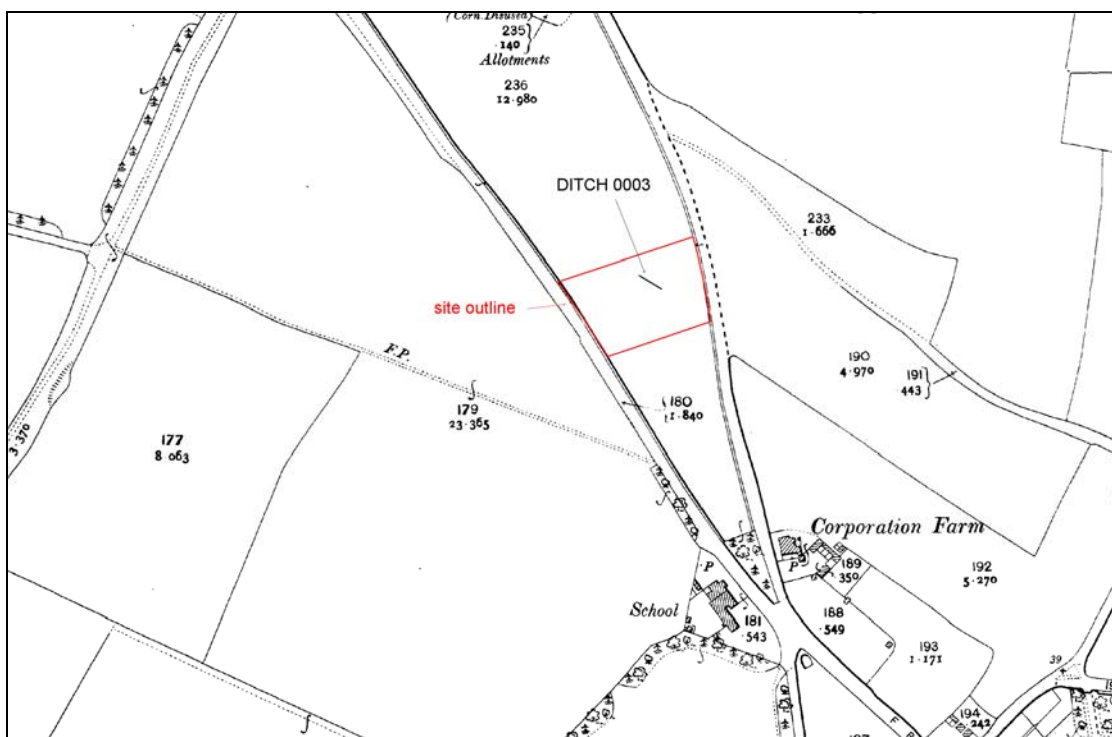


Figure 4: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale c. 1900 (extract)

6. Recommendations for Future Work

Based on the results of the evaluation it would seem unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits are under threat from the proposed development and consequently no further is recommended.

M. Sommers
Suffolk County Council, Field Projects Team

30th October 2007

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


APPENDIX

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

LAND NORTH OF ESMOND HOUSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD, SUFFOLK


The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. **The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
 - 1.1 Planning consent (application C/06/2321/FUL) has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the erection of eleven dwellings with associated parking including the creation of new vehicular access on Land North of Esmond House, Ipswich Road, Orford (TM 418 504), with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
 - 1.3 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological works  re development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. Much archaeological evidence occurs in close proximity to a number of Roman and medieval finds scatters and find spots (ORF 008, ORF 019, ORF 022 and ORF 023), and also several flint find spots. There is a strong possibility that archaeological deposits will be encountered. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.5 The site is located at approximately 12m AOD. The underlying geology of the site comprises unconsolidated sand and gravel .
 - 1.6 There is high potential for further important archaeological features to be located in this area. Aspects of the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.7 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development.
 - 1.8 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
 - 1.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
 - 1.10 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval.

The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.



2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer]. 
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 200m² of the total area of disturbance (c. 0.40 ha.). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 111m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist  regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled  palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of inter-pretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.



- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.
- 5.8 The project manager must consult the SMR 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 any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.10 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. 
- 5.11 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.12 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether  be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.13 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Sites and Monuments Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

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

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 7 September 2007
IpswichRoadOrford2007

Reference: /

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

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