ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

WELL COTTAGE, MALLETS Suffolk County Sent LANE, ORFORD

Suffolk County Council
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Archaeological Service

L. Everett Field Team Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX Tel. (01473) 264384



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Well Cottage, Mallets Lane, Orford (ORF 110)

Planning Application no. C/03/1046

Summary

Orford, Well Cottage, Mallets Lane (TM/421498; ORF 110). An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the footprint of a proposed new dwelling to the Well Cottage, Orford, in order to sample and record any summittee trench was excavated. evaluation was carried out within the footprint of a proposed new dwelling to the rear of Well Cottage, Orford, in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological over a metre of overburden. An assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell and animal bone was recovered from the spoil, suggesting occupation on or around the site, and two pits were revealed in the trench base. However, the depth of the trench prevented full investigation of these features.

(Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and R. Hipwell; report no.2004/153)

1. Introduction

An application (C/03/1046) has been made to construct a single dwelling to the rear of Well Cottage, Mallets Lane, Orford (Fig.1). The site lies at TM 4212 4984, within the medieval town centre, just south of Market Hill. The evaluation area lies within a terraced garden, on land which would naturally occupy a gentle south to north slope between the 5m and 10m OD contours. The natural subsoil comprises a bright yellow sand.

The evaluation was carried out by the Field Team at Suffolk County Council on 21st October 2004, and was commissioned by O. Seaman and Son Ltd and funded by the owner, Mr. R. Hipwell.

2. Fieldwork Methodology

A single trial trench (Fig. 3) was opened in a location agreed by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1 metre wide ditching bucket, under the supervision of Linzi Everett of the Field Team, SCCAS. Overburden was removed from 9.5 metres of trenching to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. Both the Service

Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous purel under the SMR code ORF 110 (Appendix 1) To order to manually for the same and the same order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. The trench was planned on site to form a part of the site archive. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

All finds were washed and marked before being quantified, identified and dated by the finds management staff of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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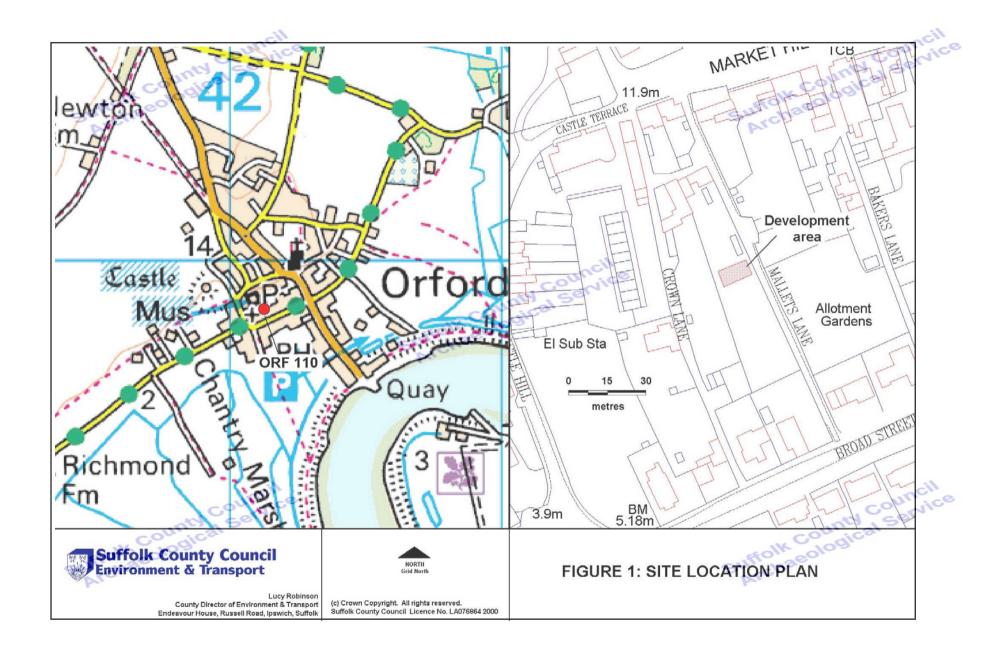
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3. Fieldwork Results

The trench was excavated from west to east and measured 9.5m in length, with natural subsoil occurring at a depth of 1.8m at it's deepest point. The topsoil, 0001, was a dark brown loamy sand and was between 340-400mm thick throughout. It contained a small amount of modern building material and included a 50mm thick layer of clean, yellow sand at its base. This sealed 0002, a layer of dark brown loamy sand subsoil, containing chalky lumps and a moderate quantity of post medieval or modern building material, clay pipe stems and glazed porcelain. It was c.800mm thick and quite heavily disturbed. Beneath this was 0003, a layer of mid brown sand subsoil containing very occasional stones. Pottery, bone and shell were recovered from this layer but individual features were not identified within it. 0005 was pale, yellowish brown sand subsoil, with the appearance of 'dirty' natural. It was 150mm thick and virtually stoneless.

Two features were noted in the trench sections. 0006 was a small, steep sided pit, probably circular but not fully exposed. Its fill, 0007, was a mid brown sand from which pot, bone and a fragment of limestone with probable toolmarks were recovered. It appeared to cut 0005 but its relationship with 0003 was unclear. This feature was not fully excavated due to the depth of the trench. 0008 was a small feature partially exposed in the northern side of the trench. Its location was recorded but the depth of the trench at this point prevented access for further investigation.

Various finds, mostly comprising medieval pottery and oyster shell, were collected from the upcast spoil and allocated the OP number 0004. They are believed to be from layer 0003 but contamination by 0001 and 0002 is possible.

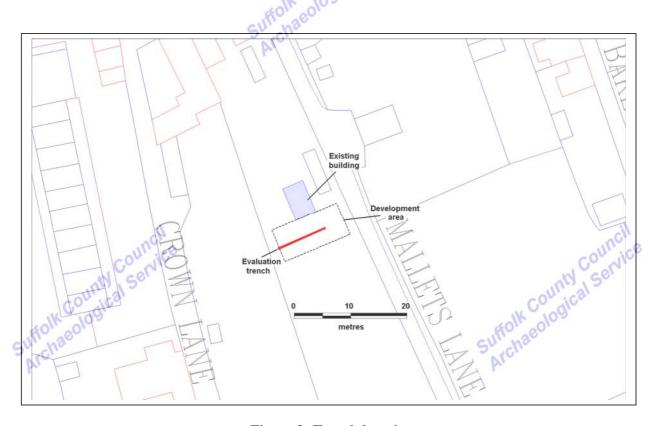


Figure 2: Trench location

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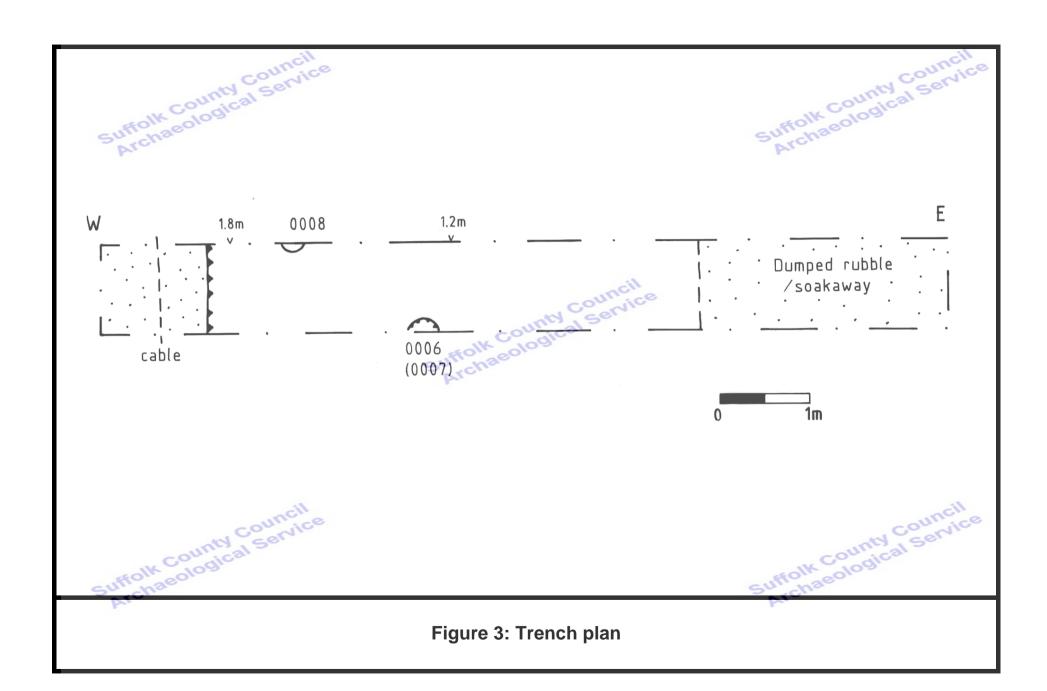
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4. Well Cottage, Mallets Lane, Orford: the evaluation finds

The majority of the finds assemblage comprised medieval coarseware pottery but includes occasional sherds of glazed imported and stonewares. Oyster shells and animal bone were also represented. Fragments of possible burnt tile were recovered from 0007.

5. Discussion

The site has been subject to a degree of terracing in recent times but in the trenched area this seems to have raised the garden so has had no impact on archaeological features. The quantity of pottery recovered from the upcast spoil clearly indicates quite significant medieval activity on or around the site but a combination of the depth of overburden and shadow cast into a narrow trench meant that any features were impossible to identify as stripping took place.

6. Recommendations

A significant depth of overburden is to be removed within the footprint of the proposed building and strip foundations subsequently excavated. Monitoring of these ground works is recommended in order that the nature of the archaeology on the site is better understood.

Linzi Everett Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Appendix I: Context list

OP	Context	Description	Cuts /	Cut by /
			overlies	under
0001	0001	Topsoil- dark brown loamy sand, 340-400mm thick.	0002	
		Contains modern rubble.		
0002		Subsoil- dark brown loamy sand, 800mm thick,	0001	0003
		containing chalky lumps and post-med/modern		4
	CII	building rubble, clay pipe, glazed china etc.		CI
0003	- OUI ice	Subsoil- mid brown sand, c.200mm thick. Contains	0002	0005
	Coopie	v. occasional stones, pottery and shell	0.0	M Cell.
0004	0,50	Finds- unstratified finds recovered from spoil heap,	11.	13/2
COU	Ca.	believed to come from interface of 0003 and 0005.	Con	ica
1K 100	3.	May be slight contamination from 0001/0002	1K 10!	5
0005		Subsoil- pale yellow brown sand, c.150mm thick,	0003	natural
Cha		appearance of dirty natural. Noticeably stoneless.	Sucha	
0006		Pit cut- small, steep sided pit in S edge of trench,	natural	
		only partially excavated. Relationship with 0005		
		unclear.		
0007	0006	Pit fill- mid brown sand, gradually paler towards	natural	
		base. Pottery, bone and worked stone recovered.		
0008		Pit- small pit exposed at base of northern trench	natural	
		section. Trench depth prevented access to excavate.		
		Possibly cuts 0005 but relationship unclear.		
0009		Pit- large, deep pit /soakaway filled with modern	0002, 0003,	
		building waste	0005,	

natural

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