

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/217

**The Old Manor House, Kelsale-cum-
Carlton
KCC 038**

S. Cass

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HER Information

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Date of Fieldwork: 19th-20th April 2007

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Funding Body: Mr B. Stuart

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass / Robert Atfield

Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1-65785

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

A small stripped area was observed on the northern edge of the Old Manor House in April 2007. A single gully, believed to be of 13-14th century date though with intrusive finds, was observed, orientated approximately east-west. The feature disappeared within the bounds of the stripped area, although its precise terminus was unclear. Finds recovered included pottery, clay pipe, flint, animal bone and shell fragments.

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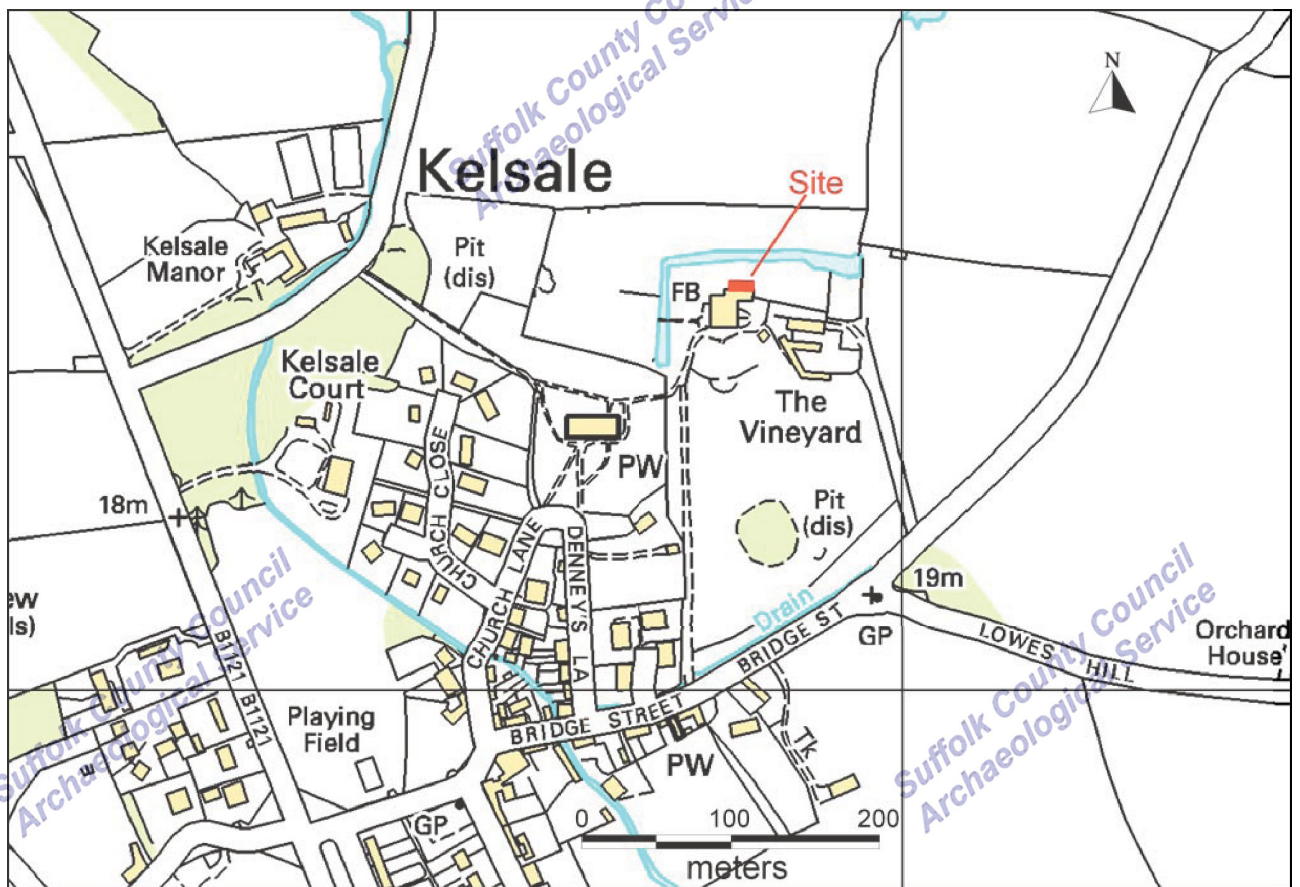
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1. Introduction

This report documents an archaeological monitoring at The Old Manor House, Kelsale-cum-Carlton, carried out in April 2007. Planning permission (C/06/2306/FUL) was granted to extend and convert a cart-shed to a changing room, garden room and flower room, subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring monitoring of groundworks during the development.

Because the site lies within the bounds of a medieval moated enclosure (KCC 008) recorded in the County HER, it was believed that there was a high potential for medieval occupation deposits, including earlier buildings, ancillary structures, surfaces and settlement deposits that could be affected by the proposed development. SCCAS was contracted to carry out the monitoring of works with regard to providing an appropriate archaeological record of any features encountered and discharging the condition.



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Figure 1. Site location

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated on the edge of the hill sloping down towards the river to the south and west, at a height of approx 30m AOD and the underlying geology on the site is listed as deep clays/chalky till. The village core is also towards the south, with the site lying on the edge of the village, opening onto arable lands to the north and west.

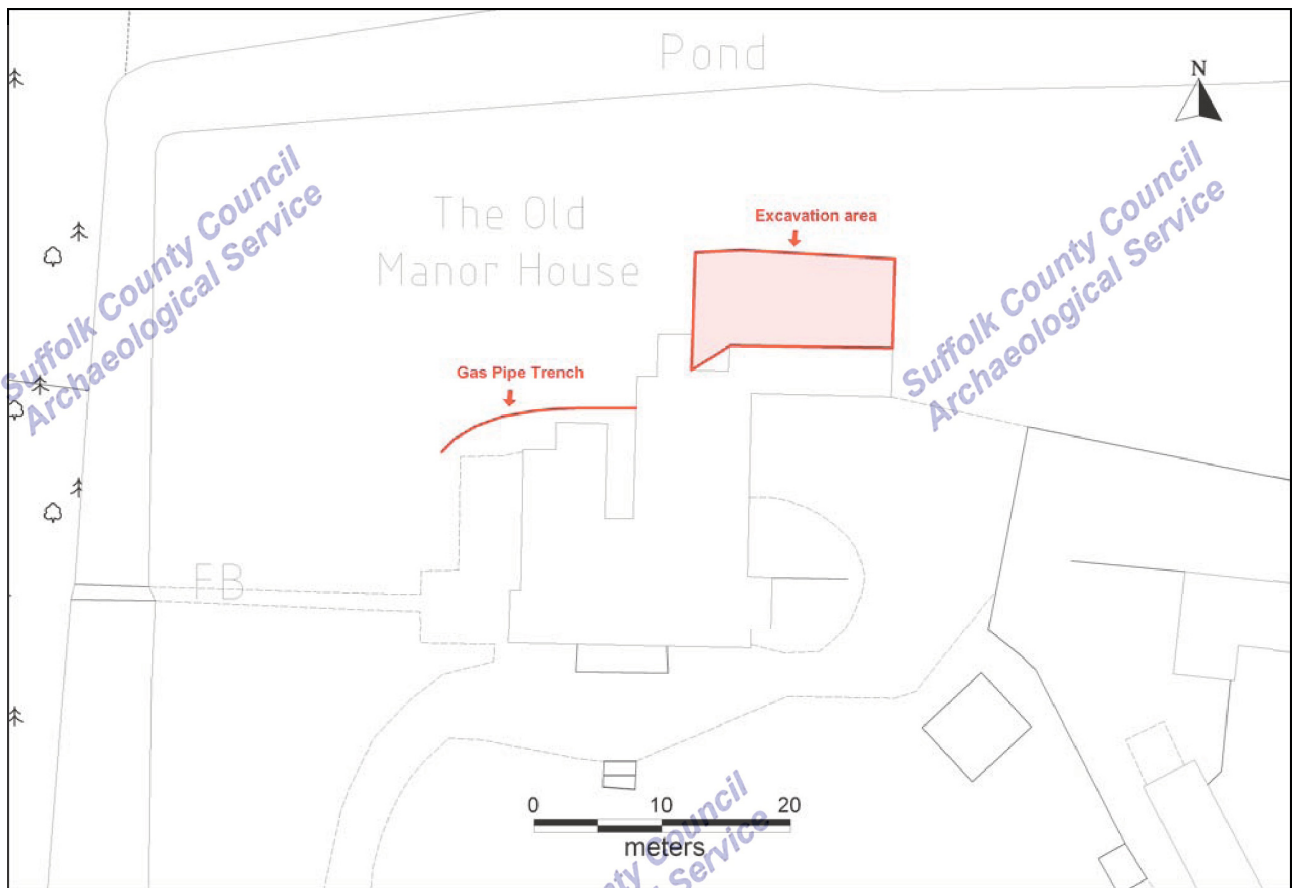
3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies on the northern side of the internal platform of the medieval moated site of Manor Farm. The farm adjoins the north-eastern corner of St Mary's and St Peter's churchyard, believed to be that recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. A Neolithic polished stone axe is recorded as being found in the field adjacent to the two buildings (south of Manor Farm).

4. Methodology

The site was stripped using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 1.0m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The area was stripped to an approximate depth of 0.5m, being the level needed for the new foundations although natural geology was between 0.85-1.1m below the original ground level (as seen in a test pit and a pipe trench to the west of the main building).

The observed feature was excavated by hand, with finds retained for later analysis. The site was planned by hand at a scale of 1:50, with the section of the gully drawn at 1:20. A photographic record was also made of the works, in digital format.

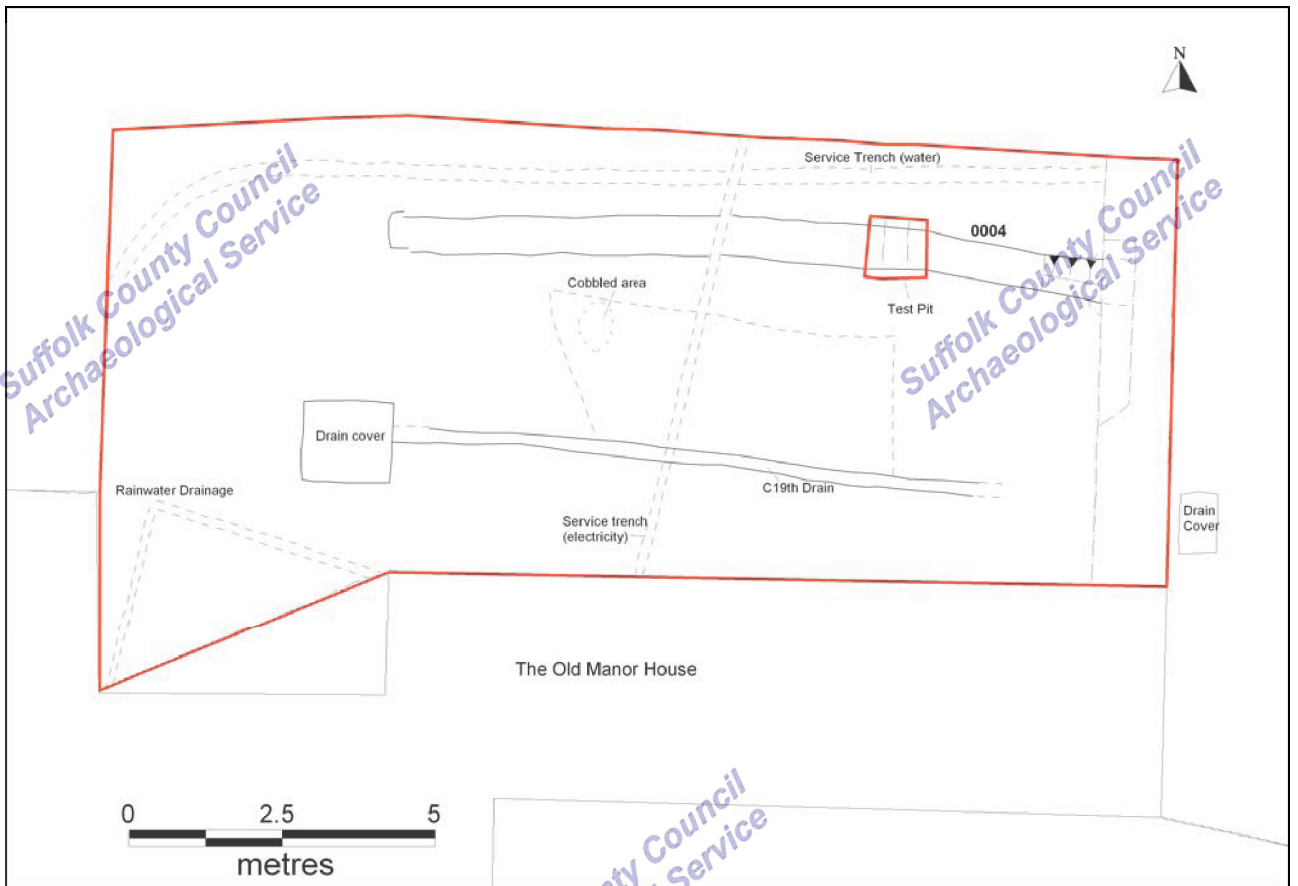


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Figure 2. Areas monitored

5. Results

The depth of the stripping appears to have remained wholly within made/disturbed ground levels, with minimal impact on older archaeological deposits. The single possible archaeological feature observed consisted of a gully, approximately 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, visible for approximately 12.5m before disappearing. It is possible that the feature carried on, but was masked by slightly deeper subsoil deposits to the west of the site. The finds recovered from this feature dated to the 13-14th century period, although some intrusive finds of post-medieval date were also recovered.



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Figure 3. Plan of excavated area

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Plate 1. Gully 0005, facing west

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence (Richenda Goffin)

6.1 Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	10	162					2	19	1 shell @ 15g, 1 flint @ 11g, 1 ?slag @ 39g	Med + 19th C (unstrat)
0005	12	115			1	4	7	190	10 shell @ 119g	13th-14th C?
0006	11	56	3	24	8	54	8	54	9 shell @ 125g	L13th-14th C
Total	33	333	3	24	9	58	17	263		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 33 fragments of pottery was recovered from the monitoring (0.333kg). The majority of the assemblage is medieval but a small number of unstratified post-medieval sherds were present. The group has been fully quantified and catalogued in Appendix 2.

Fragments of medieval coarsewares were identified in two fills of a gully or drain-like feature (0005 and 0006). A coarseware jar with a developed squared rim dating to the 13th-14th century was present in 0005, and further sherds of the same fabric type were recovered from 0006, together with fragments of Hollesley-type coarsewares, dating to the Late 13th-14th century. The rim of a shell-tempered jar in this context also dates to the 13th-14th century.

Further medieval wheelthrown coarsewares were present as unstratified finds, but were found with fragments of Glazed red earthenware (16th-18th C), and later post-medieval wares such as Creamware (Mid 18th-19th C) and Ironstone china dating to the 19th C.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Three fragments of ceramic roof tile were present in 0006. They are made in a fully oxidised sandy fabric with frequent small chalk inclusions and are likely to be medieval in date.

6.4 Flint (identification by Colin Pendleton)

A single unpatinated oval flake with limited edge retouch was recovered as an unstratified find. It is probably a snapped scraper of Bronze Age date.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the fill 0005 of the gully. This may be an intrusive find given the quantity of medieval pottery from the feature and the overall extensive disturbance.

6.6 Slag/vitrified material

A vitrified fragment, possibly part of a hearth lining was collected as an unstratified find.

6.7 Shell

Twenty oyster shells were collected from all three contexts (0.259kg). These were recorded and subsequently discarded.

6.8 Animal bone

Nine fragments of animal bone were collected from the monitoring (0.209kg). A complete bovine metacarpus was present in the fill of gully 0005 with a metapodial bone from a probable deer. The fragmentary remains of the jaw of a pig was identified in 0006 together with part of the radius of a sheep and the remains of the metatarsus of a sheep was an unstratified find.

6.9 Discussion of the finds evidence

The earliest find from the monitoring is a single unstratified flint flake dating to the later prehistoric period. The small ceramic assemblage includes medieval coarsewares dating to the 13th-14th century, reflecting the location of the site on the platform within the moated enclosure. The medieval fabrics are typical of the pale grey and buff coarsewares which are so prevalent on the eastern side of the county.

7. Discussion

It would appear that the archaeology encountered here is consistent with the already known occupation of the site, although assigning it to a specific phase of development of the site is problematic due to the undated soil below it and the (assumed continuous) length of occupation of the site. It is possible that this gully formed part of an internal land subdivision, as it would appear too shallow to form a stock enclosure and no evidence of structural remains was located around it to indicate that it was a beam slot.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

Due to the location of the feature within a medieval moat site, the presence of an unidentified medieval feature provides little further information about the site. It does however suggest that there may be further medieval remains preserved within the moat platform, especially as the depth may well have been such that any building foundations may not have truncated it.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Kelsale Cum Carlton

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/80/4.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Robert Atfield from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by John Newman who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, BRIDGE STREET, KELSEALE CUM CARLTON, SAXMUNDHAM, IP17 2PG

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to convert and extend a cartshed to form a garden room, flower room and changing room to the rear (north-east) of The Old Manor House, Bridge Street, Kelsale Cum Carlton, Saxmundham, IP17 2PG (TM 3889 6526), has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application C/06/2306/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 This proposal lies within the interior of a medieval moated enclosure (KCC 008) recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. There is high potential for medieval occupation deposits, including earlier buildings, ancillary structures, yard surfaces and settlement deposits within the interior of the moated site. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.3 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.
- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation of the site.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the footing trenches on the northern and western sides of the cartshed, which measure c. 13.5m in total length, and also any associated service trenches. The work will also involve the lowering of the internal floor area, which measures c. 49.5m², by c. 200 – 300mm in depth for the insertion of a new floor. These, and the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT - see 1.3 above.

3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.

4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. 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.

- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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. Account must be taken of any requirements the County SMR may have regarding the conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.4 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.5 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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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E-mail: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 29 March 2007

Reference: /OldManorHouse-Kelsale2007

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.

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Appendix 2. Pottery Quantification

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date rang	Context date
0001	M	HOLL	BASE		2	29		2 base sherds	L13th-14th C	
0001	M	MCW	BODY		1	10	S		L12th-14th C	
0001	PM	GRE	PANCH		2	0	48	Panchion rim or large bowl	16th-18th C	
0001	PM	IRON	BODY	BW	1	33		Blue & White transfer printed ware	19th C+	19th c+
0001	PM	CREA	BODY	ANN	1	4		Annular type ware	1740-1880	
0001	PM	IRON	HANDLE		1	21			19th C	
0001	PM	PORC?	DISH	POLY	1	15			19th C	
0001	PM	BONE?	PLATE	FLUT	1	2			19th C	
0005	M	MCW	JAR		1	35		Jar with squared, developed rim	L12th-14th C	13th-14th C+
0005	M	MCW	BODY		11	80	S	Body sherds, several from a single vessel	L12th-14th C	
0006	M	HOLL	BODY		4	28			L13th-14th C	
0006	M	MCW	BODY		8	13	AS		L12th-14th C	
0006	M	HOLG?	BODY		1	4		Part oxidised and possibly glazed	?L13th-14th C	
0006	M	MCW	BODY		1	3	A	Patchily oxidised	L12th-14th C	
0006	M	MSHW	CP/JAR			9		Small jar or cp with shell and sand inclusions, prob 13th-14th C	12th-13th C	13th-4th C