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PART LAND NORTH OF MILL CLOSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Parish Code: ORF 262
HER ESF28417

Authors: Dan Ryan (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs MA (Oxon.) (Research)	
NGR: TM 4182 5046	Report No: 6159
District: East Suffolk	Site Code: ORF 262
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 8586
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In December 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk (NGR TM 4182 5046; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of 11 dwellings (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/19/2513/FUL). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS). *The evaluation revealed features in the northern and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 1, and 6 – 9). These features were primarily ditches and ditch terminals, and also included a post hole. The majority of features contained no finds. Ditch F1003 contained medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery (4; 18g), animal bone (31g) and shell (15g). The ditches were aligned NE/SW and NW/SE and represent the remains of a former field system.*			
Project dates (fieldwork)	14 – 17 December 2020		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*8586*	Site code	*ORF262*
Type of project	*Archaeological evaluation*		
Site status	-		
Current land use	*Agricultural*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery, animal bone and shell.*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*East Suffolk*	*Orford*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*0.9 ha.*		
NGR	*TM 4182 5046*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 14m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions; Dan Ryan*		
Funded by	*Hartog Hutton Ltd*		
Full title	*Part Land North of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Higgs, K. & Ryan, D.*		
Report no.	*6159*		
Date (of report)	*December 2020*		

PART LAND NORTH OF MILL CLOSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk (NGR TM 4182 5046; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of 11 dwellings (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/19/2513/FUL). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Medieval finds have been recorded within and around the site (HER ORF Misc 022, 023 & 117). It is also close to the site of a possible mound and windmill site (HER ORF 019).

The evaluation revealed features in the northern and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 1, and 6 – 9). These features were primarily ditches and ditch terminals, and also included a post hole. The majority of features contained no finds. Ditch F1003 contained medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery (4; 18g), animal bone (31g) and shell (15g). The ditches were aligned NE/SW and NW/SE and represent the remains of a former field system.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk (NGR TM 4182 5046; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of 11 dwellings (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/19/2513/FUL). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Part Land North of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford;* Matthew Baker, dated 18th November 2020), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 27th November 2020). The evaluation conformed with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2020)*. It also adhered to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney

2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* (2020).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To 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.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to

the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies within the village of Orford. The latter is 2.5km to the north-west of Suffolk's coastline, specifically at Orford Ness. Historic landscape characterisation describes the site as 18th century and later enclosure, specifically former common arable or heathland (#2.1).

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly-shaped plot of land, which covers an area of 0.9 hectares (Fig. 2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Orford is situated 2.5km to the north-west of Suffolk's coastline, specifically at Orford Ness (Fig. 1). The River Ore flows to the south-east of the village and 1.1km to the site's south-east. Both Orford and the site lie on high ground above the marshes, which line the River Ore, with the surround relief sloping down to the south and east. The site occupies a relatively flat relief at *c.*14m AOD.

3.2 The site lies on a solid geology of sands of the Chillesford Church Sand Member, which date to the Quaternary period (BGS 2015). They are overlain by a drift geology of sand and gravel deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup. Soils of the Orford area comprise those of the Newport 4 Association, which are described as deep, well-drained sandy soils (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Orford lies in close proximity to both Suffolk's coastline and the course of the River Ore. Its location and light sandy soils would have been conducive to early settlement and exploitation from the early prehistoric period onwards. A number of notable prehistoric findspots are recorded within the vicinity of the site. The earliest comprises a Mesolithic flake from the bailey of Orford Castle, which lies 500m to the south of the site (HER ORF 001). A Neolithic laurel-leaf fragment and leaf arrowhead were found in the field to the west of the site (HER ORF 022). Further Neolithic findspots comprise worked flints including two laurel leaf points, oblique arrowhead, unifacially worked point, two scrapers, discoidal core (HER ORF 016) and a Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) recorded flint flake (HER ORF 241).

Romano-British

4.2 Romano-British evidence from the vicinity of the site includes two cremation urns and part of beaker found during construction work at Castle House grounds, which lies along Mundays Lane and also 500m to the south of the site (HER ORF 011). A rare Roman republican bronze uncia coin, dated to the early 2nd century BC, is also known from Orford (HER ORF 036). A watching brief along Rectory Road and 500m to the south-east of the site also located four pottery sherds, one of which was Roman, and one worked flint in topsoil (HER ORF 224).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 Place-name evidence suggests a Saxon origin for Orford, with the name deriving from the Saxon words meaning 'ford at the sea shore' (Goult 1990; Mills 2011). The Anglo-Saxon history of the area remains relatively unknown, although Orford retains its prominent location along the coastline and the northern bank of the river. A backward-looking animal brooch and strap end were discovered just over 500m to the south of the site (HER ORF 036). A Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) recorded find of a Saxon strap fitting is also known from 150m to the south-west (HER ORF 038).

Medieval

4.4 In common with many Suffolk coastal towns, Orford developed in the medieval period as a port, boasting a market by 1154 (HER ORF 121). The scheduled (SAM) Orford Castle, which lies 500m to the south of the site (HER ORF 002), incorporates a keep built for Henry II 1156/67 by Alnoth (keeper of the King's houses), has an unusual irregular 18–sided shape and is regarded as the first of its kind to be built. While the site lies at the north-western extent of Orford, the medieval core contains the extant Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew, which has a ruined Norman chancel and dates from 1166. The marketplace, granted in 1256, also has medieval origins, as do the former Hospital and Chapel of St. Leonard, Hospital and Chapel of St. John and Priory for Austin Canons (Goult 1990).

4.5 A large number of medieval findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the site, including a metal detected scatter comprising two medieval coins and a 15th century or late sword fragment, which are recorded at the centre of the site (HER ORF 234). To the north of the site, and within the same field, have been found a probable 14th century circular bronze seal matrix (HER ORF 232) and a second circular bronze seal matrix, probably late 13th century in date, which was inscribed 'The seal of William Marcant (or the Merchant)'(translated) (HER ORF 233). An undated Ae3 coin was also found during metal detecting along the northern boundary of the site (HER ORF 235).

4.6 Metal detaching has also revealed a large number of medieval artefact from the wider area surrounding the site, including further seal matrix, coins of Edward I and III, a bronze padlock, a ewer spout in form of dog's head, sword

pommel, two bronze mirror case halves, and a heraldic stud with arms probably of Bigod family (HERs ORF 016, ORF 237, ORF 219, ORF 023, ORF 220, ORF 236 & ORF 238). Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) finds comprise another seal matrix, metalwork, a buckle, brooch and knife (HERs ORF 022, ORF 036, ORF 242, ORF 246, the majority of which are known from the vicinity of Orford Castle. Archaeological monitoring to the north of the fire station along Ipswich Road also located medieval pottery in the spoil from topsoil (HER ORF 227).

Post-medieval and later

4.7 In 1579, Orford was granted a charter by Queen Elizabeth I, which enabled the village to become a free borough with a common seal and power to hold a court (Goult 1990). The site of a post-medieval post mill with trestle is recorded along Ipswich Road and 100m to the north of the site, and was illustrated as a mound on John Norden's map *c*. 1600 (HER ORF 019). A second post mill is recorded 450m to the east (HER ORF 020), whilst a possible mound, albeit undated, was depicted on John Norden's map of 1600-1601 along Ipswich Road and 50m to the east of the site (HER ORF 023). `*The Gallows*' are also marked and drawn on John Norden's map of 1601, by former crossroads 450m to the site's north-west (HER ORF 018).

4.8 The post-medieval period is also represented by a silver gilt finger ring of 17th or 18th century date found during metal detecting 300m to the south-west of the site (HER ORF 230). The site of the former Sudbourne Hall, which dates from at least 1600 until its demolition in 1953, lies 1km to the north-west of the site, whilst its former park extended to within 250m of the site (HER SUE 023). In contrast, the early modern period is represented only by Corporation Farm, which formerly stood 300m to the south-east of the site (HER ORF 258). During WWI and WWII, Orford occupied a strategic and defensive location, yet modern remains are represented only by a modern 'enclosure', located to the south and likely associated with WWII (HER ORF 143).

The site

4.9 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential at the north-western extent of the medieval village of Orford. As noted previously, Neolithic laurel-leaf fragment and leaf arrowhead were found while metal detecting in the field to the west of the site (HER ORF 022). More significantly, a metal detected scatter comprising two medieval coins and a 15th century or late sword fragment are recorded at the centre of the site (HER ORF 234). To the north of the site, and within the same field, have been found a probable 14th century circular bronze seal matrix (HER ORF 232) and a second circular bronze seal matrix, probably late 13th century in date, which was inscribed 'The seal of William Marcant (or the Merchant)'(translated) (HER ORF 233). An undated Ae3 coin was also found during metal detecting along the northern boundary of the site (HER ORF 235).

4.10 The 2007 evaluation on land to the north of Esmond House and to the immediate south, in the area now occupied by Mill Close (HERs ESF19492 ORF 117; Sommers 2007), revealed only an undated ditch.

4.11 The HER database also reveals that the site lies 100m to the south of the site of a post-medieval post mill with trestle, which is recorded along Ipswich Road and was illustrated as a mound on John Norden's map *c*. 1600 (HER ORF 019). Despite the site's location within an area of archaeological potential, very little is known about the history and development of the site and no relevant documents could be found in the Suffolk Archives (SA).

4.12 Historic cartographic sources consistently depict the site as agricultural land, located to the north-west of the village of Orford. The post-medieval post mill known known to have stood 100m to the north of the site is clearly depict by a coloured chart of the Suffolk coast, which dates to 1575 (Fig. 3), and was labelled as a disused corn windmill by the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1904 (Fig. 6). Throughout the post-medieval, early modern and modern periods, cartographic sources clearly depict the site as part of a larger field. By 1904, both the site and the larger field were in use as '*Allotments*', which remained until at least the revised edition Ordnance Survey map of 1927.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a 5% sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching, to comprise 250 linear metres of trenches at 1.8m width.7no trenches each 30m x 1.8m and two trenches of 20m x 1.8m were therefore excavated Fig.7).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 The open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 7 - 8

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 14.44m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent well sorted small to large sub-round and sub-angular flint.
0.36 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, pale to medium grey brown sand with moderate well sorted small to large sub-round and sub-angular flint.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Friable, pale yellow brown sand with mottled pale red sand with frequent small to large moderately sorted sub-angular and sub-round flint.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 14.41m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.35m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 1 contained undated Ditch F1020.

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan, slightly irregular (2.00+ x 3.90 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional moderately sorted small to large sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 7 - 8

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 14.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.40 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.54m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 14.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.39 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.53m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 2 contained undated Post Hole F1018.

Post Hole F1018 was sub-circular in plan (0.48 x 0.42 x 0.18m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with very occasional well sorted small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 Fig. 7

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 14.20m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.27 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.45m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 13.89m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.36 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.58m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 Fig. 7

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 13.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.40 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.59m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 13.91m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.37 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.58m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 Fig. 7

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 14.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.32 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.48m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 13.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.40 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.58m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 7 & 9

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 14.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.37 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.53m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 14.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.39 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 6 contained undated Ditch F1014 and undated Ditch Terminal F1016.

Ditch F1014 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.33 x 0.29m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with very occasional well sorted small to medium sub-round and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1016 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.00 x 0.21m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium sub-round and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 Figs. 7 & 9

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 14.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.38 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 14.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.39 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditches F1007 and F1009 and Ditch Terminal F1012. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.64 x 0.20m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides with a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.54 x 0.38m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping to near vertical sides with a concave base. Its primary fill, L1010 (1.80+ x 0.54 x 0.06m), was a friable, mid yellow brown sand with occasional moderately sorted small sub-round flint. It contained no finds. Its secondary and principal fill, L1011 (1.80+ x 1.48 x 0.38m), was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with sparse well sorted medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1012 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.55 x 0.18m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent moderately sorted small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 Figs. 7 & 10

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 13.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.35 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 14.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.32 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.53m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 8 contained undated Ditch F1005.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate well sorted small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 7 & 10

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 13.80m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.37 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.59m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 13.90m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.36 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil, as above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits, as above

Description: Trench 9 contained Ditch F1003, and it contained medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 3.30 x 0.80m), orientated NE/SW. It had steeply sloping to near vertical sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional well sorted small to medium sub-round and sub-angular flint. It contained medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery (4; 18g), animal bone (31g) and shell (15g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the confines of the evaluation it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent well sorted small to large sub-round and sub-angular flint. L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, pale to medium grey brown sand with moderate well sorted small to large sub-round and sub-angular flint.

8.2 At the base of the sequence was Natural deposits L1002, friable, pale yellow brown sand and pale red sand with frequent small to large moderately sorted sub-angular and sub-round flint.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1020	Ditch	-
2	F1018	Post Hole	-
6	F1016	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1014	Ditch	-
7	F1012	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1009	Ditch	-
	F1007	Ditch	-
8	F1005	Ditch	-
9	F1003	Ditch	Medieval (Late 13th – 14th century)

9.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Medieval finds have been recorded within and around the site (HER ORF Misc 022, 023 & 117). It is also close to the site of a possible mound and windmill site (HER ORF 019).

9.3 The evaluation revealed features in the northern and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 1, and 6 – 9). These features were primarily ditches and ditch terminals, and also included a post hole.

9.4 The majority of features contained no finds. Ditch F1003 contained medieval (Late 13th – 14th century) pottery (4 sherds; 18g) which comprises part of a locally-produced Hollesley ware jar. Small fragments of animal bone (31g) from a sheep; shell (15g); and a low density of carbonised cereal grains were also present. These artefacts and ecofacts are all consistent with the widespread scattering and dispersal of domestic waste and hearth ash from nearby occupation, but would have been significantly removed from primary rubbish deposition

9.5 The ditches were aligned NE/SW and NW/SE and represent the remains of a former field system, consistent with the site's location close to the north-western edge of the medieval core of the coastal town. Previous finds spots made through metal detecting in the close vicinity suggest the dispersal and loss of material in this peripheral zone was common.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives. Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the local museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Hartog Hutton Ltd for commissioning and funding the archaeological evaluation. AS is also grateful to Mr George Wells of Hartog Hutton Ltd for his assistance.

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Suffolk County Council. *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* (2020).

APPENDIX 1 - Concordance of Finds

ORF262 - P8586, Part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1003	1004		9	Fill of Ditch	Late 13th-14th C	4	18		31	Shell		15

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery
Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered four sherds of Hollesley Ware weighing 18g from Ditch F1003. The sherds have buff/pale brown surfaces, sometimes mottled with grey, and dark grey cores. They are in a fine sandy micaceous fabric and include a jar rim.

Methodology
The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). Fabric codes are those used for the Norfolk and Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

KEY:
HOLL (3.42): Hollesley Ware late 13th-14th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1003	1004	4x18g HOLL	Late 13th-14th	HOLL: D2 jar rim, almost beaded 18cm diam (0.05 reve0

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography
Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. & Wood, I. 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study group for Roman Pottery/Medieval Pottery Research Group/Historic England

The Animal Bone
Julie Curl

A total of 31g of bone, consisting of two elements, was recovered from one ditch fill (F1003), along with medieval pottery. The bones are a tibia and metacarpal from an adult sheep/goat and are in good condition. Sheep in particular are a common find in Medieval fills as large numbers were kept for the increasing wool trade in Medieval Britain, these animals would have also provided milk and dung, as well as meat and other by-products.

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation of land at Mill Close, Orford, four bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Ditch F1003 has been spot dated to the late 13th-14th century, while the other three sampled ditches are undated. The aim of the bulk sampling was to provide data to understand the preservation and distribution of ecofactual macrofossil remains in the deposits at the site.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2. Preservation of plant macrofossil remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation. No shells of terrestrial molluscs of archaeological origin were preserved, which is to be expected in the local slightly acid sandy soils.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were scarce, being represented by two hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains in L1004 (F1003) and a single knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.) seed in L1006 (F1005). Charcoal was recorded as common in three of the samples, although the fragments were relatively small. Fracturing of a sub-sample of the fragments identified vessel patterns consistent with probable elm (cf. *Ulmus* sp.) and other diffuse-porous wood types. A few fragments of coal and clinker (coal ash) were present, which are probably later (post-medieval) in origin.

Conclusions

The low concentration of carbonised plant macrofossil remains and small charcoal fragments in the deposits is consistent with low-levels of scattered and wind-blown carbonised debris from medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. However, there is no indication of the routine deposition of larger quantities or carbonised material, such as in hearth ash from nearby domestic activity. It is likely that the excavated features represent boundary ditches and have a low potential for the recovery of significant amounts of domestic debris that would allow a more detailed investigation of the medieval diet or arable economy.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Mill Close, Orford. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.).

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (g)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1004	1003	Fill of Ditch	Late 13th-14th C	40	20	50%	1	X	-	HB (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Clinker (X)
2	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	-	40	20	50%	2	-	-	-	X	*Persicaria* sp. (1)	-	XX	cf.*Ulmus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
3	1015	1014	Fill of Ditch	-	40	20	50%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	cf.*Ulmus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	Coal (X)
4	1021	1020	Fill of Ditch	-	40	20	50%	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

PART LAND NORTH OF MILL CLOSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

27th November 2020

Parish Code: ORF 262

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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PART LAND NORTH OF MILL CLOSE, IPSWICH ROAD, ORFORD, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS, Matthew Baker, dated 18th November 2020) for an archaeological evaluation of land proposed for a residential development of 11 dwellings on part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk (NGR TM 4182 5046). The work is required to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition on approval requiring a programme of archaeological work, based on advice to East Suffolk Council from SCC AS (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/19/2513/FUL). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation (on advice from SCC AS). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS and the LPA. Further archaeological works/mitigation may be required by SCC AS following the evaluation, should remains be present, for which an additional brief/WSI will be required.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development site lies on the western side of Ipswich Road, to the north of Mill Close on the northern edge of Orford, and comprises part of a large agricultural field, extending to some 0.9ha. The site lies on Chillesford Church sands with superficial Kesgrave sands and gravels at a height of c.14m AOD. It is proposed to erect 11no new dwellings on the site. A planning condition requires a programme of archaeological work, to commence with a trial trench evaluation of the site.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Medieval finds have been recorded within and around the site (HER ORF Misc 022, 023 & 117). It is also close to the site of a possible mound and windmill site (HER ORF 019).

3.3 The proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To 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.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The site has a potential for the presence of medieval activity in particular, given the finds of this date in and around the site.

4.2.2 Research issues for the region are suggested in Glazebook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000), Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by

modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks,* www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2020)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney

2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* (2020).

5.1.4 SCC AS require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the development area and require a sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching, in order to identify any archaeological remains for which further mitigation may be required.

5.1.5 The brief requires a 5% sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching, to comprise 250 linear metres of trenches at 1.8m width.7no trenches each 30m x 1.8m and two trenches of 20m x 1.8m are therefore proposed. A proposed trench plan is appended. A contingency for additional extensions to the trenches is allowed for is this is required to clarify the results of the initial trenches, as required. A programme of metal detecting will also be undertaken as part of the evaluation. The trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizon or the upper interface of archaeological features/deposits, whichever occurs first.

5.1.6 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines of the Historic England document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation,* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (revised 2011). An environmentalist, Dr David Bescoby/Dr John Summers, will visit the site and appropriate column/bulk sampling will be undertaken and the samples processed and assessed. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

5.1.7 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation
Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds
Preparation of Report and Archive *c*.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 2-3 Site Assistant/s (as necessary), for up to 8 days after the trenches are open

5.1.8 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.9 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.10 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the `Health &

Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.11 AS maintains relevant public/employers liability and professional indemnity insurances.

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

a) the archaeological background
b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
g) All specialist reports or assessments
h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
i) A HER summary sheet
j) An OASIS summary sheet

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS for deposition with the HER.

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2019). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 ***Notification*** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS notification prior to the commencement of the project on site (10 days is required)

11.3 ***Monitoring*** SCCAS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the

approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled until signed off by SCC AS

APPENDIX 1
METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a `site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an `area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid. The site surveying will utilise a Leica GS09 net rover survey grade GPS, with RTK corrections.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

All features will be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

If deep, ‘urban’ type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the trench will be stepped as necessary, within

layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.8m wide at base.

An auger will be used as necessary to characterise deeper deposits/features and further mechanical excavation may be required by agreement with SCC AS

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long (and at least 1m minimum), and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). It will also include `working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. It is proposed that Graham Brandejs / Geoff Stribling will undertake the metal detecting. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from `sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

`Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was `in use'.

Conversely, `secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:
- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent

detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as

the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the HE regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR
Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)
Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR
Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
Experience: Tom has over twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban Archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)
Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)
Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as PA to the Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
Jon Murray BA MCIfA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).
Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology).* Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). This background has provided Vincent with a good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (Scottish Power Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR
Keeley-Jade Diggons BA

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (Scottish Power Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR
Isak Ekberg BA MA

Qualifications: Lund University (2009–11), BA (Hons) Archaeology
Lund University (20011–13), MA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Isak's higher education at the Lund University has provided him with a good practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills, through the completion of modules including *GIS in Archaeology* and *Virtual Reality in Archaeology.* Isak has also gained valuable and extensive experience in digital archaeology through his participation in the *Skånes Hembygsdörening Project*, *Ygdrasil Project* and the *Siena University Spatial Analysis Project*. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Isak has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Isak is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
John Haygreen

Experience: John has extensive experience of working within the construction sector, including as a company director of a landscaping business. His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, liaising with stakeholders to determine specific project design elements and managing projects to ensure deadlines were realised. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd John has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. John is a CPCS trained operator of 360 Excavators. John is also CSCS certified, passed the CITB Health and Safety Awareness Course and is trained in Emergency First Aid.

SUPERVISOR
Becky Randall BA MA

Qualifications: University of Wales Trinity St David (2013–16), BA (Hons) Mediterranean Archaeology
University of Wales Trinity St David (2016–17), MA Mediterranean Archaeology

Experience: Becky's education at the University of Wales Trinity St David provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory. During her time at university she gained valuable excavation, archiving and finds administration experience through participation in the *Tell es-Safi Archaeological Project* and as a volunteer with numerous British fieldwork projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Becky has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (Scottish Power Renewables). Becky has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data. Becky is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Daniel Ryan BA

Qualifications: University of Leicester (2014-17) BA (Hons) History

Experience: Dan's higher education at the University of Leicester has provided him with a good understanding of the history of Britain, researching the interaction between the Britons and the Saxons (500-830 AD) for his dissertation project. In 2018 Dan became a trustee of the *Burwell Museum and Windmill Trust*, assisting with management of finances while contributing to the general upkeep of the site and improving visitor experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd Dan has worked on a variety of

commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Dan is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)
Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)
Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

*Qualifications:*University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Andrew joined AS in 2005 as Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, he has since gained considerable experience in post-excavation work and his principal role is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects he has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, the high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk. Andrew's work on the Iron Age settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire was recently published by BAR and he co-authored the recent *East Anglian Archaeology* monograph on the Romano-British industrial site at East Winch, Norfolk. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities, Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

*Qualifications:*Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)
Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of

the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew has been working as a specialist across East Anglia and adjacent regions since 2002, with a particular interest in prehistoric and Roman pottery and ceramic building materials, as well as in the prehistoric technology and use of struck flint. Working as an internal specialist for Archaeological Solutions and accepting work as an external specialist for other contracting archaeological units has afforded Andrew a diverse and wide-ranging portfolio of projects and experience. Projects have included Neolithic pit groups at Coxford and flint assemblages from Blakeney Norfolk, extensive Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages from a riverside site at Dernford, Cambs and an important fenland occupation and ritual site at Sawtry, Cambs. Significant Roman pottery and CBM assemblages have included a large farmstead complex and pottery production site at Stowmarket, Suffolk and a Roman villa at Bottisham, Cambs; as well as from intensive agro-industrial sites at Soham, Cambs; Beck Row and Newmarket, Suffolk. A large pottery production and industrial site at East Winch Norfolk has recently been published as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, while other kiln sites have included early Roman production at Snape, Suffolk (published in the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies) and Horningsea, Cambs (published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society). Andrew is a long-standing committee member and contributor to the Study Group for Roman Pottery.

POTTERY RESEARCHER
Peter Thompson MA

*Qualifications:*University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: Peter has over two years commercial site excavation experience mainly with Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and the Bath Archaeological Trust. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery research covering East Anglia and the Greater London areas, and also has good knowledge of Prehistoric pottery identification. Publications include pottery assemblages from a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age enclosure and Early Saxon cemetery at Heybridge, Essex (*Essex Archaeology and History 2008, Vol 39);* Saxon and Medieval settlement at Marham, Norfolk (*Norfolk Archaeology 2012, Vol 46*); Iron Age settlement and burials and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement from Harston Mills, Cambs (*East Anglian Archaeology 2016 Vol 157*); two rural Suffolk Anglo-Saxon sites at Snape and Oulton (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2018, Vol 21*); A Medieval Grimston ware pottery assemblage at Pott Row, Norfolk *(Norfolk Archaeology 2014 Vol 48*); a medieval rural landscape at Stone, Bucks (*Records of Buckinghamshire 2018, Volume 58 part 1*); and a late medieval kiln site at Stowmarket, Suffolk (*forthcoming*). Peter has also written more than 100 Desk-Based Assessments primarily for commercial developers in both rural and urban locations. These include particularly archaeologically sensitive sites such as a double Scheduled Ancient Monument site at Kings Langley, Herts, and The Great Hospital in Norwich.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST
Dr John Summers PhD

*Qualifications:*2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)
Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. He has undertaken archaeobotanical analyses for numerous excavations, mainly in the Eastern region, including assemblages from a number of large Romano-British, medieval and multi-phased sites. In addition to work on AS projects, John undertakes archaeobotanical assessment and analysis for a number of other archaeological units. He also maintains a connection with research projects in Scotland, including recent work with the University of Bradford's Covesea Caves Project. In addition to archaeobotanical investigations, John is responsible for co-ordinating field survey with GPS and total station, as well as in house magnetic gradiometer surveys. With AS, he has co-ordinated and written up a number of gradiometer surveys, including a number of large

areas (up to 140ha) and cart-based surveys, in conjunction with our external consultant.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Tansy Collins BSc MSt

*Qualifications:*University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
Liam Podbury BA

Qualifications: Newcastle University (2013-16) BA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Throughout his higher education, Liam has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, assisting in the excavation of the Hasting Hill Neolithic Monument Complex in Sunderland and the excavation of an

early Bronze Age metallurgy site in Sicily with the *Case Bastione Project*. After graduating Liam trained in the practical conservation of historic structures with the *National Heritage Training Group* and went on to work as a project manager, restoring and renovating numerous listed historic buildings. Liam joined Archaeological Solutions as a field archaeologist, working on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. In 2019 he joined the historic buildings team, since then Liam has authored reports for a wide range of building types; both timber-framed and brick-built buildings with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. Liam also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing. He is CSCS certified and is trained in Emergency First Aid at Work.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER
Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER
Danielle Hall MA

*Qualifications:*University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR
Luke Harris

Qualifications:Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Sam Bellotti

Qualifications: BA Hons degree American Studies (UEA)

Experience: Sam is a highly organised and dedicated archivist and has extensive experience of working in the heritage sector. He has an affinity for working with large volumes of information and collections throughout his previous roles with the Norfolk Museums Service. He is trained in curatorial practices that include data and collections management, exhibition development, and project management. He has trained and worked with volunteers on many collection and digitisation projects. Sam gained valuable experience when creating and managing an archive for the Edith Cavell Collection owned by The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Swardeston. He has a good overall knowledge of archiving, administration, as well as maintaining databases.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Suzanne Fletcher

Qualifications: University of Central Lancashire - BSc (Hons) Degree in Archaeology

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Suzanne has gained extensive practical and theoretical archaeological experience, excelling in a range of excavations and report writing; resulting in her gaining her first class degree. Such University projects included excavating an Anglo-Saxon settlement/graveyard complex at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, a Roman fort at Ribchester, Lancashire and a Prehistoric enclosure at Whitewell, Lancashire. After University, Suzanne dedicated a year to volunteering full-time at a variety of historic establishments in order to further broaden her knowledge of archaeological processes. Such establishments included: Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team; Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service; Norfolk Museums Service; The Museum of

Technology, Cambridgeshire; Norfolk Record Office, Felixstowe Museum and more. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Suzanne has contributed primarily to archiving and depositing projects by county, as well as reports; producing tabulations for projects to further report writing processes and assisting further through proof-reading, editing and final checks of tabulations and reports.

ADMINISTRATOR
Hollie Wesson

Qualifications:Stowmarket High School, A Level Applied Business Studies and OCR
Cambridge Technical Diploma Health and Social Care Level 3
Experience: Hollie is an effective administrator with a broad range of skills gained from her previous experience of working in a busy office and customer service environment with Thrifty car and van rental and variety of employers within the retail sector. She is hardworking and reliable and pays great attention to detail whilst setting up project files and disseminating reports to clients and maintaining office supplies. Amongst other things, Hollie also tracks metrics for success including customer satisfaction; overall she is a very efficient member of the team and contributes to an improved service for our clients.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Dr David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Aerial-Cam Ltd – SUMO Aerial Surveys
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sillwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	J Curl
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory
CONSERVATION	Drakon Heritage and Conservation

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-409329

Project details

Project name	Part Land North of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford
Short description of the project	In December 2020, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on part land north of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk (NGR TM 4182 5046; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken to comply with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of 11 dwellings (East Suffolk Planning Ref DC/19/2513/FUL). It was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS). The evaluation revealed features in the northern and eastern sectors of the site (Trenches 1, and 6 - 9). These features were primarily ditches and ditch terminals, and also included a post hole. The majority of features contained no finds. Ditch F1003 contained medieval (Late 13th - 14th century) pottery (4; 18g), animal bone (31g) and shell (15g). The ditches were aligned NE/SW and NW/SE and represent the remains of a former field system.
Project dates	Start: 14-12-2020 End: 17-12-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P8586 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ORF262 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	A.BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ORFORD Part Land North of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford
Postcode	IP12 2FE
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4182 5046 52.098927026057 1.531169856253 52 05 56 N 001 31 52 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 14m Max: 14m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Bedford Borough Council - Geoff Saunders
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Ryan, D
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hartog Hutton Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Moving image","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Part Land North of Mill Close, Ipswich Road, Orford, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Higgs, K
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ryan, D
Other bibliographic details	R6159
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by	Danielle Hall (danielle.hall@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	9 March 2021

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P8586)

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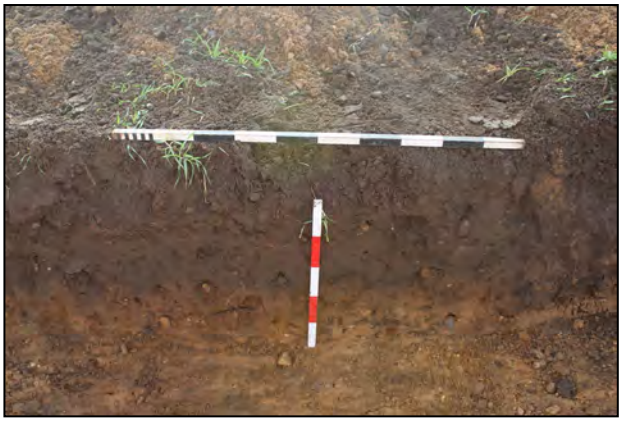
Trench 1 looking south-west

2
Ditch F1020 in Trench 1



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Sample Section 1A in Trench 1

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Sample Section 1B in Trench 1

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Trench 2 looking north

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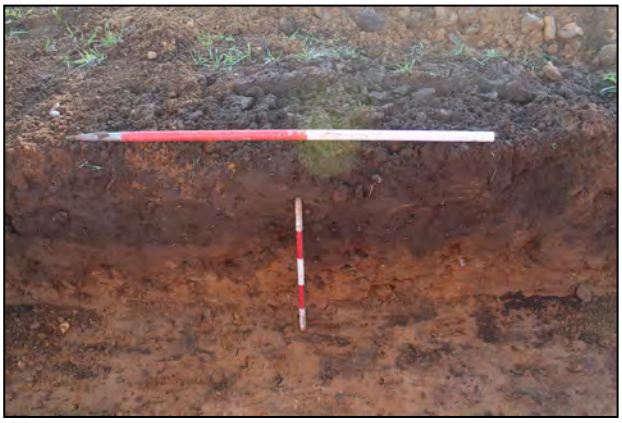

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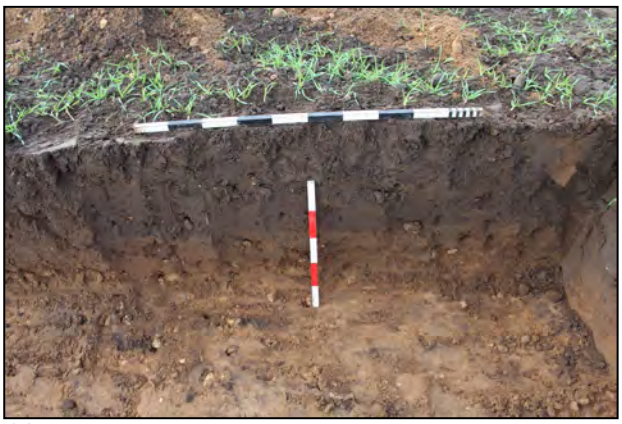

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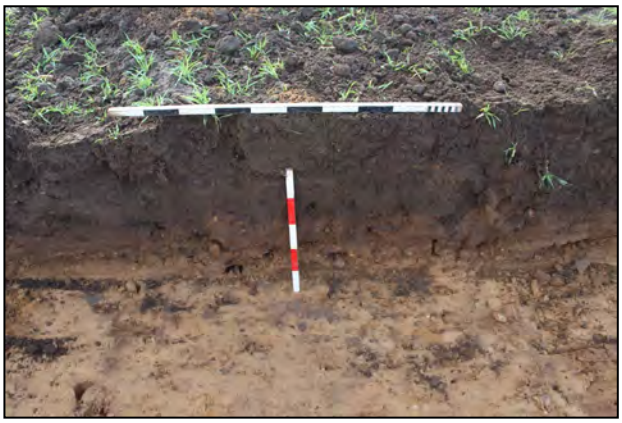

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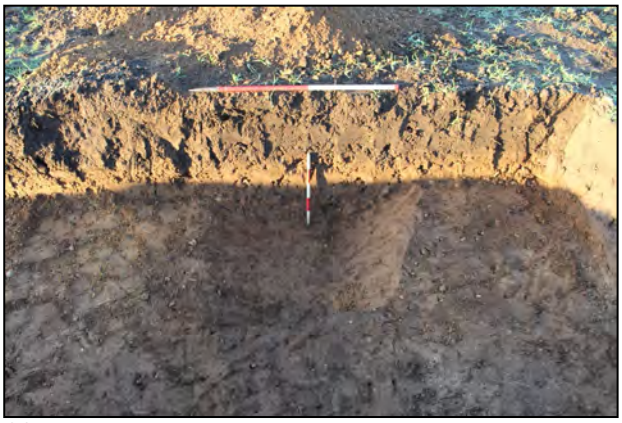

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21
Ditch Terminal F1016 in Trench 6

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Sample Section 6A in Trench 6

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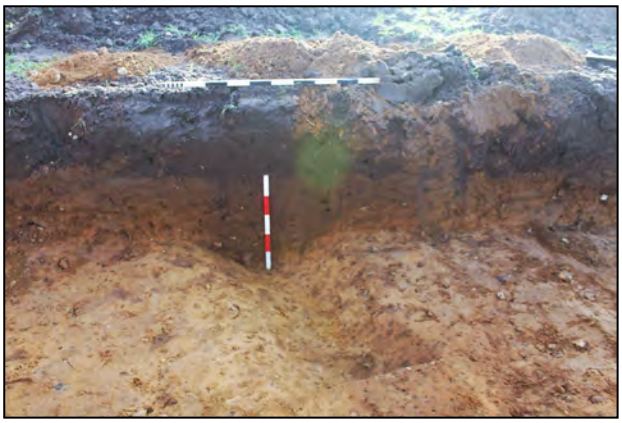

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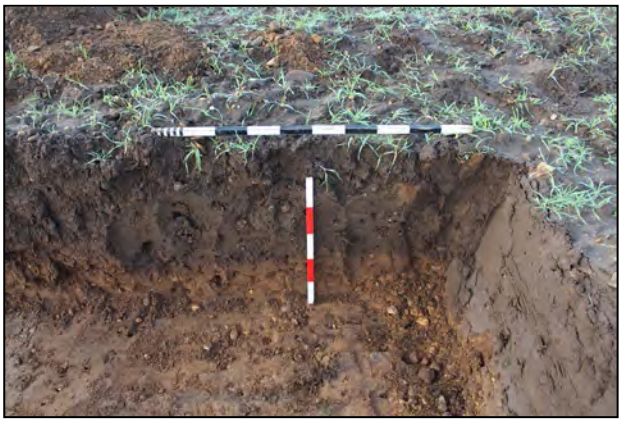

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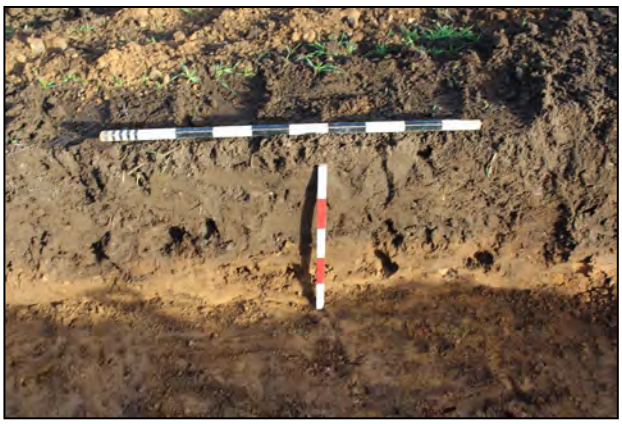

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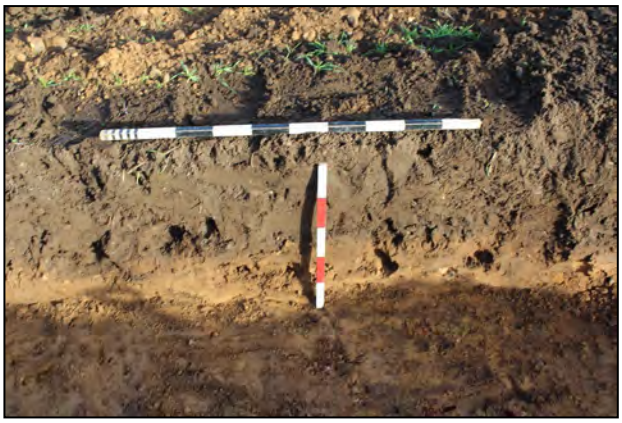

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Land north of Mill Road, Orford, Suffolk (P8586)

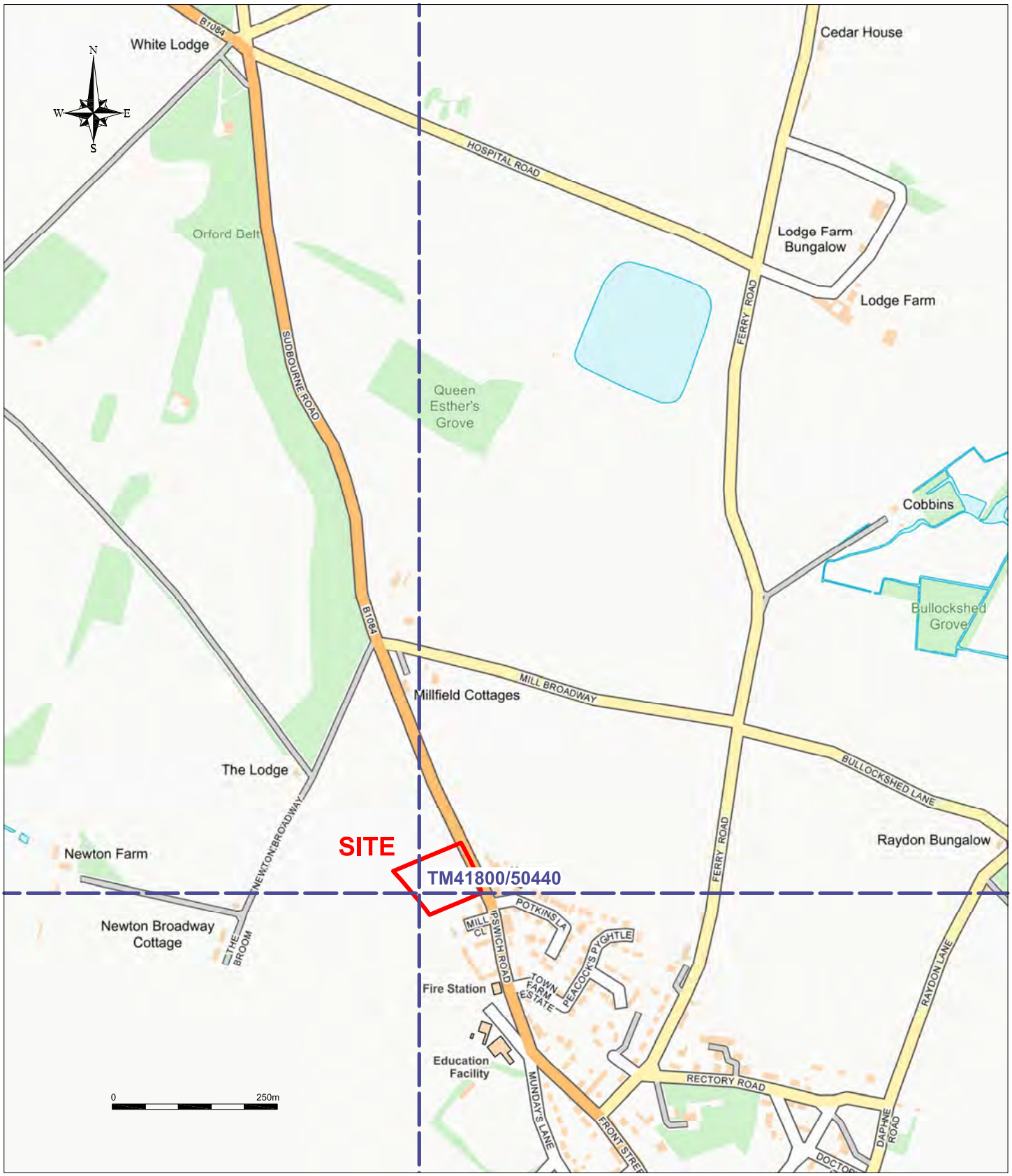

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:8000 at A4
Land North of Mill Close, Orford (P8586)

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Fig. 3 Coloured chart of the Suffolk coast, 1575
Not to scale
Land north of Mill Road, Orford, Suffolk (P8586)

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 OS surveyor's map, 1820
Not to scale
Land north of Mill Road, Orford, Suffolk (P8586)

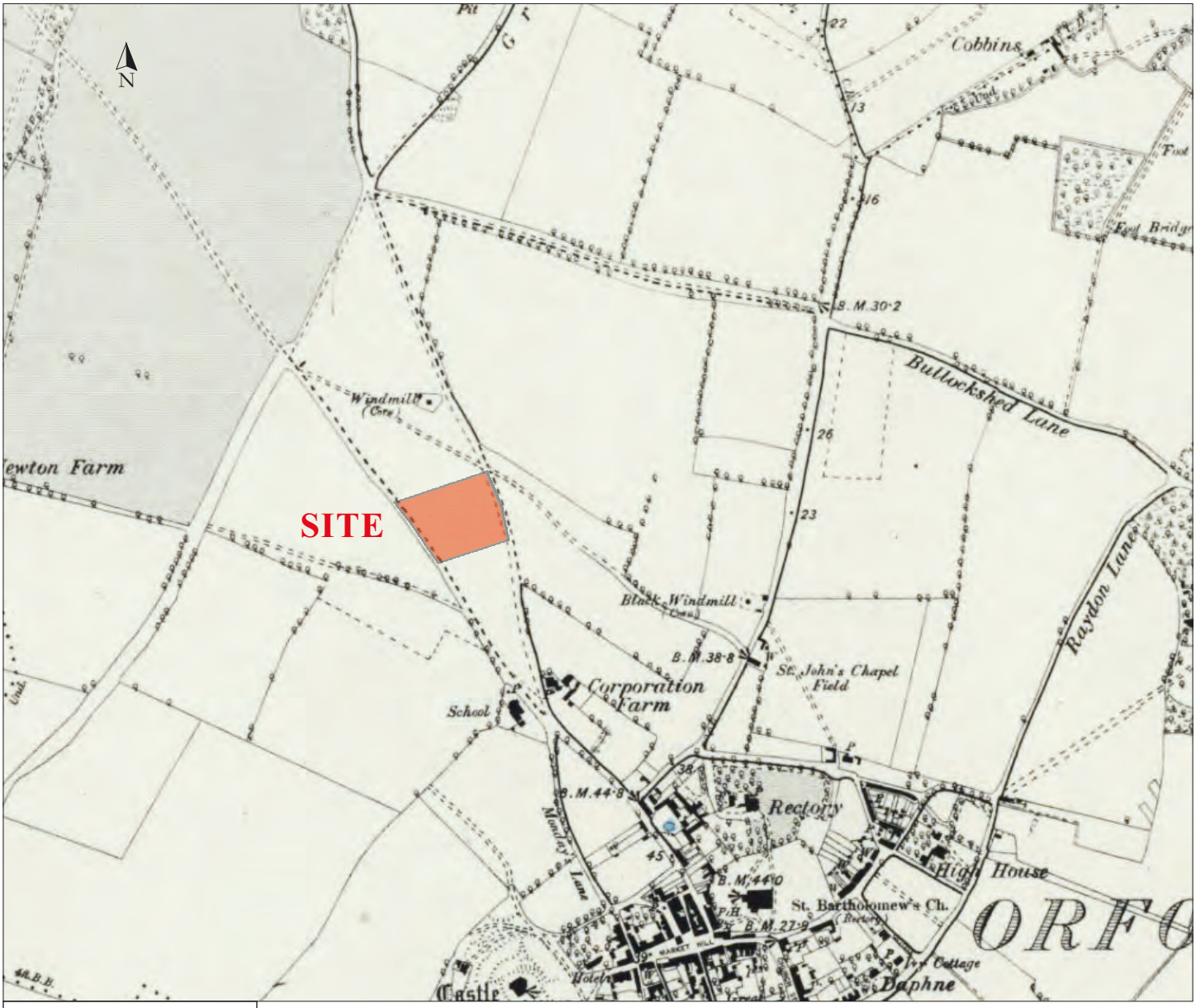

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Fig. 5 OS map, 1887

Not to scale

Land north of Mill Road, Orford, Suffolk (P8586)

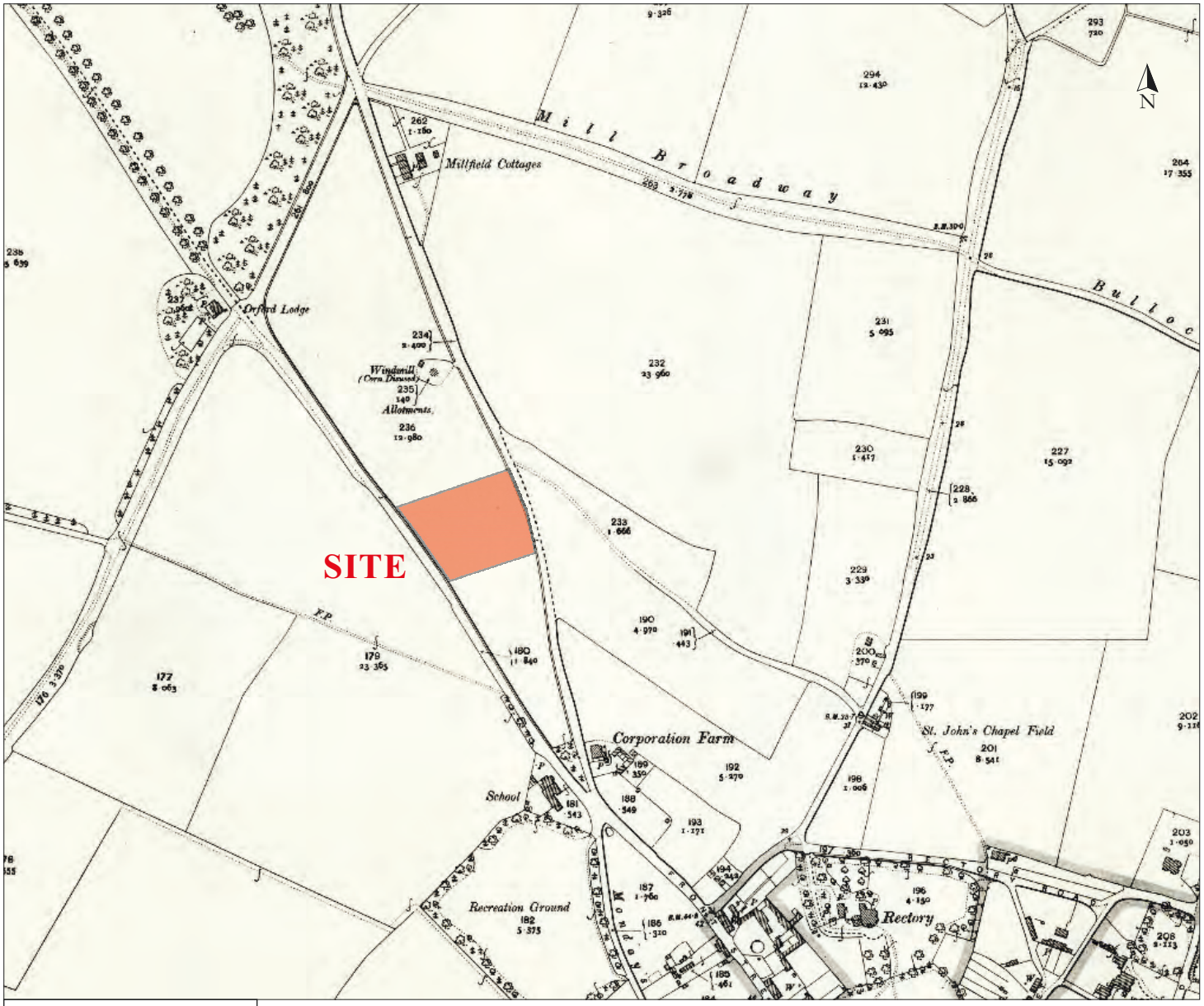

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Fig. 6 OS map, 1904

Not to scale

Land north of Mill Road, Orford, Suffolk (P8586)

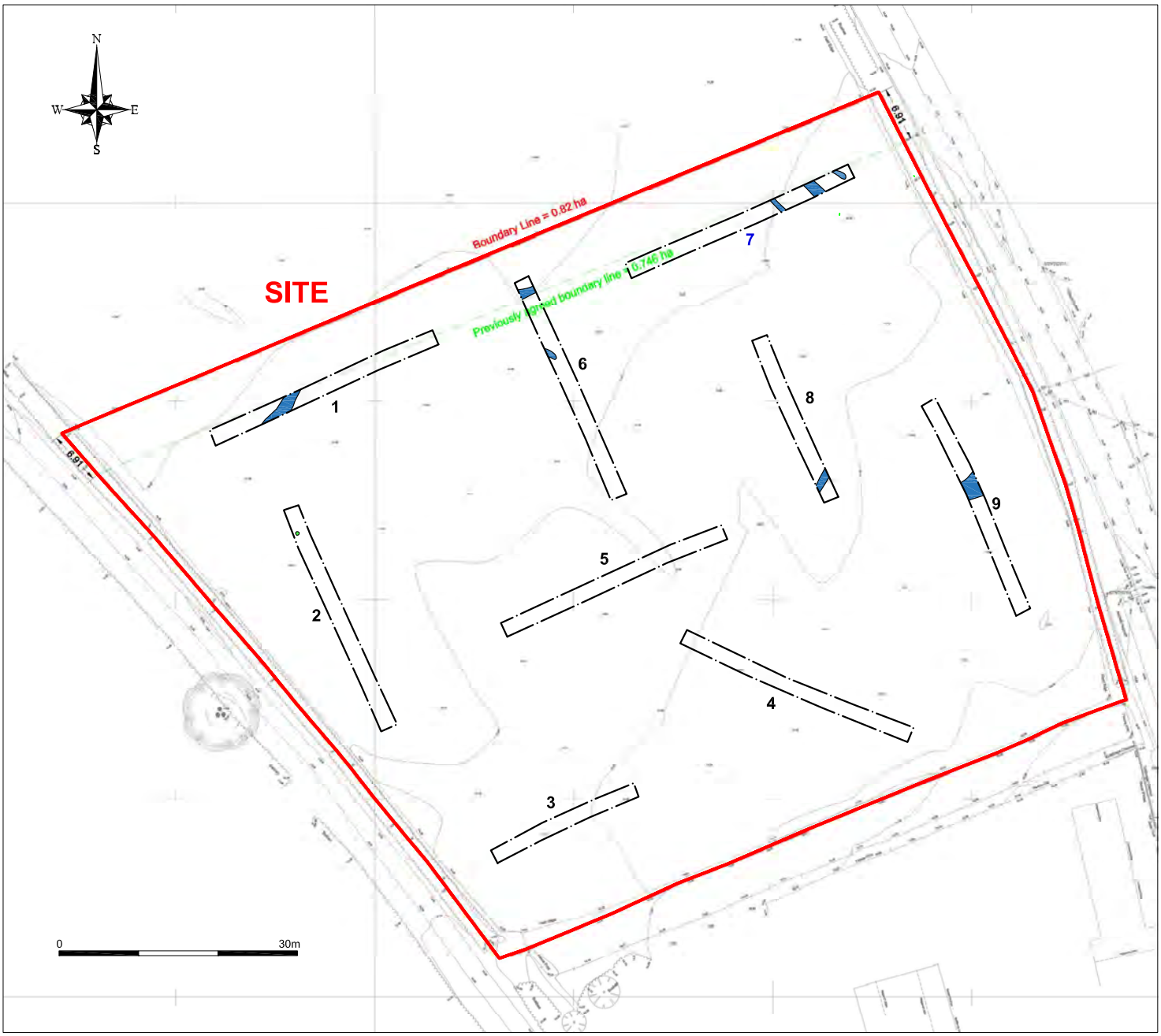

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Fig. 7 Trench location plan
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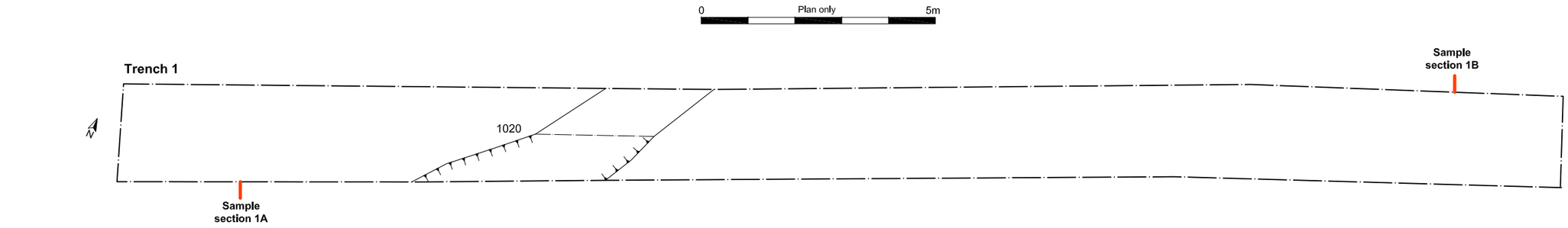

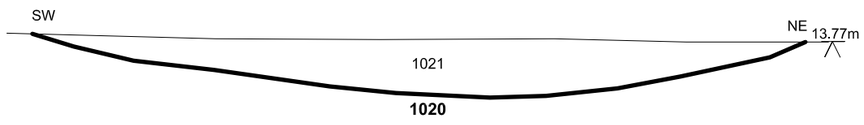

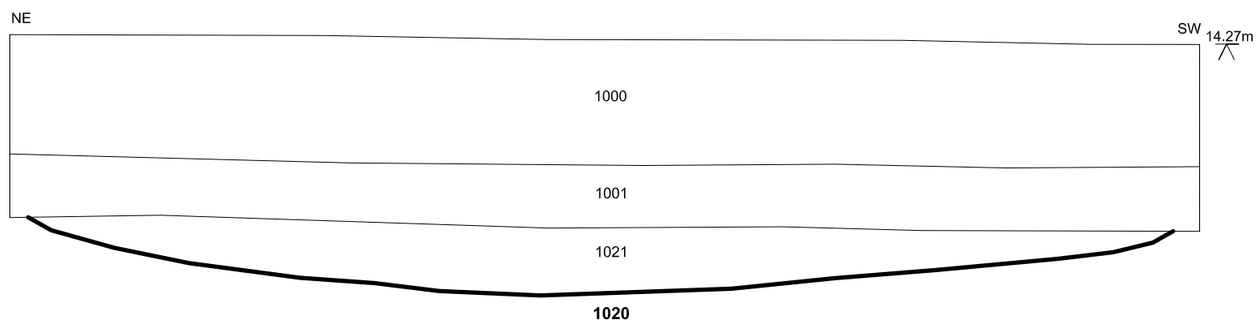

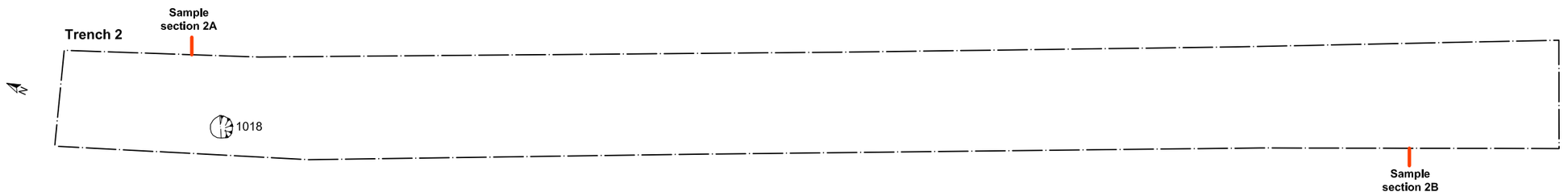

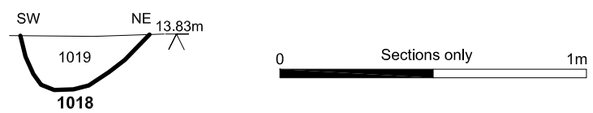

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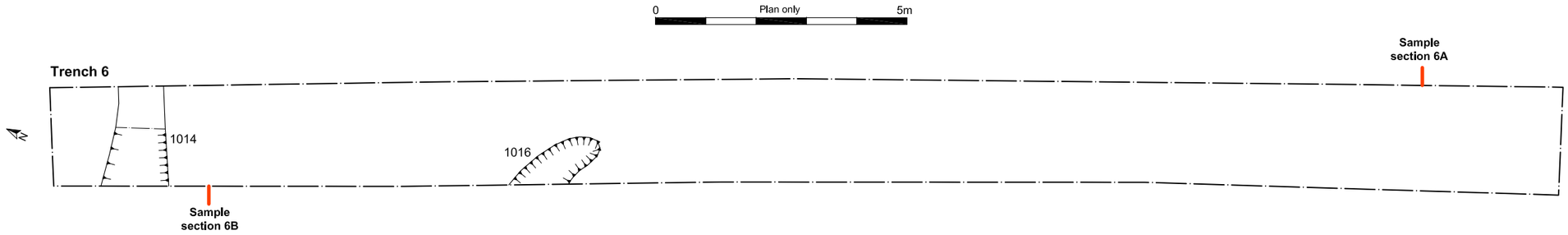
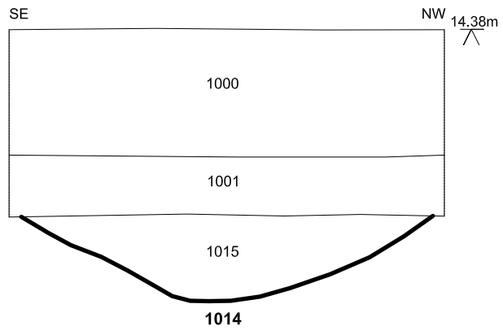
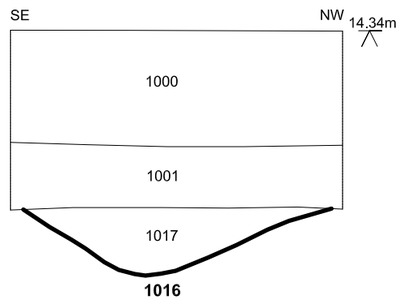
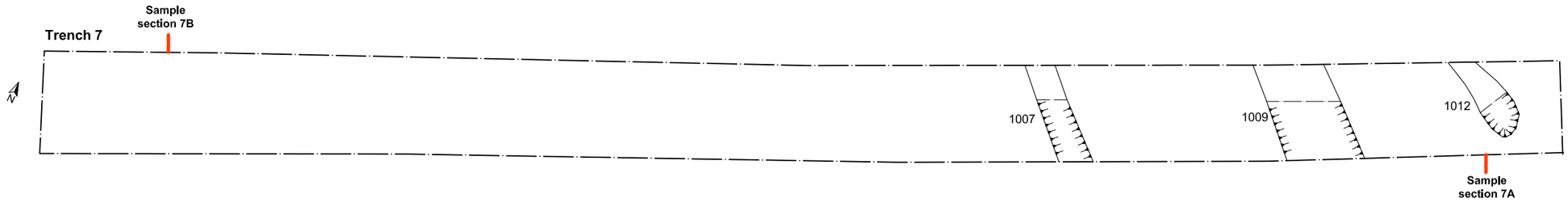
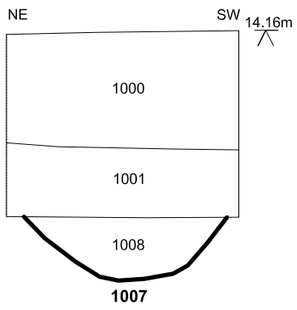
Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
Land north of Mill Close, Orford (P8586)

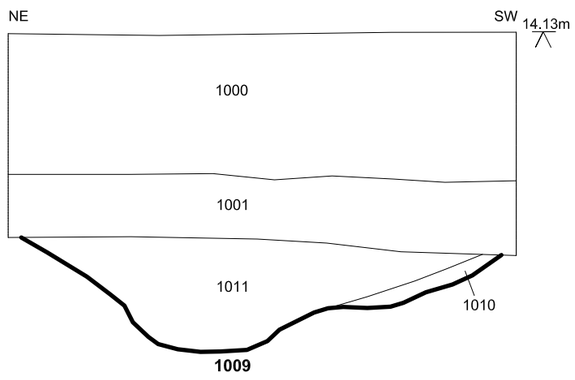


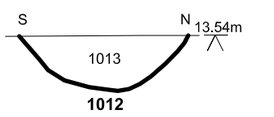












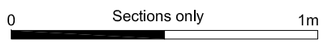


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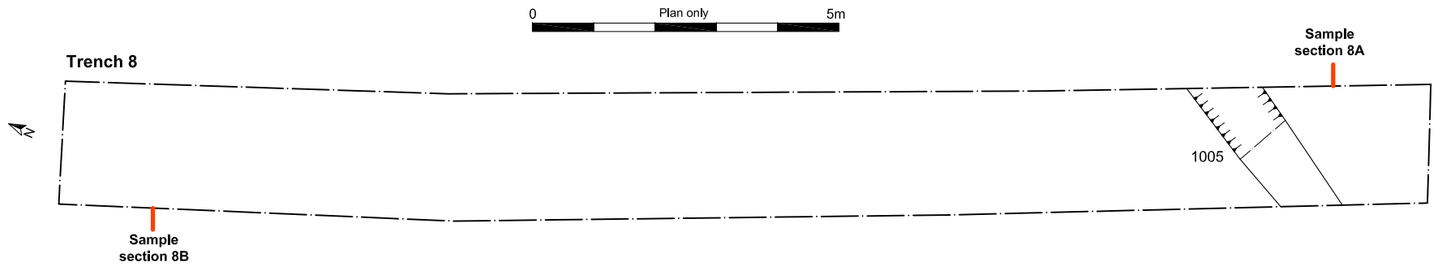
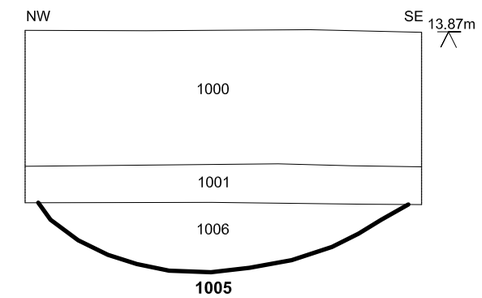
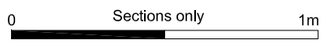
Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

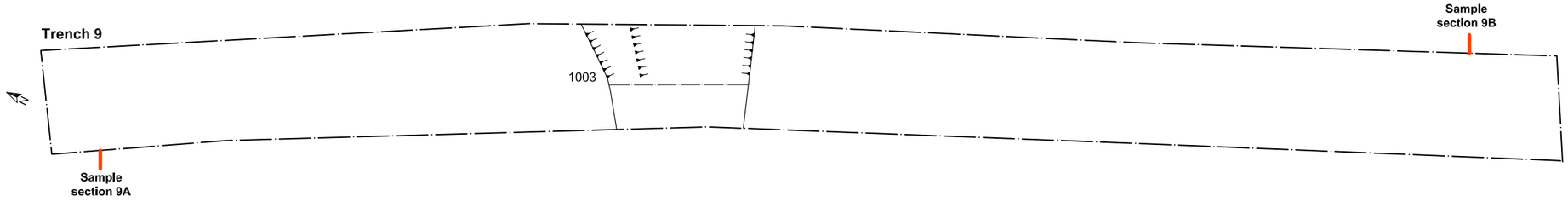
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Land north of Mill Close, Orford (P8586)









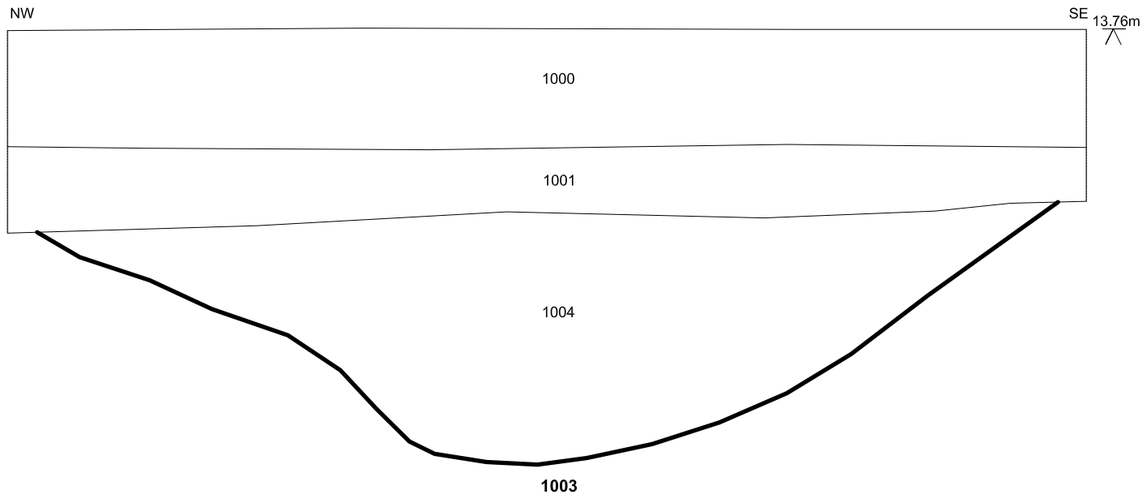


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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
Land north of Mill Close, Orford (P8586)