

**Erection of Side & Rear Extension, 130 The Street,
Capel St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00462/FHA

HER Ref: CSM 034

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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(April 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: 130 The Street, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2EH

Client: Mr & Mrs N Cartwright

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00462/FHA

Development: Erection of side & rear extension

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 19 March, 2012

HER Ref: CSM 034

Listed building ref: 278833 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-122557

Grid ref: TM 0864 3824

Conservation area

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Summary: Capel St Mary, 130 The Street (CSM 034, TM 0864 3824) monitoring of foundation trenches for a side and rear extension to a timber framed house of 15th/16th date close to the parish church revealed extensive evidence for Post medieval quarrying and no evidence for any earlier activity (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs N Cartwright).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs Cartwright, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/11/00462/FHA. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This development concerns the erection of a side and rear extension to 130 The Street, Capel St Mary (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Capel St Mary lies to the south of Ipswich and is now a large village having seen extensive development since the middle of the 20th century around what was originally a settlement strung out along a main street with other, scattered cottages and farms in the parish. What was the main Roman road from London to the East Anglia cuts across the eastern part of the parish and is now largely under the modern A 12. Evidence for a substantial Roman period site has been recorded around Windmill Hill to the west of the parish church with 130 The Street being immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the burial ground surrounding the church and therefore within the historic core of the village. The property fronts onto The Street on its northern side just above 40m OD with the ground rising relatively sharply to the north behind the house. No 130 The Street is a Grade II listed structure described as being 'timber framed and of 15th/16th century or earlier date with alterations and additions.'

1.3 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its close proximity to the parish church (HER CSM 013) where settlement and related activity of later Saxon and medieval date might be anticipated. Additionally construction work on the northern side of the nearby church revealed a cremation burial of Roman date (HER CSM 010) suggesting that this area is on the eastern fringe of the major Roman period site known of from numerous finds over the years around Windmill Hill c200m to the west.

2. Monitoring methodology

2. Two visits were made to the site to observe initially the terracing of the site for the extension using a 1000mm wide flat bucket on a mini-digger and then the excavation of the foundations as they progressed with a 600mm wide toothed bucket on dry sunny days with good visibility. On both occasions areas stripped and exposed trench profiles could be hand cleaned to examine the relevant deposits. Upcast spoil was examined as it was excavated and then transferred to skips, where it could be further examined, before removal from the site. The area of the ground works was recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The footprint for the mainly side and part rear extension (see Fig. 2) covered an area of c42m² with terracing work to create a flat base for the foundation trenches requiring the removal of only 100/150mm of topsoil along its southern edge increasing to a maximum of 1100mm at the northern, upslope side. The material removed during this stage of the works comprised 150/200mm of topsoil and up to

900mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil. The area exposed by the terracing works stayed largely within the subsoil deposit save for the north-eastern corner where a small area of the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial yellow sands with small flints was revealed. Examination of the exposed deposit profile along the northern side of the extension footprint at this point in the ground works revealed brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date to the full extent of the terracing works.

3.2 In total some 16m of 600mm wide foundation trench were examined along the sides of the extension footprint with the eastern side being close up against the side of the house (see Fig. 2). The trenches were 1100mm deep and they revealed evidence for two or three large, pit type features each made up of banded layers alternating between those made up of a mid brown sand with small brick and tile fragments and others consisting of a dirty yellow sand with very small flints, each pit type feature going to a depth of 900mm to 1100mm within the excavated trenches. One large pit ran along the eastern side of the foundation trenches just to the west of the existing house while the other pits covered much of the southern and western trenches while the northern trench and south-east corner revealed mainly undisturbed sand with small flints from close to the level achieved by the terracing works. Examination of the upcast spoil from the trenching works noted only further brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The nature of the large, pit type, features revealed by the ground works for this extension with their banded fill layers of dirty sand and subsoil type material with Post medieval brick and tile fragments indicates an origin for these features as extraction pits filled with unwanted material. That the slope material removed to create a flat terrace also contained similar brick and tile fragments to the full depth of 1100mm also suggests relatively recent remodelling of the area behind No 130 The Street which has perhaps enhanced the naturally occurring gradient. No evidence was recovered for any activity prior to the quarrying of 18th century and later date that created the pits that clearly cover much of the extension area. That this quarrying activity took place close to the western wall of the house would appear unusual but may point to this part of the structure being an addition to the 15th/16th core of the building that was constructed following the excavation and back filling of pits close to the building.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that while the site for this extension is within an area of high archaeological potential more recent quarrying activities has affected much of the footprint and the small part that has not been disturbed in this process did not reveal any evidence for medieval or earlier deposits or finds.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Mr N Cartwright and Russel Gant of Gant Builders for their close cooperation throughout the monitoring works)

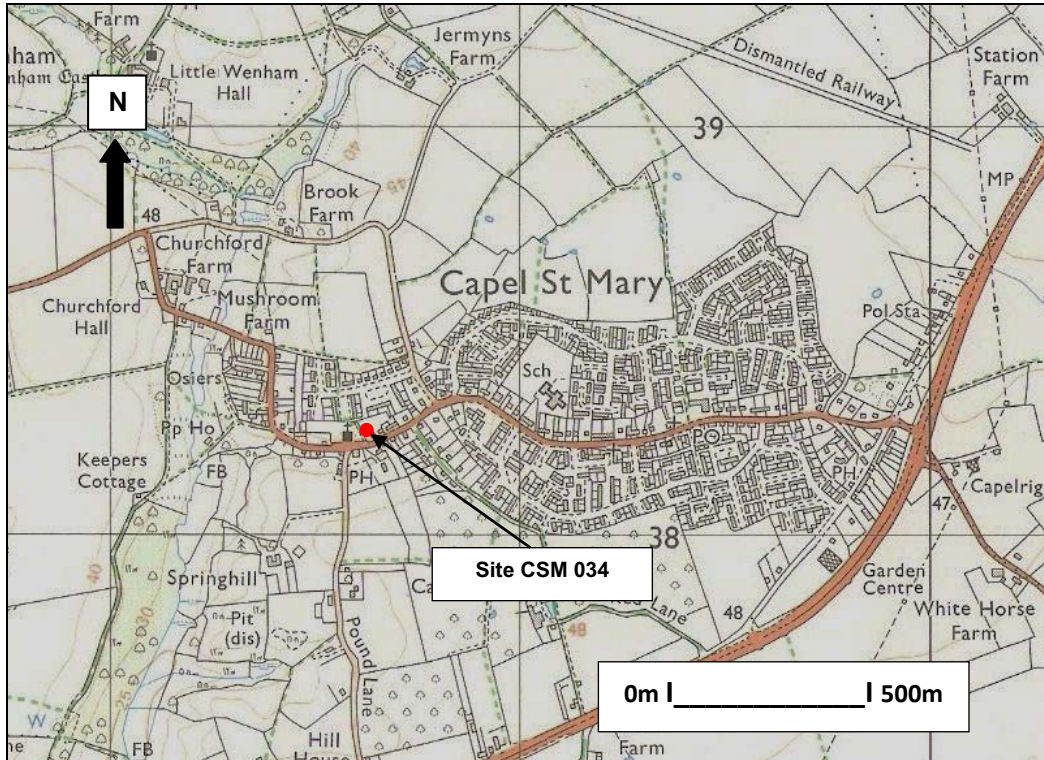


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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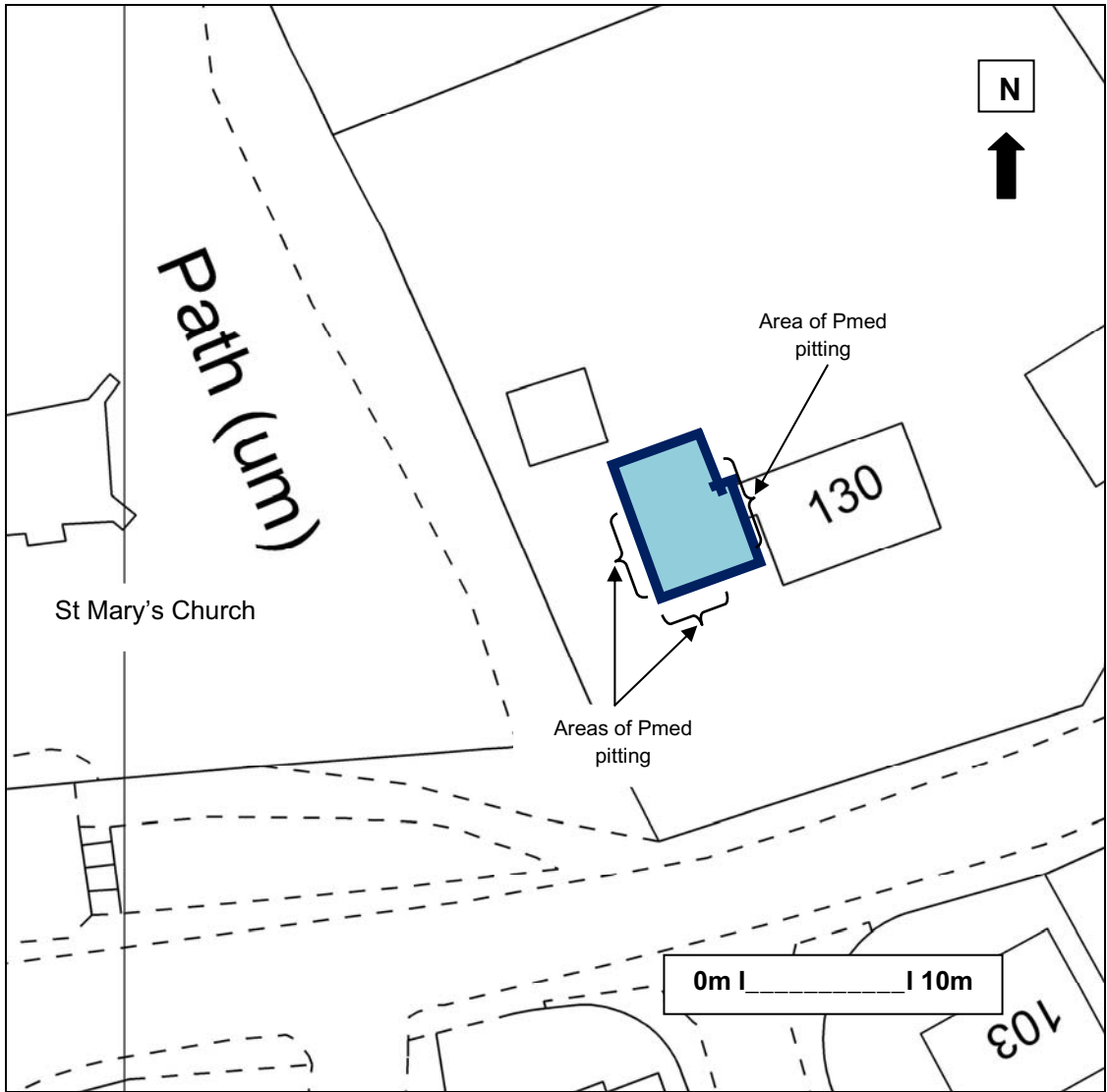


Fig. 2: Location of monitored ground works (foundation trenches- dark blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from south-west showing terraced footprint area



Eastern footing trench from north



Western footing trench from north



NW corner with trench & terraced bank

9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

130 THE STREET, CAPEL ST MARY, IPSWICH (B/11/00462/FHA)

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

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the erection of side and rear extensions at 130 The Street, Capel St Mary (TM 086 382), has been granted by Babergh District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (B/11/00462).
- 1.1 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.2 This application, for the erection of side and rear extensions is located in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and adjacent to the medieval church (HER no. CSM 013). In addition, Roman cremations burials have been recorded, to the west, within the area of the churchyard and also to the north-east of this proposal (CSM 010 and CSM 013).
- 1.2 Aspects of the proposed works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any heritage assets of archaeological importance that exists.
- 1.3 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.5 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation (assuming planning permission is granted). Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Babergh District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged; only the Local Planning Authority can effect discharge of the condition.
- 1.6 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.10 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping, and removal of the foundations of the existing buildings) permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should

be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

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

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.5 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.6 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.7 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.8 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.9 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.10 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.11 Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.13 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

- 5.14 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site archive.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 17 June 2011

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

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