

**Land West of The Drift,
Capel St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/00980/RES

HER Ref: CSM 049

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(June 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land west of The Drift, Capel St Mary, Suffolk

Clients: Thorcross Builders Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/00592/OUT & B/16/00980/RES

Development: Erection of 7 dwellings and 1 bungalow

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 16 May, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25553

HER ref: CSM 049

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-285122

Grid ref: TM 0860 3814

Site area: 4000m²

Recent land use: Rough ground/paddock

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Summary: Capel St Mary, land west of The Drift (CSM 049, TM 0860 3814) evaluation trenching for a residential development close to the site of the recorded Roman period villa at Windmill Hill and adjacent to an area that has produced some evidence for past activity revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date and a large pit of 20th century date. The deposit profile at the site revealed a substantial depth of hillwash in its north-eastern part with the topographical fall from south to north across the c60m width of the area being 6m to 7m below this deposit suggesting that it was too steep in the past for activity of any intensity (John Newman Archaeological Services for Thorcross Builders Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Thorcross Builders Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a residential development on land to the west of The Drift, Capel St Mary (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under applications B/12/00592/OUT and B/16/00980/RES. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

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. Archaeological evidence for a substantial Roman period site; which was possibly a villa (HER CSM 002), has been recorded around Windmill Hill to the east of the parish church. The planned development site to the west of The Drift is some 80m south of the church and 600m east of a stream that runs on a north-south alignment through the western part of the parish with one small tributary to this stream rising a little closer to the south of the church. The main, east-west aligned, road through the village is some 30m to the north.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the Roman period villa site noted above in addition to it being to the west and adjacent to an area at The Drift that has produced evidence of later Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period activity mainly in the form of north-south orientated ditches though with few finds during a previous archaeological investigation (HER CSM 027, Meredith, 2006)

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with the exception of trench 8 on the northern edge which was reduced in length to 5m due to the depth of the local hillwash deposit. The trenching was carried out using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 11 of the trenches being 1.80m wide with the single archaeological feature of any interest being investigated by hand with a 1m wide section.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though the

level of the vegetation and building materials stored at the site precluded searches in the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	300	300 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand	One small pit of recent date
2	East-west	10	200	200 of mid brown very silty sand	Stiff pale brown chalky clay	No finds or features
3	North-south	10	200	200 as T2	As T2	No features or finds
4	East-west	10	200	200 as T2	As T2	One shallow ditch 0002, no finds in fill 0003
5	North-south	5	200	200 as T2	As T2	No features or finds
6	North-south	10	200	300 as T2	As T2	No features or finds
7	East-west	10	200	300 as T2	As T2	No features or finds
8	East-west	5	300	1000+ as T2	Not seen	Very deep hillwash, natural not seen at a depth of 1300mm
9	North-south	10	450	1600+ as T2	Not seen	As T8, trench taken to 1300mm deep, hand sondage taken a further 300mm, natural not seen
10	North-south	10	250	250 as T2	As T2	No features or finds
11	East-west	10m	–	750 as T2	As T2	Large pit of recent date at eastern end
		100 (180m ²)	200-450	200-1600+		One ditch of uncertain date in trench 4; very deep hillwash deposits in the northern, downslope, part of the site indicating a natural topography that falls away by 5m to 6m+ from south to north over a distance of c60m

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches in general varied between a depth of 400mm and 600mm with the topsoil in these areas being 200mm to 300mm and the very silty sand subsoil below being 200mm to 300mm deep. Below the subsoil the

natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be yellow sand in trench 1 in the north-western corner of the site and stiff pale brown chalky clay elsewhere. However much deeper deposits were revealed in the north-eastern, downslope, part of the site where the topsoil was between 300mm and 450mm in trenches 8 and 9 and the subsoil depth was in excess of 1000mm to 1600mm. The local natural glaciofluvial deposit was not exposed in these trenches.

3.3 The 100m of evaluation trenching revealed two features with one being a modern pit in trench 11 and the other a shallow ditch (0002) on a north-east/south-west alignment in trench 4. This ditch (0002) had a gently rounded profile (see Fig. 3) and it was 380mm wide and 150mm deep with the mid brown sandy fill (0003) containing no finds that could indicate a date for the feature.

3.4 Over the site as a whole very few finds were seen in the upcast spoil with those seen all being of recent date. The metal detector scan of the upcast spoil did not recover any finds of pre 20th century date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The single defined ditch (0002) in trench 4 probably formed a minor field/land plot boundary. It cannot be dated but may relate to the land divisions of later prehistoric to Roman date recorded on the area to east (HER CSM 027).

4.2 With regard to the lack of evidence for past activity at the site it is interesting to note that the topographical survey indicates a drop in present ground level of some 5m from south to north. If the substantial depth of subsoil revealed in the north-eastern part of the site is taken into account this drop in ground level would originally have been even steeper with a fall of some 6m to 7m over a distance of 60m. In all likelihood such a steep slope would have precluded past activity of any intensity leading to the different character of this site in comparison with the area to the east where archaeological features have been recorded.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land to the west of The Drift, Capel St Mary.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CSM 049.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Colin for his skilled machine operation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

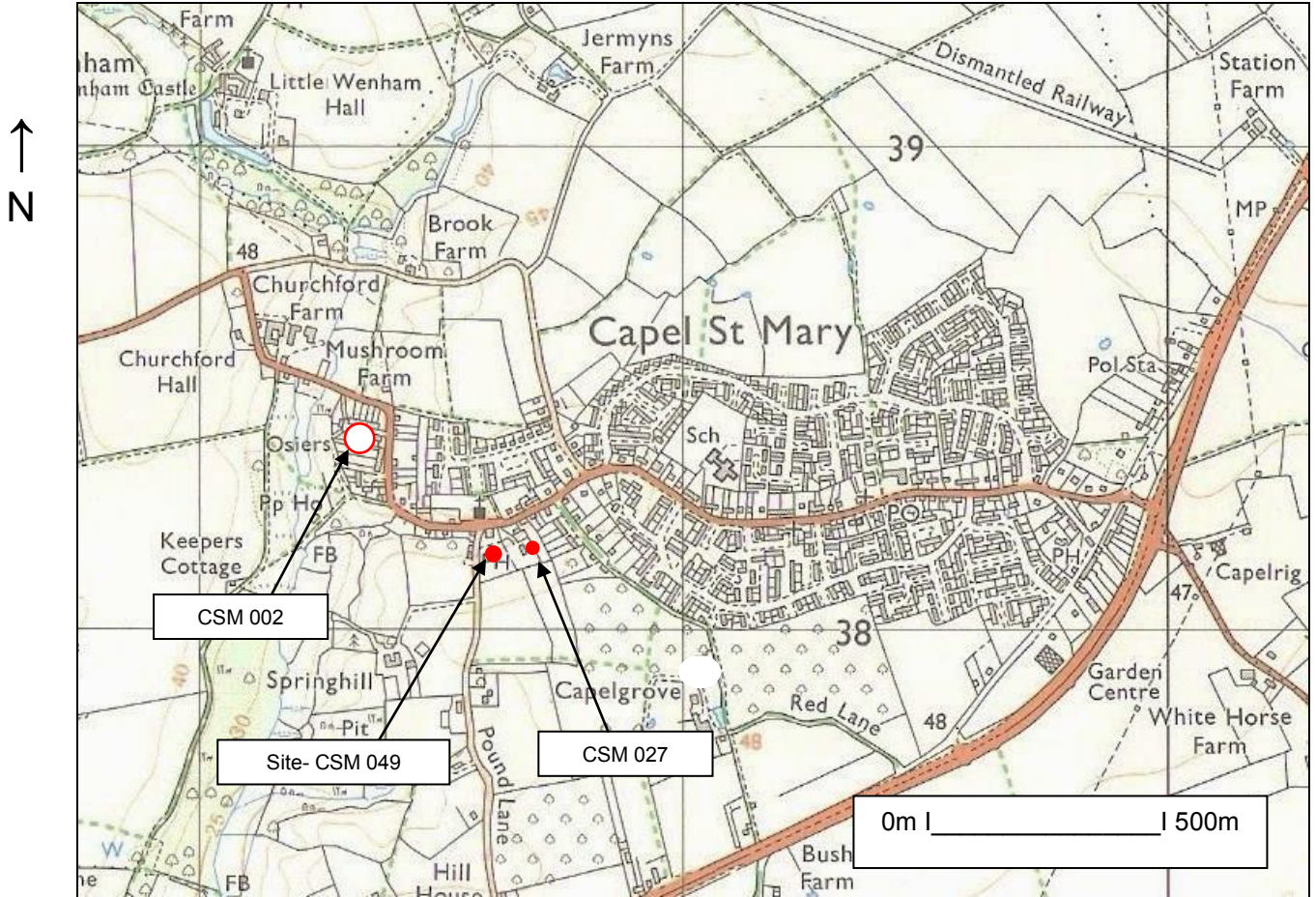


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- new build footprints, red arrow- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

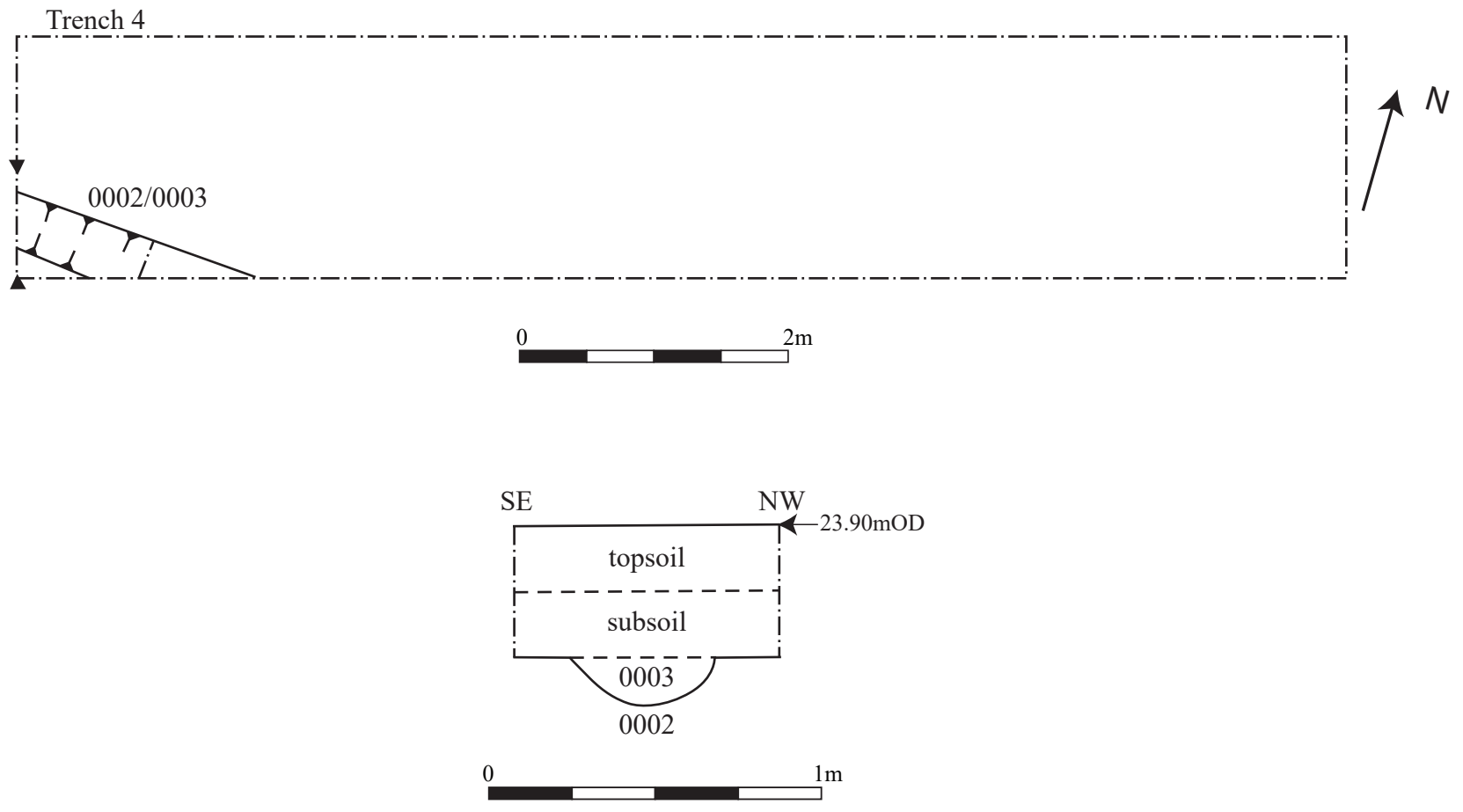


Fig. 3: Trench 4 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 with ditch 0002



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from south



Trench 7 from west



Trench 9 from north



Trench 9 deposit profile



Trench 10 from north



Trench 11 from east

**Land West of The Drift,
Capel St Mary, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land west of The Drift, Capel St Mary, Suffolk

Client: Mr A Goodwin

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/15/00980/RES

Proposed development: Erection of 7 dwellings and 1 bungalow

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: FM SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_B_16_00980_RES Land to the west of The Drift, Capel St Mary

Grid ref: TM 0862 3814

Area: 4000m²

Current site use: Grassed area

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A Goodwin has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/00980/RES and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 7 dwellings and one bungalow at land to the west of The Drift, Capel St Mary.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent B/00980/RES. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 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. Archaeological evidence for a substantial Roman period site; which was possibly a villa, has been recorded around Windmill Hill to the east of the parish church. The planned development site (PDS) to the west of The Drift is some 80m south of the church and 600m east of a stream that runs on a north-south alignment through the western part of the parish with one small tributary to this stream rising a little closer to the south of the church. The main, east-west aligned, road through the village is some 30m to the north.

2.2 The site to the west of The Drift is just above the 40m OD contour on a gentle north facing slope. The drift geology of the area was described in the evaluation report (Meredith, 2006) for the area directly to the east (HER ref. CSM 027) as being a 'stiff chalky clay with sandy patches' while the subsequent monitoring report (Meredith, 2009) for the same area notes the presence of areas of a deep deposit of an 'orange brown sandy clay silt;' overall indicating a complex series of deposits. At present the site has a grass cover.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief, This application is in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Archaeological evaluation immediately to the east defined ditches dating to the later Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods (HER no. CSM 027) and there is high potential for encountering further early occupation deposits in this area.' The PDS therefore has the potential to disturb unique heritage assets comprising below ground archaeological deposits of later prehistoric to Roman date as evidenced by investigations nearby. However this loss of heritage assets can be mitigated by an archaeological programme or works made up of an initial evaluation and then follow-up works dependant on the results of the initial sample trenching.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location in an area where archaeological deposits of later prehistoric and Roman date can be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 7 dwellings and one bungalow at land to the west of The Drift, Capel St Mary. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 110m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is

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revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data

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recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

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use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

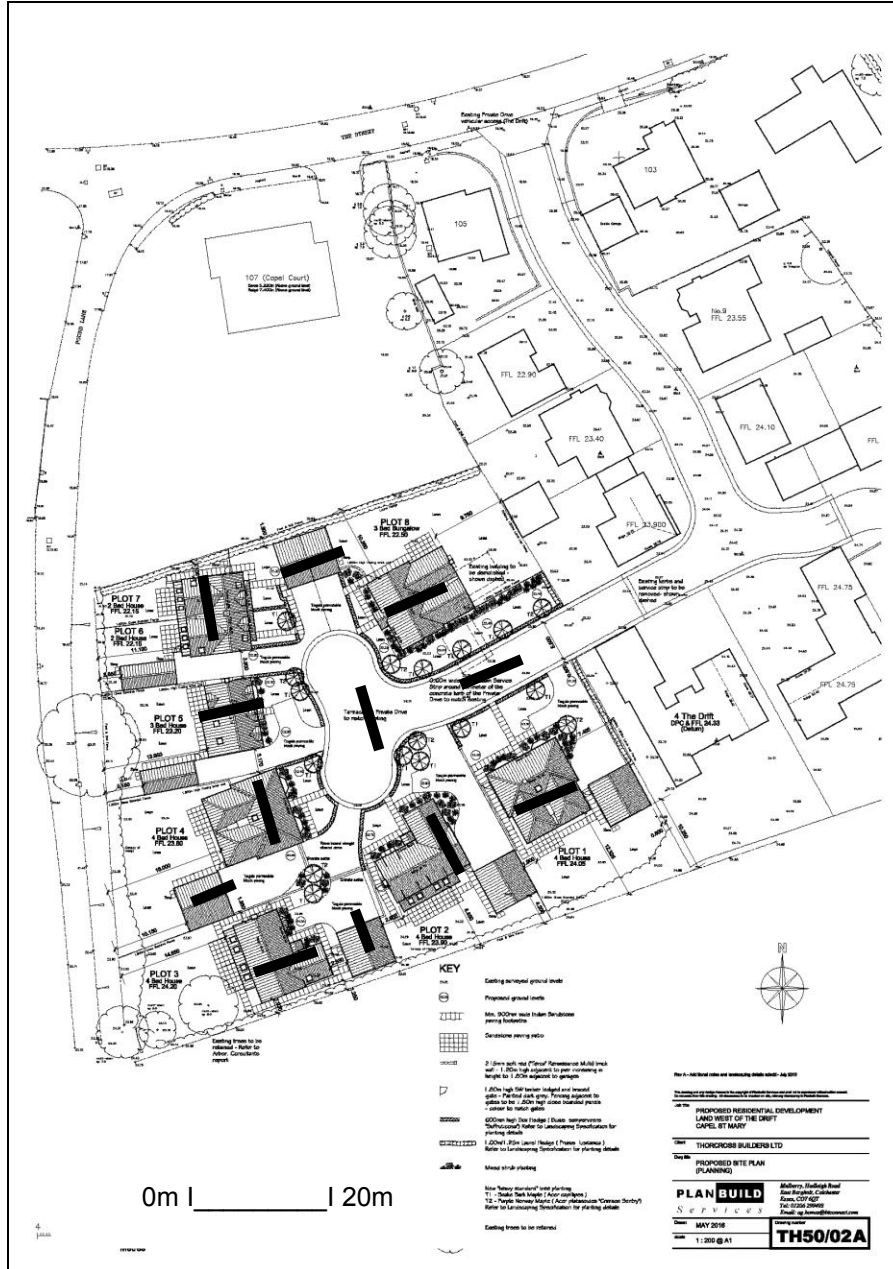
Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Refs:

*Meredith, J 2006 The Driftway, Capel St Mary CSM 027 OASIS ID: suffolkc1 – 13590
A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation 2006*

*Meredith, J 2009 The Driftway, The Street, Capel St Mary CSM 027 Archaeological Monitoring
Report*

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Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 5m and 10 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-285122

Project details

Project name	Land West of The Drift, Capel St Mary, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Capel St Mary, land west of The Drift (CSM 049, TM 0860 3814) evaluation trenching for a residential development close to the site of the recorded Roman period villa at Windmill Hill and adjacent to an area that has produced some evidence for past activity revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date and a large pit of 20th century date. The deposit profile at the site revealed a substantial depth of hillwash in its north-eastern part with the topographical fall from south to north across the c60m width of the area being 6m to 7m below this deposit suggesting that it was too steep in the past for activity of any intensity.
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2017 End: 16-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25553 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CSM 049 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/00592/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00980/RES - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CAPEL ST MARY LAND WEST OF THE DRIFT
Postcode	IP9 2DU

Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0860 3814 52.001915353432 1.039352618849 52 00 06 N 001 02 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20m Max: 26m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land West of The Drift, Capel St Mary, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

20 June 2017