

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

St Mary's Cottage 120 The Street Capel St Mary, Suffolk

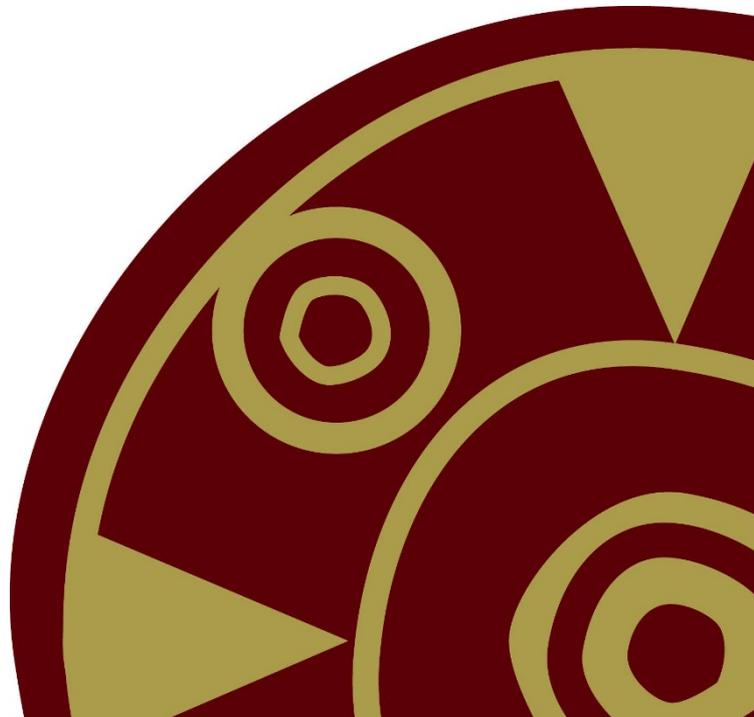
Client:

Mr & Mrs M Pennock

Date:

August 2015

CSM 043
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/063
Author: Michael Green
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**St Mary's Cottage
120 The Street
Capel St Mary
Suffolk
CSM 043**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/063

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HER Information

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Site Name: St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street, Capel St Mary

Report Number 2015/063

Planning Application No: B/14/01488/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 27th of July 2015

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Oasis Reference: 213995

Curatorial Officer: Rachel Abraham (SCCAS)

Project Officer: Michael Green

Client/Funding Body: Mr & Mrs M Pennock

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 25/08/2015

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Position: Project Officer

Date: 25/08/2015

Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC at St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street, Capel St Mary, Suffolk in advance of residential development. The works consisted of a single trench located over the proposed new development footings within the existing garden and identified evidence of post-medieval and modern activity with features mostly relating to landscaping of the area for garden uses.

The finds suggest that two main phases were present (post-medieval and modern) with two ditches found (most likely previous property boundaries) two large postholes and two pits. One pit was found to contain large amounts of fired clay which was most likely from demolition or refurbishment of the grade two listed property on the site.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14 - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features

Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD
X

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the site of residential development at 120 The Street, Capel St Mary (Fig. 1) for heritage assets in accordance with a condition imposed on planning application B/14/01488/FUL and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and detailed in a Brief (dated 15/04/2015). The project was funded by the landowner/developer, Mr & Mrs M Pennock.

The site consisted of part of the gardens of No.120 The Street, with the proposed single property development (0.47 ha) being placed to infill a gap in the modern street frontage. The garden itself was undulating with signs of previous garden modifications in the form of surviving small earthwork banks and hollows.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of c.41m above Ordnance Datum, near the top of a gentle valley slope that descends towards a tributary of the Stutton Brook, 500m to the west.

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website).

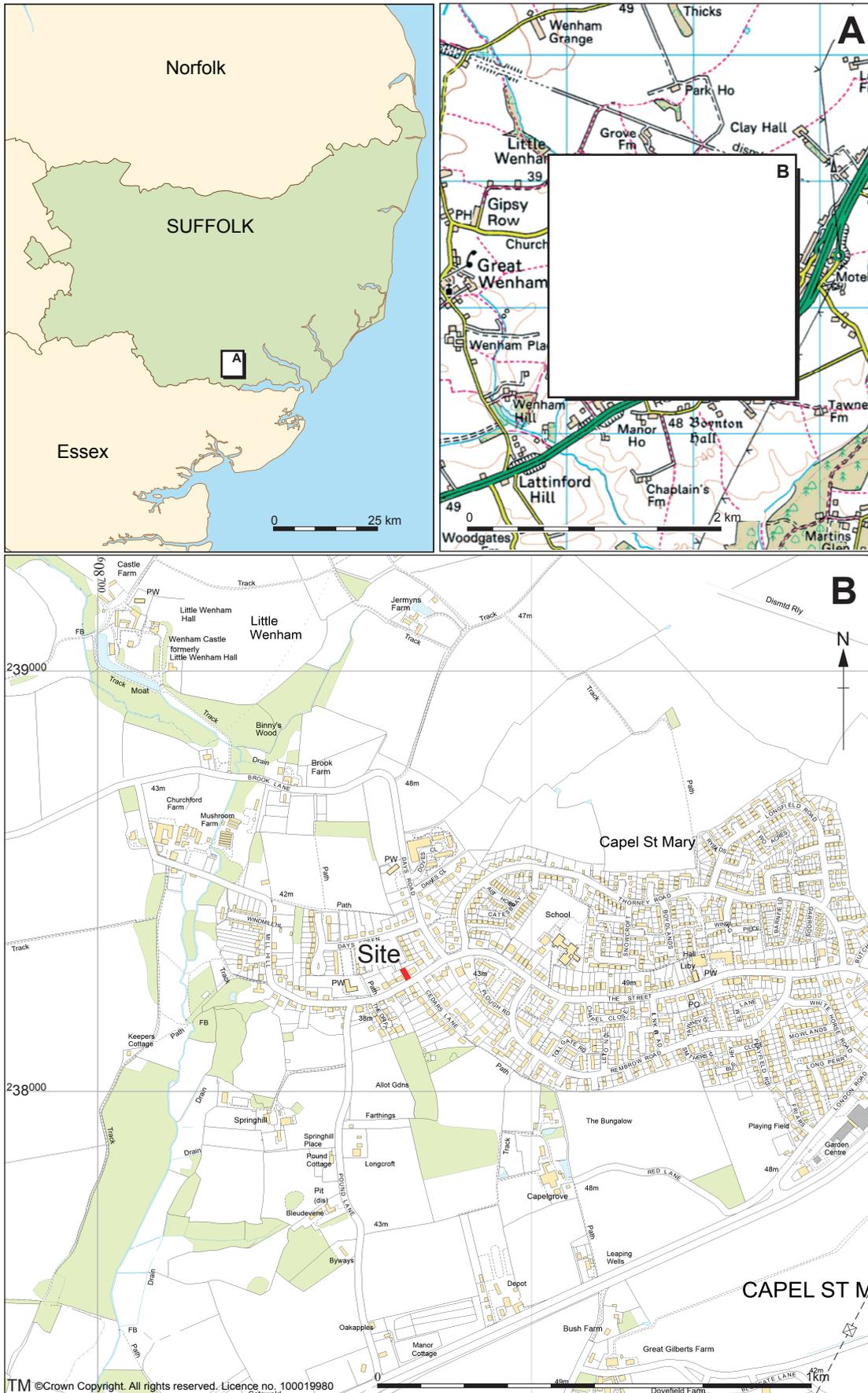


Figure 1. Location of site

3. Archaeology and historical background

The condition was placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Fig. 2), with known evidence of activity from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

Roman cremations have been reported at the nearby church (HER Ref. CSM 013) and a short distance to the north (CSM 010), while other prehistoric and Roman features have been identified at CSM 027, 80m to the south-west. Archaeological excavation on land off of Days Road (CSM 030), c.250m to the north, has previously revealed a series of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features with associated finds while a test pit evaluation located 300m to the west (CSM 029) has identified large quantities of Roman and medieval pottery within topsoil and subsoil layers but no associated features.

The site is in close proximity to the medieval parish church of St Mary, which lies 100m to the west (CSM 013) and is clearly depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 (Fig. 3) as lying within one of several loose clusters of buildings that form the historic settlement core of the village. The existing property is a Grade II listed building, dating to the 15th century or earlier with later alterations and additions including a 20th century façade (National Heritage List for England Ref No. 1285679). Monitoring 100m to the west (CSM 034) has identified a series of large post-medieval quarry pits containing ceramic building material (CBM).

The position of the western garden boundary appears to have shifted several metres to the west when compared to the First Edition Ordnance Survey, meaning that the majority of the proposed development may lie in a small field to the west, which is now occupied by Nos. 124 and 126.

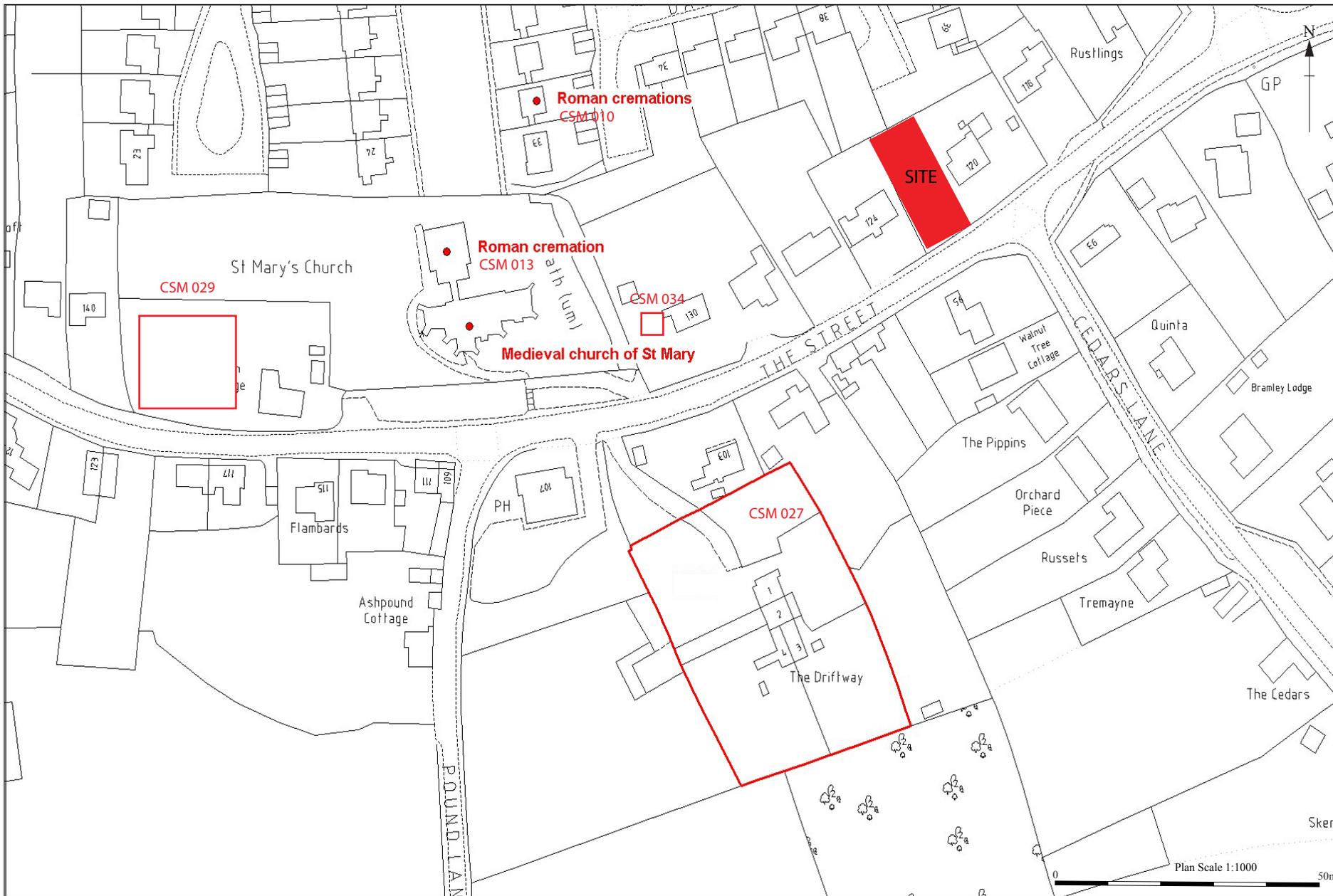


Figure 2. Discussed HER entries

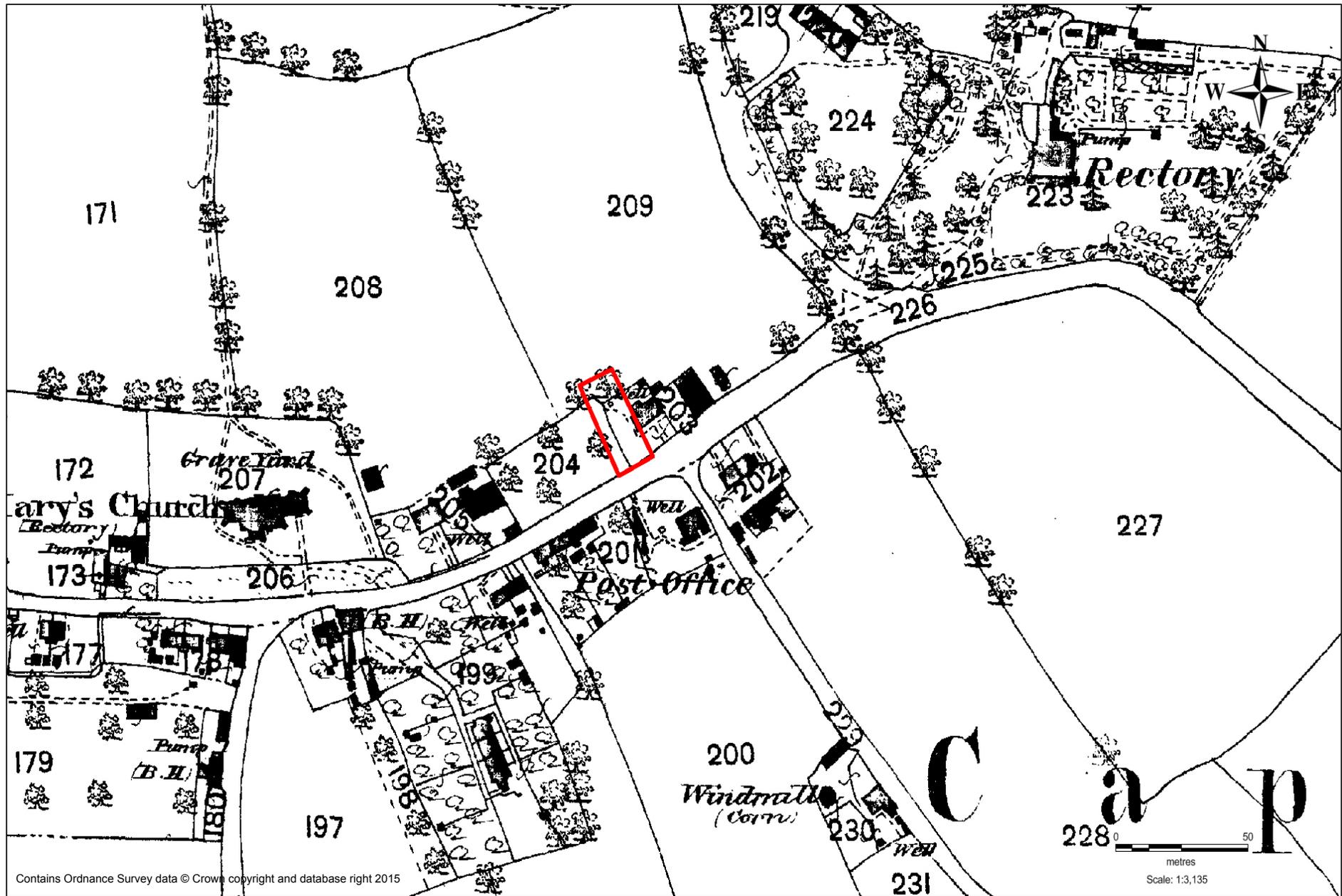


Figure 3. Site (in red) as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882

4. Methodology

A single trench, measuring 16.5m in total length was excavated diagonally across the development area on the 27th of July 2015. The position of the trench was shifted slightly from that proposed to avoid current garden features and hedged boundary (Fig. 4).

The trench was excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 0.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels. Where required the trench was cleaned, and potential features investigated, by hand. The trench and spoilheap were visually scanned and metal-detected for artefactual material. An environmental bulk sample was taken from one feature.

A single continuous numbering system was used to record all layers, features and other deposits on SACIC pro forma sheets. Trench data was entered onto separate SACIC pro-forma sheets and photographic, drawing and soil sample registers were maintained. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, labelled with the HER site code.

An overall site plan showing trench location, feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. An individual detailed trench plan at a scale of 1:50 and excavated sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 were drawn on an A3 pro-forma pregridded permatrace sheet. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive. All site drawings have been scanned and digitised and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form (Appendix 5) has been completed for the project (Reference No.213995) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, is to be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under HER No. CSM 043. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and ICON guidelines and will meet the requirements of SCCAS.

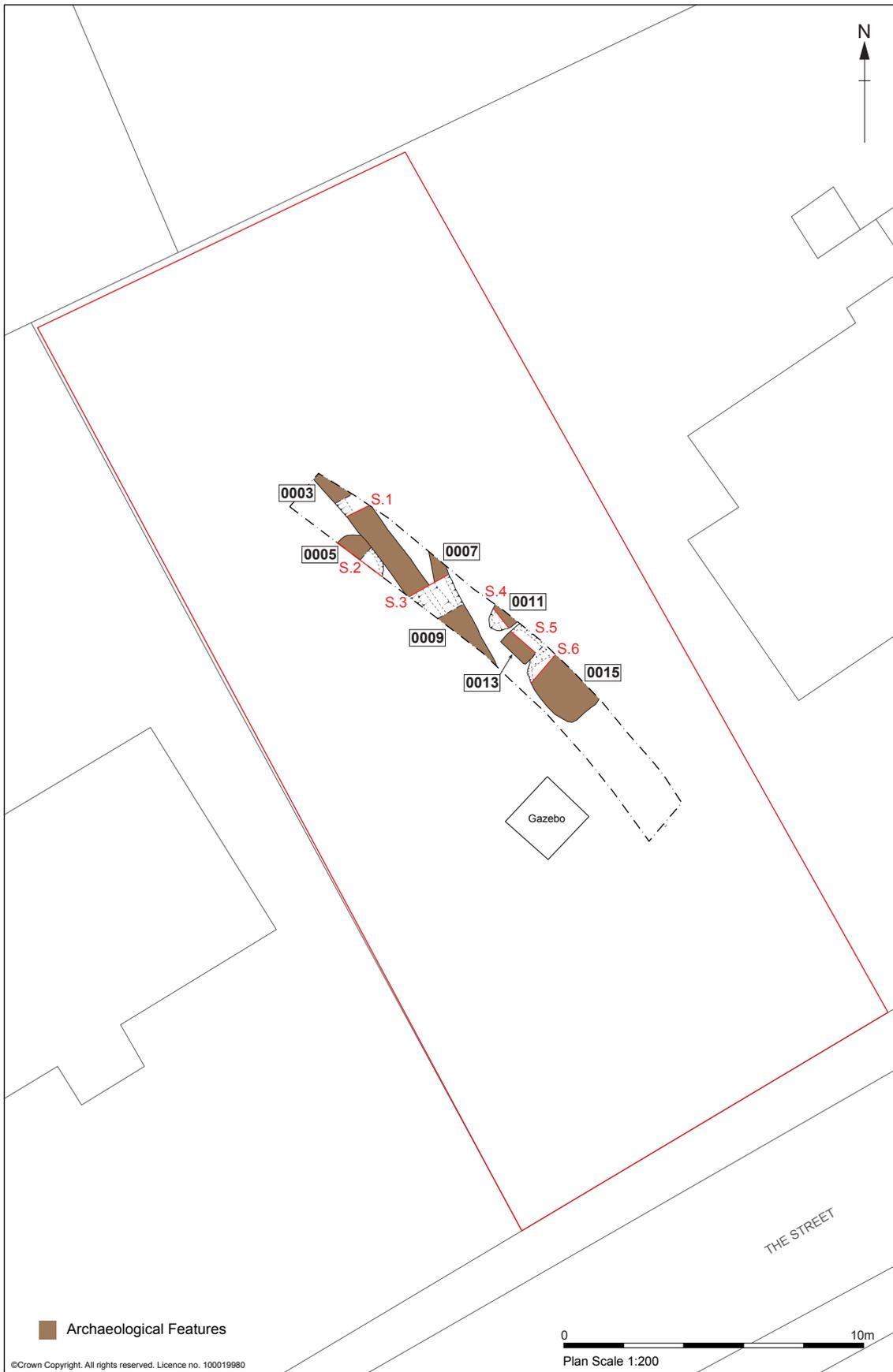


Figure 4. Site plan

5. Results

The site was still in use as a domestic garden and contained existing garden features such as a cast iron gazebo and flower beds that were avoided by the trench. The garden showed some signs of earlier modifications, with a raised bank at the northern edge and a slope running down from the property to the western edge of the garden which the evaluation trench intersected.

The trench was excavated to the archaeological horizon or the natural geology of a firm orange clayey sand. This revealed a dark brown silt topsoil of a uniform 0.3m depth across the site, 0001. This deposit contained post-medieval and modern material including glass, plastic and Ceramic Building Material (CBM), a small sample of which was retained. Beneath the topsoil was a mixed subsoil and made ground layer, 0002, which was a mid-yellow brown clayey sand which varied between 0.1m and 0.3m in depth and sealed the archaeological features. 0002 contained modern glass, pottery and CBM and is most likely from garden landscaping.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-east (1x2m scale)

A series of cut features could be seen after the removal of 0002 and comprised of two ditches, two possible post holes and two pits. Most of the features contained post-medieval and modern finds and are most likely dated to these periods. A full context list is included in Appendix 1.

Ditch 0003 and 0007

Two slots were excavated across a small north north-west to south south-east aligned linear ditch, seen running for 8.5m within the trench.

One slot was excavated in the northern end of the ditch (0003), against the edge of the trench. The ditch was 0.58m in width and had a depth of 0.17m and had a concave base and sides. It contained one fill 0004 which was a light yellow brown firm clayey sand with moderate chalk flecks. The fill contained pottery and CBM dated to the late medieval/post-medieval periods.



Plate 2. Ditch 0003, looking south-west (1x0.3m scale)

The second slot (cut 0007) was excavated where ditch 0009 intersects this ditch to the south. The ditch was 0.7m in width with a depth of 0.18m with the same characteristics as the previous slot. It contained one fill 0008 which was a mid-brown moderately compact silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill contained pottery and CBM dated to the late medieval/post-medieval periods.

This ditch was cut by or adjoined by ditch 0009 and cut pit 0005 located on the western edge of the ditch. The variation in fill colour is most likely due to the ditch cutting pit 0005 which contained a dark charcoal rich fill.

Pit 0005

This feature was partially visible from the western edge of the Trench and measured 2.2m in length, 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. The pit was half oval in plan elongated north-west to south-east with a concave base and concave sides and was cut by ditch 0003/0007 on the eastern edge. It contained one fill 0006 which was a firm dark brown silt with frequent daub and charcoal flecks. The fill contained pottery and CBM dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period, together with fragments of fired clay of possible medieval or late medieval date date.



Plate 3. Pit 0005, looking north-west (1x2m scale)

Ditch 0009

This ditch was seen joining ditch 0007 running for 4.2m within the trench. It was aligned north to south with a shallow dish profile with concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.52m in width and had a depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill, 0010, of mid-brown moderately compact silt with moderate chalk, and contained glass, CBM and a small copper strip (SF. 1001) dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.



Plate 4. Ditches 0007 and 0009, looking north (1x1m scale)

Posthole 0011

This feature was located in the central area partially obscured by the eastern edge of the trench. It was sub circular in plan, with a U shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.7m in length, 0.72m in width and had a depth of 0.41m. It contained one fill 0012 which was a soft mid brown silt with moderate amounts of CBM flecks. The fill contained pottery and CBM dating to the post-medieval period.

Posthole 0013

This feature was located in the central area with the full extent only just visible from the eastern edge of the Trench. It was square in plan with a square shape profile with near vertical straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.95m in length, 0.93m in width and had a depth of 0.49m. It contained one fill 0014 which was a soft mid brown silt with moderate amounts of CBM flecks. The fill contained CBM dating to the post-medieval period.



Plate 5. Posthole 0011, looking east (1x0.5m scale)



Plate 6. Posthole 0013, looking west (1x0.5m scale)

Pit 0015

This feature was located in the central area with its full extent masked by the eastern edge of the trench. It was oval in plan, elongated north-west to south-east, with a U shape profile with near vertical concave sides and a concave base. It measured 2.6m in length, 1.4m in width and had a depth of 0.41m. It contained one fill 0016 which was a soft mid brown silt with moderate amounts of CBM flecks. The fill contained pottery and CBM dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The function of this feature is unclear as the profile is unusually narrow and steep, it is possibly a small extraction pit or more likely a garden feature.



Plate 7. Pit 0015, looking south (1x0.5m scale)

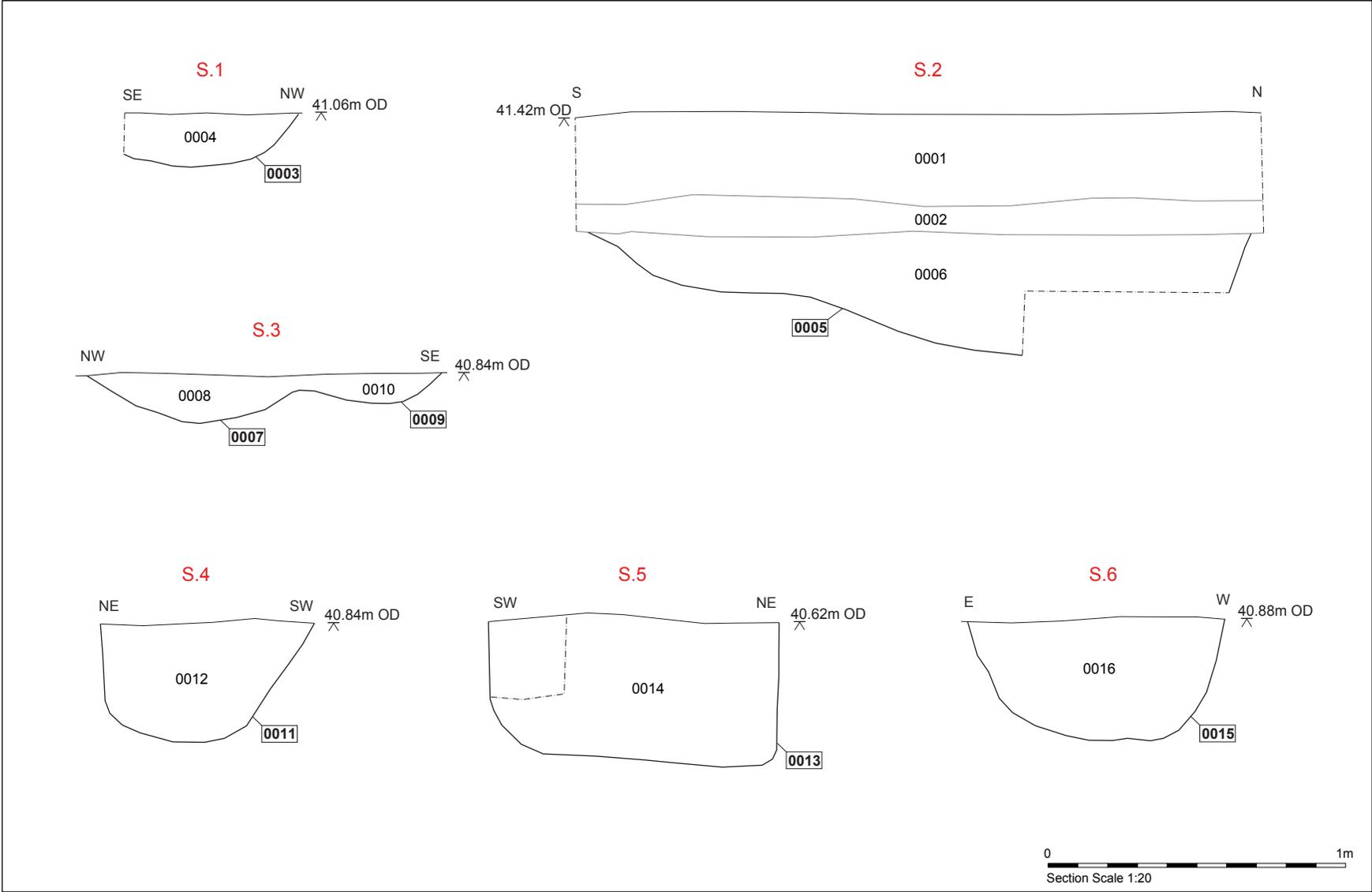


Figure 5. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a range of post-medieval finds, with some earlier artefactual material also recovered. Table 1 summarises the finds by main type but a full catalogue of the bulk finds by context is shown in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	37	1039
CBM	69	4999
Clay tobacco pipe	1	5
Post-medieval bottle glass	7	491
Post-medieval window glass	1	3
Iron nails	2	48
Fired clay	258	1101
Animal bone	13	508
Shell	10	4

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and recording method

A total of thirty-seven fragments of pottery with an overall weight of 1038g was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage dates mainly to the post-medieval period. A breakdown of the pottery by major period is shown below:

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% by sherd count	% by weight
Medieval	4	120	10.8	11.5
Early post-medieval (15th-16th C)	7	88	18.9	8.47
Post-medieval (16th-19th C)	26	830	70.2	79.9
Total	37	1038	99.9	99.9

Table 2. Pottery by ceramic period

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the

weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established, along with the dates for each fabric. The ceramic data was inputted using letter codes for the fabrics and forms into an Access database. The pottery catalogue can be seen in Appendix 3.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by period

The assemblage is almost exclusively late medieval and post-medieval, although two body sherds from pit 0015 are likely to be slightly earlier in date.

Medieval

A small quantity of pottery dates to the medieval period (4 sherds weighing 120g). Two joining body sherds of a hard wheelthrown greyware were found in the fill 0016 of pit 0015. They are made in a sandy fabric which is likely to be a medieval coarseware, but the hardness and density of the fabric is unusual and there is some resemblance to earlier Thetford-type ware. These sherds are accompanied by a coarser, less well-fired unglazed body sherd which has worn surfaces. It is sandy and slightly micaceous with an orange inner margin which fits in to the Late medieval and transitional ware tradition dating to the 15th-16th century, or perhaps slightly earlier, in the 14th century. The best preserved fragment of medieval pottery is a large sherd of a coarseware storage vessel which has a lid-seated rim and a strap handle attached high up on the vessel to the rim itself. The sherd is residual in the subsoil or made-up ground surface of 0002 which otherwise contained post-medieval ceramics. The fabric of the vessel is sandy and slightly gritty with sparse sub-rounded white quartz and sparse mica. The large strap handle is poorly attached to the outside of the lid-seating. Such handled storage vessels are known to have been made in Colchester-type ware (Cotter 137, fig. 89, nos. 103, 106-8). They are also known in Hedingham coarseware (Walker 71, fig. 30 no. 152). The lid-seating indicates that it is more likely to belong to the late medieval period. Another sherd which probably came from the same vessel was found in fill 0006 of pit 0005.

Early post-medieval

Seven sherds with a total weight of 88g date to the earlier part of the post-medieval period, covering the 15th-16th centuries. The fabrics represented consist of Late medieval and transitional wares, including an Essex type variant, and the base of a Late Colchester ware. Only body and basal sherds are represented.

Post-medieval

The largest proportion of the assemblage by far dates to the 16th-19th century. Glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th-18th century is common, with bowls, panchions and pipkins represented, and a sherd of a post-medieval slipware dish was also identified. For the most part, later wares dating from the late 18th century into the 19th century are present, and include English stoneware, creamware, pearlware and Refined white earthenware. Diagnostic forms noted are bottles, bowls, plates and dishes.

Pottery by feature

Probably the earliest feature is the pit 0015, which contained three fragments of medieval and late medieval date. Fill 0006 of pit 0005 too had two sherds of pottery, one of which is medieval and a second one which is transitional and dates to the 15th-16th century.

Small quantities of Glazed red earthenwares were found in the fill 0004 of ditch 0003. A greater range of pottery was recovered from the fill 0008 of ditch 0007 including some earlier post-medieval wares, but a Glazed red earthenware bowl or panchion and a slipped redware dish in this context indicates an overall date of the 16th-17th century date for the overall deposition.

The fill 0012 of posthole 0011 contained a fragment of an iron-glazed drinking vessel that was extremely well-fired, indicative of a later post-medieval date, probably in the 18th century.

Both the topsoil 0001 and the subsoil 0002 contained factory-produced wares such as Yellow ware, Creamware, Pearlware, English stonewares and Refined white earthenwares dating to the late 18th-19th century.

Conclusions

The assemblage is predominantly late medieval and post-medieval in date. The two pits 0005 and 0015 contains small quantities of medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval wares. Otherwise the pottery of this date forms a background scatter together with ceramics of a later date. The fabrics present include several types of late medieval/early post-medieval ware which were produced in the area of Northern Essex, reflecting the location of the site in central south Suffolk, close to the Essex border.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and recording method

Sixty-nine fragments of ceramic building material weighing 4999g were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage dates to the late medieval and post-medieval period. The material was quantified by count and weight, and recorded by fabric type and form, where possible. Approximate form types and date ranges were assigned based on Drury's type series from excavations in Norwich (Drury 1993). The term 'Late brick' is taken from Drury's catalogue to describe bricks that date to the sixteenth century or later. Fabric types were abbreviated to codes used elsewhere for other Suffolk sites, based on the work by Sue Anderson. A list of these is available in Appendix 4, which also includes the catalogue of ceramic building material by context. Table 3 shows a breakdown of the ceramic building material by major period.

Period	No of fragments	Weight (g)	% by fragment count	% by weight
Undated	1	33	1.44	0.66
Late med/post-medieval	53	2596	76.8	51.93
Post-medieval	12	1157	17.39	23.14
18th-19th C	3	1213	4.3	24.26
Total	69	4999	99.9	99.9

Table 3. CBM by major period

The assemblage

The majority of the assemblage is made up from fabrics which date to the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The group is dominated by fine and medium sandy fabrics, sometimes with other inclusions such as grog or clay pellets which probably date to the

early part of the post-medieval period (15th-16th centuries). Many fragments are from fully oxidised roofing tiles, but some of these are very thin and are made in slightly soft fabrics. A characteristic feature of many of the tiles is a fine sandy matrix with occasional rounded quartz inclusions. Some of the roofing tiles have square peg holes which are irregular and more suggestive of a diamond shape, whilst others are circular in shape.

There are nine fragments of late brick or probable late bricks in the evaluation, and three bricks made out of white-firing clays. These are mostly worn floor bricks dating to the 18th and 19th century.

Ceramic building material by feature

Late medieval and early post-medieval roofing tiles and one brick fragment were present in fill 0016 of pit 0015. The brick shows evidence of secondary use as it has mortar on a broken edge. More roof tiles and a white-firing brick dating to the 18th-19th century were present in fill 0014 of posthole 0013, and roof tiles and two examples of post-medieval bricks were present in fill 0012 of posthole 0011. A fine sandy brick fragment with clay pellet inclusions in fill 0010 of gully 0009 has a thickness of 66mm, suggesting that it may date to the late 17th-early 18th century (Drury 165), although it too has mortar on a broken edge. Further late medieval/post-medieval roofing tiles are present in fill 0008 of ditch 0007, fill 0006 of pit 0005 and fill 0004 of ditch 0003. A white-firing floor brick of 18th-19th century date was identified in the subsoil/made up ground fill 0002, and another one was found in the topsoil 0001.

Conclusions

Quantities of late medieval and post-medieval roofing tiles and some late bricks were present in many of the excavated features of the evaluation. Some of this material had clearly been broken up for re-use to consolidate subsequent features.

6.4 Fired clay

Introduction

A total of 258 fragments of fired clay were recovered from three features, weighing

1101g. The small fragments present in Sample 1 from pit 0005 have been included in the overall weight but were not counted. The assemblage was catalogued according to fabric type and main inclusions, and any distinguishing features were recorded.

The assemblage

The greatest quantity of fired clay was found in fill 0006 of pit 0005. Six large fragments were hand-collected but many further fragments with an overall weight of 605g were retrieved from the sample taken for plant macrofossils. Fragments are made in a fine sandy buff to orange fabric, but there are frequent voids and impressions of burnt out organic material, either grass or straw. In addition there are occasional large chalk inclusions up to 25mm in width. One of the larger fragments has a 'wiped' flat side, indicative of an outer surface, and a smoother return edge at approximately 45 degrees, perhaps where it butted up against another surface. A fragment made in a similar fabric but slightly less large organic impressions was present in fill 0014. The fill 0008 of ditch 0007 contained a single fired clay fragment made out of a fine sandy fabric with chalk inclusions and far less organic matter. This has an orange outer surface and brown/grey inner surface. Its appearance is similar to fabrics associated with medieval oven structures.

Discussion

The heavily organic-tempered fired clay fragments from the large pit 0005 are probably dated to the medieval or late medieval period. Their function is unclear as there are no structural impressions, but it is likely that they originate from daub walling. The fragment from ditch 0007 which is chalk-tempered with a fine fabric is more likely to have come from a medieval oven or furnace.

6.5 Post-medieval glass

Introduction

A total of eight fragments of post-medieval glass was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 494g. The majority of the assemblage is made up of bottle and vessel glass but a small fragment of late post-medieval window glass was present in topsoil deposit 0001.

The assemblage

Fill 0010 of the gully 0009 contained little cultural material, apart from glass and ceramic building material. The base of a blue/green glass pharmaceutical bottle was present in this fill, dating to the mid 17th-18th century (Noel Hume, 73) along with a fragment of pale green laminated bottle glass. A further piece of green glass from a post-medieval wine bottle was present in the fill 0004 of ditch 0003.

Fill 00008 of ditch 0007 contained two fragments of post-medieval glass. The rim and neck of a small blue-green phial was identified. The neck is short and cylindrical before broadening out to the main body of the bottle, and the rim is thickened and folded over externally. It is accompanied by a fragment from the rim of a pale green wide-mouthed bottle. Both types of glass are slightly later in date, and probably belong to the late 18th-19th century.

The remains of two green glass winebottles were present in subsoil fill 0002, both of which have pronounced conical basal kicks. One has a more convex shape to the actual body of the bottle, indicating that it is earlier in date, perhaps dating to the first half of the eighteenth century, but the other base is more cylindrical in shape, suggesting that it dates to the late eighteenth century or even later (Noel Hume 68).

6.6 Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was present in 0008. It is a piece of pipe stem which has no other distinguishing characteristics, and cannot be closely dated to beyond the 17th-20th centuries.

6.7 Iron nails

A large square-headed nail measuring 102mm in length was found in fill 0012 of posthole 0011. It is rectangular in section and tapers, although broken off at the end. The size of the nail and its shape suggests that it is structural in function. A smaller nail was recovered from sample 1 fill 0006 of pit 0005.

6.8 Small finds

Two objects were assigned small finds numbers. A fragment of irregularly-shaped copper alloy sheet (SF1001) was present in the fill 0010 of gully 0009. It is bent and fragmentary and of uncertain date. A fragment of waste lead (SF1002) was found in fill 0006 of pit 0005.

6.9 Animal bone

Introduction

Thirteen fragments of animal bone weighing 508g in total were recovered from four contexts. The bone was identified using the *Atlas of animal bones* (Schmid 1972).

The assemblage

The distal end of a bovine metatarsus was present in subsoil deposit 0002. The bone has been cut off at one end. The fill 0008 of ditch 0007 contained part of a pig's mandible, which has some copper staining at one end, and two fragments of a mandible of a deer with sharp serrated molars. In addition the remains of a bovine calcaneus or heel bone was present, and the proximal end of a metatarsus. A fragment of a medium-sized mammal limb bone of which only the shaft survives which has been gnawed at one end was found in fill 0006 of pit 0005. Three small fragments of unidentified undiagnostic bone were present in fill 0012 of posthole 0011.

Conclusion

Small quantities of animal bone were found in three features and the subsoil. The assemblage reflects the presence of both domesticated and wild animals.

6.10 Shell

Small fragments of oyster and mussel shell were present in the sample taken from the fill 0006 of pit 0005 (Sample 1).

6.11 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and methods

A single twenty litre sample was taken from fill 0006 of pit 0005 during the evaluation. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1995).

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

The sample produced 300ml of flot. The preservation was through charring and was generally fair to good. The majority of the flot material is made up of wood charcoal; many fragments are larger than 10mm and are clearly from ring porous species, making

them suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating should this be considered necessary.

SS no	Context no	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0006	0005	Pit	Medieval/early post- medieval	charred cereal grains ## charcoal +++ uncharred seeds #

Table 4. Plant macrofossils from pit 0005

Charred cereals grains are present in small numbers. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed with wheat being dominant. A few caryopses were tentatively identified as rye (*Secale cereale*) but other fragments of caryopses were too fragmented to identify at this stage.

Charred weeds seeds are present in small numbers, mainly single specimens of the Knotweed family (*Persicaria* sp.), Cleavers (*Galium aparine* L.), Mustard family (Brassicaceae) and possibly Nettle (*Urtica* sp.). All of the above could represent crop contaminants that could have been collected along with the cereals and removed during the final stages of processing.

Two possible legume cotyledons were observed within the flot, although they are on the small side. These could represent pulses such as peas (*Pisum* sp.).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the sample was fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. A number of the cereal grains present within the samples are identifiable to an archaeobotanist and although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet.

The small number of possible legume fragments observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale

garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby. It is also possible that this material represents domestic waste, chance loss in the oven or hearth which has then been disposed of within the archaeological features.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on this material at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal waste.

6.12 Discussion of material evidence

The majority of the artefactual evidence dates to the late medieval and post-medieval period, reflecting the approximate known dating of the existing property. Two fragments of hard-fired greyware, both body sherds, may possibly be earlier in date, but they were found with a later sherd and late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material in pit 0015.

A considerable quantity of roofing tile was collected from the evaluation, as well as several large fragments of chalk and organic tempered clay, probably from walling. None of the roof tiles were identified as medieval, since they are fully oxidised and none of them are glazed, but the fabric types are generally fine and relatively soft and of below average thickness. It seems likely that they date to the transition between the late medieval and early post-medieval period. Both the tiles and the clay remains may have come from a nearby structure which was demolished or modified.

7. Discussion

7.1. Medieval

Little evidence of medieval material was present within the excavated area, the most likely feature dating to this period was pit 0015 which contained three fragments of medieval pottery but this may be residual in nature.

7.2. Post-medieval

The vast majority of features seen on site could be dated to this period. Possible postholes 0011 and 0013 contained post-medieval finds along with pit 0005, which is most likely a refuse pit for disposal of kiln or oven waste and demolition material from modifications made to the buildings in the area.

7.3. Later post-medieval and modern

Ditches 0003 and 0007 contained mixed finds of glass and pottery from the later post-medieval and modern periods and most likely represent the previous ditched boundary of the site seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3).

8. Conclusions

The features seen on site are most likely to be small back-yard activities associated with the construction, alterations and changes to the land around the Grade 2 listed structure on the site. Pit 0015 may be the earliest feature on the site, perhaps linked with the initial construction of St Mary's Cottage in the late medieval period. It could have been used as a small extraction pit for the sandy clay or a more general refuse pit.

Ditch 0003 matches the property boundary seen on the 1882 map, with finds evidence supporting this date, and pit 0005 is most likely a waste pit for oven or furnace material. Pit 0005 may not be linked with the activity from the property as it is located outside of ditch 0003 and may be linked with oven or furnace structures to the west.

The presence of numerous roof tiles and CBM fragments within the topsoil, subsoil and some feature fills shows that alterations have been made on the property throughout the post-medieval period.

The site did not produce any finds or associated features dating to the Roman periods even though evidence of Roman activity has been seen in the near vicinity (Fig. 2). While any Roman features may have been truncated or completely removed by the later post-medieval activity the absence of any residual Roman material suggests a genuine lack of activity on the site in this period.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC, Needham Market, Suffolk

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Capel St Mary\CSM 043
Evaluation\Report\Report Text

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Capel St Mary\CSM 043
Evaluation\Photographs

Finds and environmental archive: SACIC Store Needham Market

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Michael Green. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians.

The finds report was compiled by Richenda Goffin with an individual specialist report provided by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Michael Green and Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

Appendix 1. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001		Layer	Topsoil	Yes		No	1
			mid brown sandy silt garden soil with CBM and chalk flecks				
0002		Layer	subsoil and made ground layer	Yes		No	1
			Mid yellow brown compact clayey sand with CBM and chalk flecks				
			modern layer of subsoil and made ground.				
0003	0003	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan running north north-east to south south-west. Shallow dish in profile with concave sides and base. Same as ditch 0007 and cuts pit 0005	No		No	1
			Post-medieval ditch cut cutting pit 0005				
0004	0003	Ditch Fill	light yellow brown very compact clayey sand with moderate chalk flecks, diffuse clarity and single fill of feature	Yes		No	1
			single fill of ditch, paler than rest of the ditch most likely due to water action lower down on the pit 0005 which this ditch cuts				
0005	0005	Pit Cut	partially visible from trench edge, half oval in plan elongate NW-SE, concave base and sides, cut by ditch 0003	No		No	1
			cut of pit seen in the trench edge				
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Dark brown firm silt with frequent charcoal and daub inclusions. Clear clarity and single fill	Yes		Yes	1
			single fill of shallow wide pit with lots of daub and charcoal. Probable a rubbish/ demolition dump.				
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Dark brown firm silt with frequent charcoal and daub inclusions. Clear clarity and single fill	Yes		Yes	1
			single fill of shallow wide pit with lots of daub and charcoal. Probable a rubbish/ demolition dump.				
0007	0007	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan running north north-east to south south-west. Shallow dish in profile with concave sides and base. Same as ditch 0003 and cuts pit 0005	No		No	1
			cut of p-med ditch, same as 0003				
0008	0007	Ditch Fill	mid brown moderately compact silt, moderate chalk and CBM flecks. Single fill with a clear clarity	Yes		No	1
			single fill of ditch				
0009	0009	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned north to south, shallow dish in profile with concave sides and a flat base, Possibly cuts or joins ditch 0007	No		No	1
			cut of small shallow gully probably for drainage				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0010	0009	Gully Fill	mid brown moderately compact silt, moderate chalk and CBM flecks. Single fill with a clear clarity single fill of gully, contained glass	Yes		No		1
0011	0011	Posthole Fill	partially visible from the eastern edge of the trench, sub circular in plan with a U shape profile with concave sides and a concave base possible large posthole, post-med in date	No		No		1
0012	0011	Posthole Fill	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional brick chips and small flint inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity single fill of post-med large posthole	Yes		No		1
0013	0013	Posthole Cut	Square cut in plan with a square cut profile, near vertical sides and a flat base square cut posthole possibly cutting pit 0015	No		No		1
0014	0013	Posthole Fill	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional brick chips and small flint inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity single soft fill of posthole	Yes		No		1
0015	0015	Pit Cut	oval in plan partially visible from the eastern edge of the trench. Elongate nw-se with a U shape profile, concave sides and a concave base cut of pit, unknown use. Full extent not clearly visible but it is very narrow in profile	No		No		1
0016	0015	Pit Fill	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional brick chips and small flint inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity single fill of pit	Yes		No		1

Appendix 2. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context	Sample No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		P Med Glass		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall date	Miscellaneous finds	
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g			
0001		11	575	4	161	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19th C+	
0002		8	224	8	1050	0	0	2	435	0	0	1	54	0	0	0	L18th-19th C	
0004		2	8	4	131	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16th-18th C	
0006		2	17	4	104	6	447	0	0	1	19	1	93	0	0	0	L Med/epm	
0006	1	0	0	2	72	250	605	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	4		W flint: 2 - 1g; Fe nail: 1-2g	
0008		8	141	7	194	1	16	2	24	0	0	6	352	0	0	0	17th C+	Clay pipe: 1 - 5g
0010		0	0	9	521	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17th-18th C	
0012		3	50	9	874	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	16th-18th C	Fe nail: 1 - 46g
0014		0	0	6	652	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18th-19th C	
0016		3	23	16	1240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Late med/pm	
Total		37	1038	69	4999	258	1101	78	494	1	19	13	508	10	4			

Appendix 3. Catalogue of pottery by context

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall context spotdate
0001	PM	GRE	PANCH		1	230	1 A			Very large bowl or panchion with heavy beaded rim	16th-18th C	19th C+
0001	PM	ESWN	BOWL		1	121	1			Large deep footring, ext grooved rilling	L17th-18th C	
0001	PM	GRE	PIP		1	18	1 A		S		16th-18th C	
0001	PM	EGW	BOTTLE		1	25	1				18th-20th C	
0001	PM	PEW	BOWL?	BW	2	45	1 A			Very poor quality TPW dec	L18th-M19th C	
0001	PM	REFW	BODY	POLY	3	14	1			Green and red floral/foliate	19th C+	
0001	PM	REFW	PLATE	BW TPW	1	7	1			Stipple transfer	L18th-20th C	
0001	PM	LSRW	DISH	Cream slip	1	115	1			Rim of slab-built rect dish ?fishdish	18th-19th C	
0002	M	MCW	ST JAR?	Unglazed, micaceous, poss HCW?	1	103	1 A			Large strap handle and internal lid seating	Late med?	L18th-19th C
0002	PM	YELW	JUG?		1	26	1			Base with footring	L18th-19th C	
0002	PM	GRE	BOWL?		2	15	1 A				16th-18th C	
0002	PM	GRE	BODY		2	11	2				16th-18th c	
0002	PM	CRW	DISH		1	21	1			Plain dish w small footring	1740-1880	
0002	PM	EGW	BODY	LATHE	1	48	1				18th-20th c	
0004	PM	GRE	BODY		2	8	1				16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0006	M	MCW	BODY		1	5	1 A			Same fabric as in 2		
0006	PM	LMT	BODY		1	12	1			Oxid margins, grey core	15th-16th C	15th-16th C
0008	PM	GRE	BOWL		1	57	1			Bowl or panchion	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0008	PM	PMSL	DISH		1	18	1 A		S		17th-19th C	
0008	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1	3				16th-18th C	
0008	PM	LMT	BODY		2	5	1			Base sherd, unglazed	15th-16th C	
0008	PM	LMTE	BODY		2	6	2				15th-16th c	
0008	PM	COLL	BODY		1	54	1			1 sagging base	15th-16th C	
0012	PM	GRE	BODY		1	29	1			Probably from base	16th-18th C	

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall context spotdate
0012	PM	LBW	MUG?		1	18	1			Base, very late, almost red stoneware	18th-20th C	18th C+
0012	PM	GRE	BODY		1	3	1				16th-18th C	
0016	M	MCW?	BODY		2	12	1			2 joining, hard grey fabric	12th-14th C?	
0016	M/PM	LMT?	BODY		1	11	1	A		Worn on both ext surfaces, orange margin, poss MCW	14th-16th C	14th-15th C?

Appendix 4. Catalogue of ceramic building material by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Date	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T (mm)	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes
0001	wsfe	LB	18th-19th C	1	54				39				
0001	msf	FRAG	Post-med	1	36								Probably frag late brick
0001	mscp	RT	Late/p med	1	56								
0001	ms	RT	Late/p med	1	15								Abraded surface
0002	wsg	FB	18th-19th C	1	837		121		37				Worn upper surface, prob floorbrick
0002	ms	RT	Late med/pmed	1	84					Some on moulding side, slightly reduced core			Slightly reduced core
0002	mscp	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	28								sl micaceous fab
0002	ms	RT	L/Pmed	3	36								Circular peghole
0002	msg	RT	L/Pmed	1	32								Diamond shaped peghole, c14mm in width
0002	fscp	UNID	Undated	1	33	AA							Very fine dense orange fabric, slightly concave
0004	msf	RT	Pmed	1	60								Square peg hole, incomplete
0004	ms	RT	Pmed	2	31								
0004	msfe	RT	Pmed	1	40								
0006	ms	RT	Pmed	1	27					Mortar on side and base			
0006	fscp	RT	Lmed?	1	44	A			11				Fully oxidised but slim
0006	fscp	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	21								Slim
0006	fsm	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	12								
0008	fsm	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	91				11				Slim rooftile
0008	fsm	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	33								some flint and chalk
0008	fsfe	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	25								
0008	fsf	RT	Pmed	1	20								
0008	fsg	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	14								
0008	fsg	LB?	Lmed/pmed	1	9								
0008	fsfe	UNID	Lmed/pmed	1	2								Tiny frag
0010	fscp	LB	Lmed/pmed	1	380	A				66 Mortar on broken edge			
0010	fsf	LB?	Pmed	1	36								Dense
0010	fs	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	47					Mortar on upper surface			
0010	fs	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	31								
0010	ms	UNID	Lmed/pmed	3	12	A							small abraded frags
0010	fs	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	11								Occ rounded quartz
0010	fs	RT	Lmed/pmed	1	4								Occ rounded quartz

Appendix 5. OASIS record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-213995

Project details

Project name	120. The Street, Capel St Mary
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC at St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street, Capel St Mary, Suffolk in advance of residential development. The works consisted of a single trench located over the proposed new development footings within the existing garden and identified evidence of post-medieval and modern activity with features mostly relating to landscaping of the area for garden uses. The finds suggest that two main phases were present (post-medieval and modern) with two ditches found (most likely previous property boundaries) two large postholes and two pits. One pit was found to contain large amounts of fired clay which was most likely from demolition or refurbishment of the grade two listed property on the site.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2015 End: 27-07-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	""Metal Detectors"", ""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH CAPEL ST MARY 120. The Street, Capel St Mary
 Study area 0.47 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 0871 3828 52.003130852846 1.04103817663 52 00 11 N 001 02 27 E
 Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 40m Max: 41m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Rachael Abraham
 Project director/manager John Craven
 Project supervisor Michael Green
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr & Mrs M Pennock

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
 Entered by Michael Green (michael.green@suffolkarchaology.co.uk)
 Entered on 27 August 2015

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Appendix 6. Written Scheme of Investigation (abridged)

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street Capel St Mary, Suffolk

Client:

Mr & Mrs M Pennock

Date:

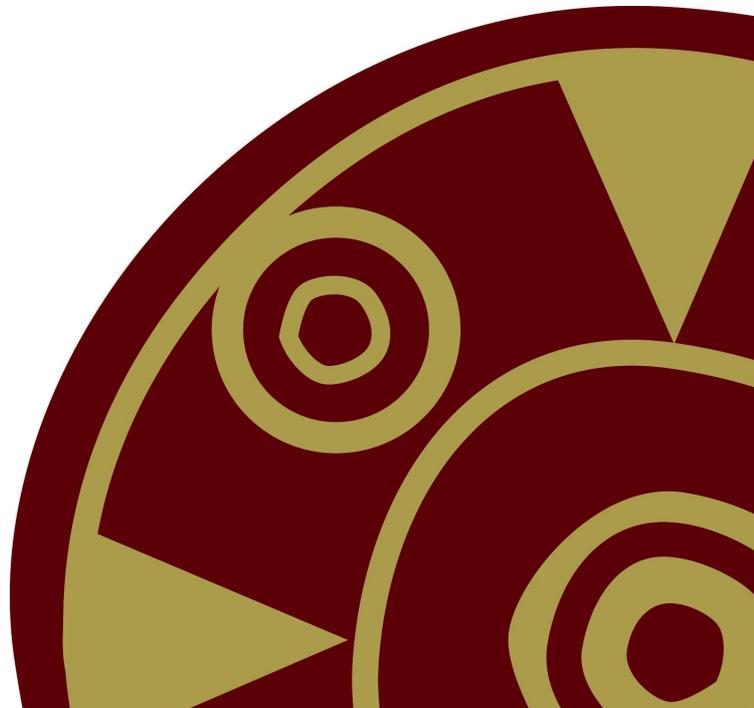
June 2015

CSM 043

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation

Author: John Craven

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Contents

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2. The Site	2
3. Archaeological and historical background	2
4. Project Objectives	4
5. Archaeological method statement	6
6. Project Staffing	15

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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan	5

Project details

Planning Application No:	B/14/01488/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham, SCCAS
Grid Reference:	TM 0871 3828
Area:	c.500sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF23107 / CSM 043
Oasis Reference:	213995
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c.1 day

Client/Funding Body:	Mr & Mrs M Pennock
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CSMSTR001

1. Introduction

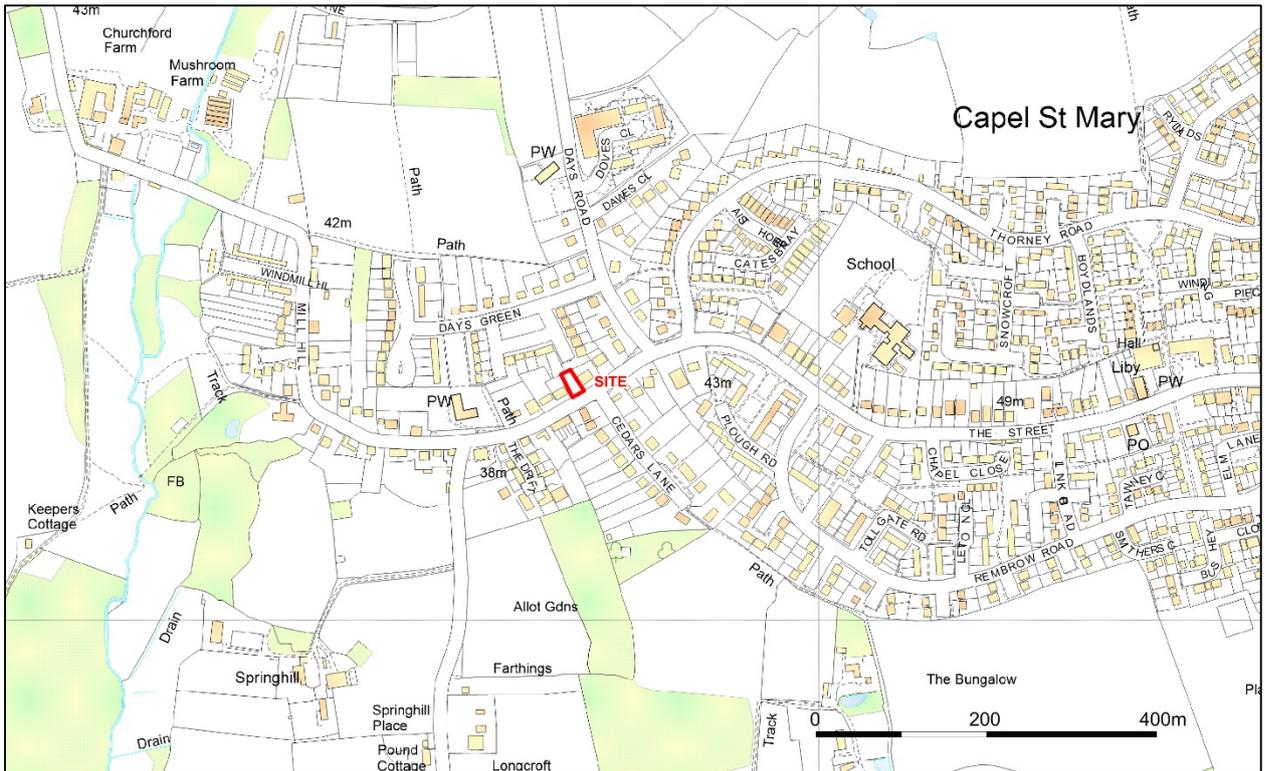
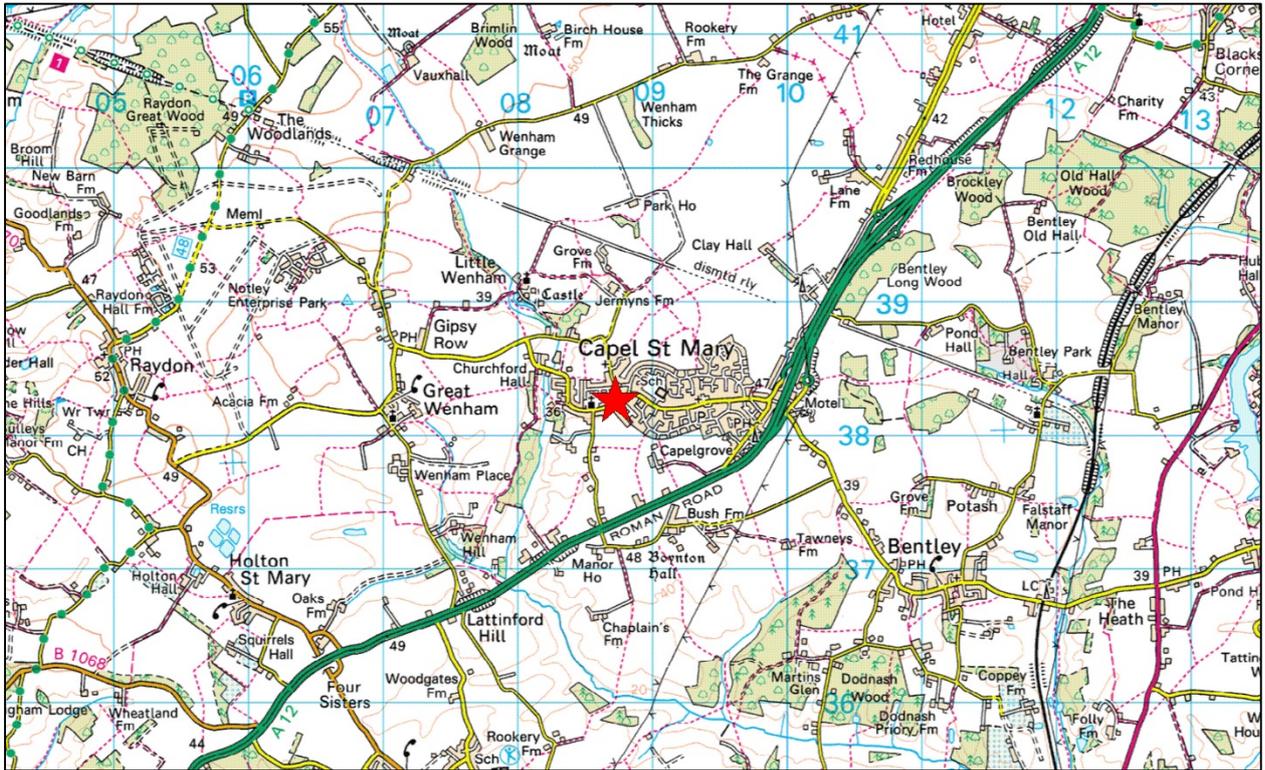
- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at 120 The Street, Capel St Mary (Fig. 1) for heritage assets by a condition on planning application B/14/01488/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 15/04/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

2. The Site

- The site consists of part of the gardens of No.120 The Street, a property depicted on the late 19th century First Edition Ordnance Survey. The proposed single property development infills a gap in the modern street frontage.
- The site lies at a height of c.41m above Ordnance Datum near the top of a gentle valley slope that descends towards a tributary of the Stutton Brook, 500m to the west.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, with the medieval parish church of St Mary lying 100m to the west (HER Ref. CSM 013). Roman cremations have been reported at the church (CSM 013) and a short distance to the north (CSM 010), while other prehistoric and Roman features have been identified at CSM 027, 80m to the south-west.
- The position of the western garden boundary appears to have shifted several metres to the west when compared to the First Edition OS, meaning that the majority of the proposed development may lie in a small field to the west, which is now occupied by Nos. 124 and 126.
- The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

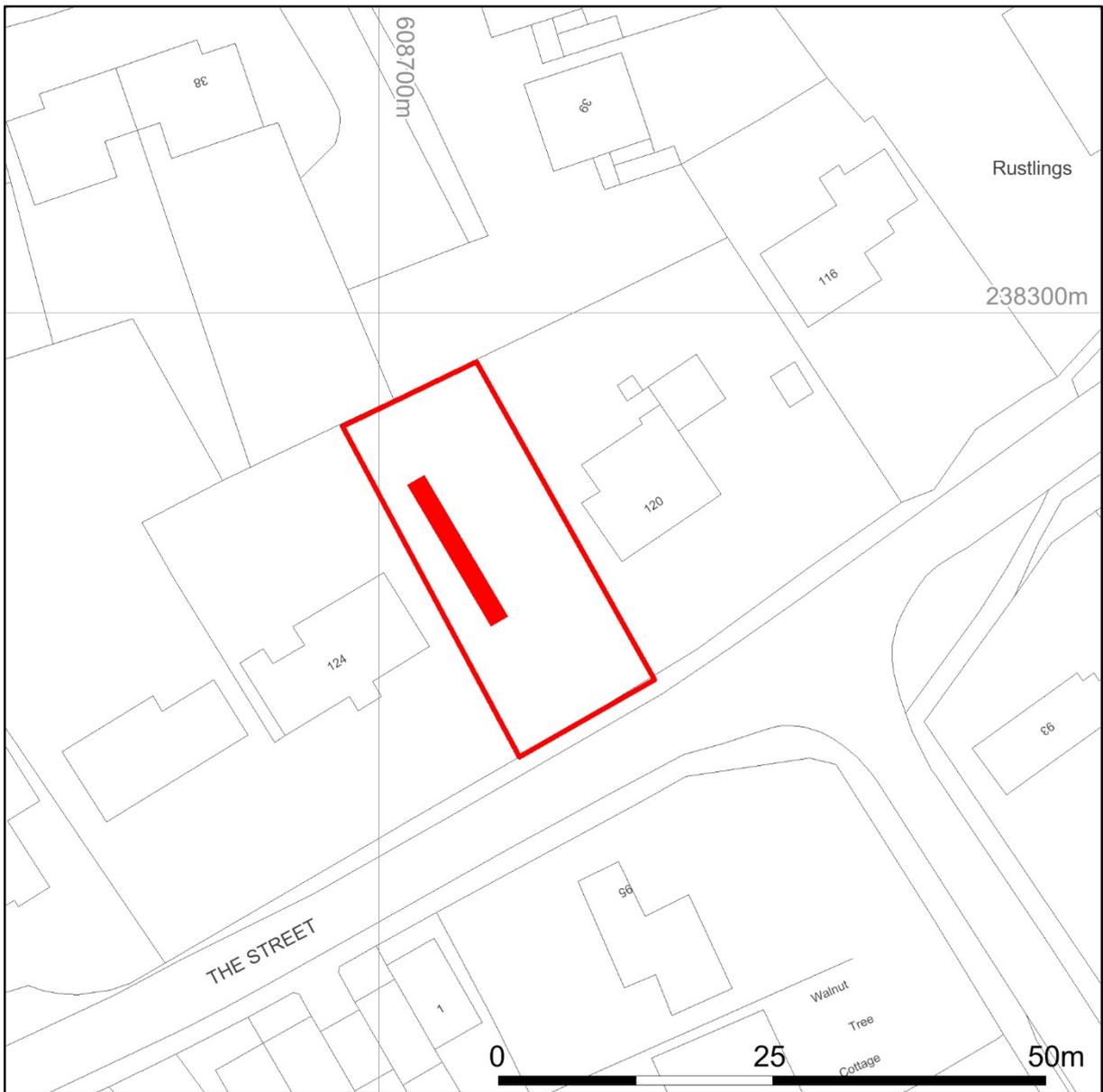


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Figure 1. Location map

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days' notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated through the placement of a 15m trench across the development footprint. A proposed trench

plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles. The trench position may also be shifted or realigned if it proves to be overly affected by the apparent previous position of the 19th century boundary.

- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological or geological surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an

experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected

archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.

- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

6. Project Staffing

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Craven	Project Officer	No	
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Laszlo Lichenstein	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Supervisor	Yes	Surveyor
Preston Boyle	Project Assistant	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Hannah Cutler	Project Assistant	No	
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant	No	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

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