

**Land at 74 The Street , Chelsworth,
Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00124/FUL/SMC

HER Ref: CHW 014

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2011)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at 74 The Street, Chelsworth, IP7 7HU

Client: Mr R Gardener

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00124/FUL/SMC

Development: Erection of detached dwelling with attached garage

Date of fieldwork: 1 July 2011

HER Ref: CSM 033

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-105139

Grid ref: TL 9786 4807

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Summary: Chelsworth, land at 74 The Street (CHW 014, TL 9786 4807) evaluation trenching did not reveal any features though a few medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr R Gardener).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Nick Peasland Architectural Services on behalf of Mr R Gardener commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works on that part of the garden on the eastern side of 74 The Street, Chelsworth (see Fig. 1) which is to be detached and developed as required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/11/00124/FUL/SMC. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification (see Appendix II) set by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition. This development concerns the erection of a detached residential dwelling with attached garage.

1.2 Chelsworth parish is located north east of Sudbury in south Suffolk in an area dominated by the heavier soils formed from the deep clay of the Hanslope series derived from the underlying chalky till. The settlement pattern in this part of East Anglia is made up of village centres, such as Chelsworth, strung out in a linear pattern along main roads with other settlement scattered along more minor lanes and small tyes or greens around each parish. The proposed development area (PDA) immediately to the east of No 74 on the northern side of The Street is within the main village which stretches along the B1115, a road that runs in a generally east-west direction and approximately parallel to the nearby River Brett, giving a linear pattern to Chelsworth. The site, which lies at c35m OD, is some 200m north-west of the parish church and c100m north of the river on a street frontage containing numerous later medieval and early Post medieval listed buildings and within the village Conservation Area. At the time of the evaluation the PDA was soft, grassed ground being having been part of the garden of 74 Street with a few fruit trees having been recently removed and with a gentle slope running down from north to south.

1.3 The PDA is located immediately to the west of Pink Cottage, 70-72 The Street, which is a Grade II listed structure of 17th/18th century date with another 17th century, Grade II, listed structure, known as Riverside, at No 73, to the south on the opposite side of The Street. A recent archaeological evaluation at The Old School (HER-CHW 011) some 100m to the east of the PDA has also suggested medieval period activity along The Street as pottery of this date was recovered from a later feature and some middle Saxon Ipswich ware (HER- CHW 006) was recovered from the field between The Old School and the church.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The proposed development area to east of 74 The Street was trenched to a previously agreed plan with a single trench along the east-west axis of the planned dwelling (see Fig. 2) using a small 360 machine equipped with a wide, toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The evaluation trench was 10m long and 1.8m wide which, with an area of 18m², gave a substantial of c20% of the proposed dwelling footprint. In addition test pits, measuring c600mm x 900mm, to the north and south of the proposed footprint area (see Fig. 2) which were mechanically excavated in order to inform the foundation plans were watched and these were taken to a depth of some 1.5m. The exposed drift geological deposit at the site proved to be a greyish brown clay surface with occasional chalk fragments and this was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas

were hand cleaned. The upcast spoil from the trench was examined for any finds as work progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on a dry, sunny day. Finally the trench was recorded in relation to existing mapped details and in relation to the planned footprint area as marked out by the architect and a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) and monochrome film was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 The trench revealed a uniform depth of 400mm of topsoil which at the eastern end lay over 350mm of mid brown clay subsoil which increased to 450mm at the western end giving an overall trench depth of between 750mm and 850mm. As noted in section 2.1 above the underlying, naturally occurring geological drift deposit proved to be a greyish brown clay with occasional chalk fragments. No archaeological features were revealed in the trench though a few small medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds were retrieved as unstratified finds from the base of the topsoil and the upper part of the topsoil. Various ceramic, glass and iron finds of post c1900 date were also noted in the topsoil but were not collected. The test pits revealed a similar soil profile and no finds or features were seen in either one.

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Fourteen sherds of pottery weighing 271g were collected as unstratified finds. Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	HOLL	1	3	body	13th-14th c
	MCW	3	12	body sherds, 2 vessels, Essex fabrics	12th-14th c
	ESOW	3	40	base and 2 body	13th-15th c
	LMT	1	42	jar/pipkin rim, green glazed int, abraded	15th-16th c
	GSW4	1	12	body sherd, Tiger ware	16th-17th c
	ESW	1	127	base of jar or bottle	19th-20th c
	ESWN	2	20	metallic brown glaze, body sherds, 1 rouletted	19th c
	YELW	1	4	white slip lines	19th c
	REFW	1	11	moulded plate rim	19th-20th c
Total		14	271		

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

(Key: HOLL – Hollesley-type ware; MCW – medieval coarsewares; ESOW – Essex sandy orange wares; LMT – late medieval and transitional; GSW4 – Frechen stoneware; ESW – English stonewares; ESWN – Nottingham-type stoneware; YELW – Yellow ware; REFW – refined factory-made whitewares.)

4.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation was a mixed group of medieval to modern date. Seven unglazed body sherds (HOLL, MCW, ESOW) were probably of medieval date and were in fabrics typical of south Suffolk and north Essex. Two sherds were late medieval to early post-medieval and comprised a typical LMT jar rim and a body fragment of a Tiger ware (Bellarmine-type) mug or jug. Five sherds were of more recent date and included two stoneware bottles, a fragment of a decorated Nottingham stoneware vessel, a yellow-ware (yellow industrial slipware) body sherd with white slip lines externally, and a fragment of a whiteware plate rim.

5. Conclusion

4.1 The lack of any archaeological features from what represents a substantial sample of the proposed development footprint indicates that this site, though within the area of the medieval and earlier Post medieval village as evidenced by the close proximity of two listed buildings and the recovery of a small number of unstratified medieval and 15th-17th century pottery sherds, was peripheral to earlier activity of any intensity. As now it appears likely that the site has been used for gardening or related purposes through the medieval and earlier Post medieval periods leading to the deposit of stray pottery sherds as domestic waste was used for improving the land in close proximity to dwelling sites.

4.3 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site to the east of 74 The Street.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. CHW 014.

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 Robin Gardener and Nick Peasland and their machine operator for help on site, Esther Newman for processing the finds and Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology for her specialist report).

Refs:

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

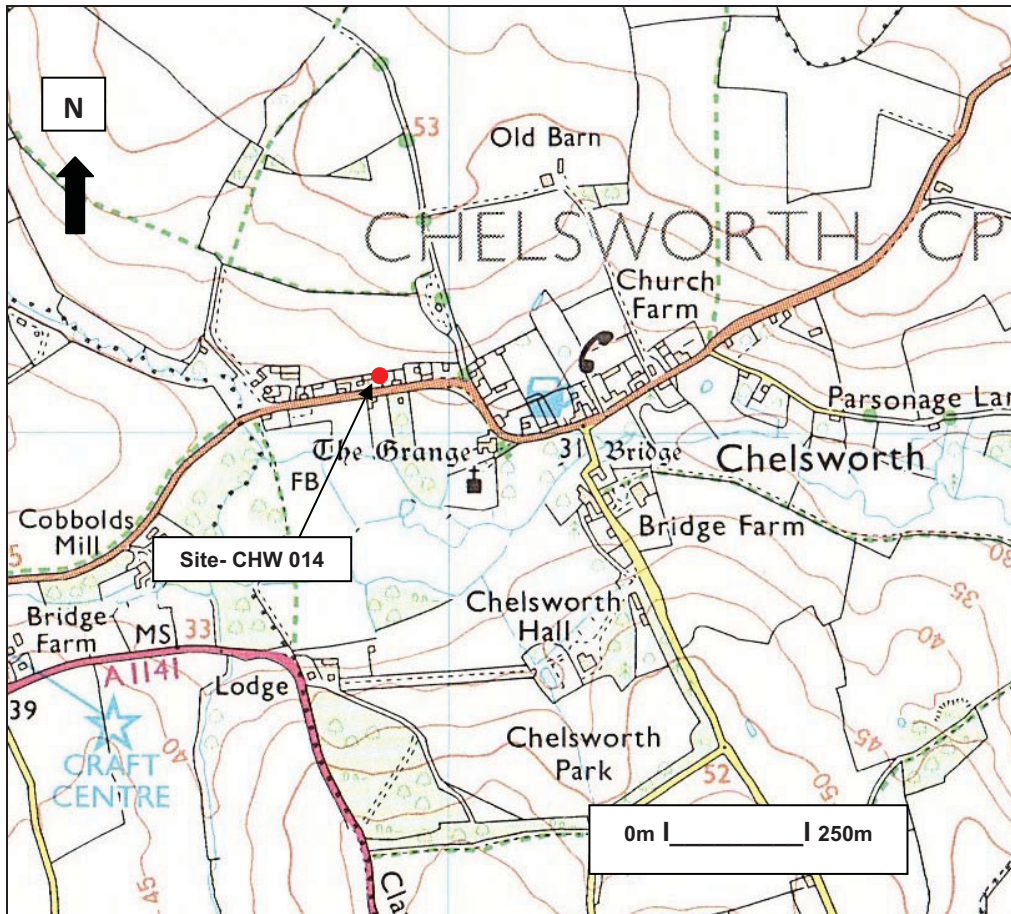


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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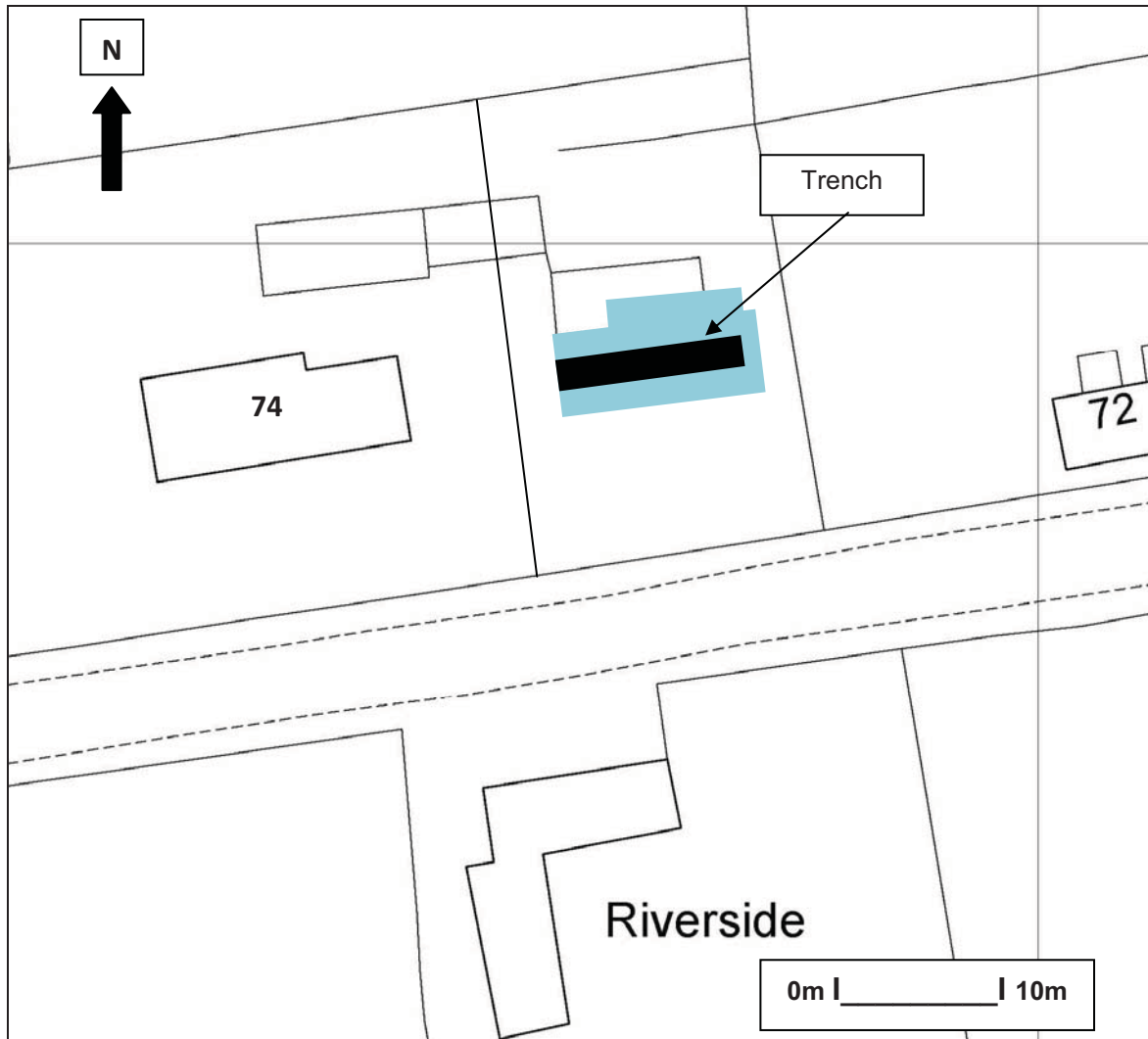


Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trench (pale blue- proposed footprint)
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Appendix I- Images



Site from north



Trench from east



South western trench section

Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

74 THE STREET, CHELSWORTH (B/11/00124/FUL)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Babergh District Council (B/11/00124/FUL) for the erection of a dwelling with attached garage at 74 The Street, Chesworth IP7 7HU (TL 978 480), subject to the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works (condition 2). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The proposed development, which measures 0.04ha, is located on the north side of The Street at c. 35m AOD. The soil is deep clay of the Hanslope series derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.4 This application is located within the historic settlement core, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, c. 200m to the north-west of the medieval church (HER CHW 002) and on a street fronted by listed buildings. Middle Saxon Ipswich ware has also been recovered from the vicinity of the proposed development area (HER CHW 006). There is high potential for occupation deposits of this period to be disturbed by development. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Babergh District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow.

Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 A single linear trench, measuring 12m in length, is to be excavated across the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The trench is to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the

appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

- 5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Sarah Poppy

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352199
Email: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 05 April 2011

Reference: / 74 The Street_Chelsworth 2011

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

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