

**Land Adjacent to Ivy House, The Street,
Chelsworth, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/13/00179/FUL

HER Ref: CHW 017

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(February 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to Ivy House, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk, IP7 7HU

Client: Mr & Mrs M Keating

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/13/00179/FUL

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 4, 5, 11 & 13 February, 2014

HER Ref: CHW 017

LBS Ref: 1194156 (Ivy House, grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-170136

Grid ref: TL 9804 4812

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Summary: Chelsworth, land adjacent Ivy House, The Street (CHW 017, TL 9804 4812) monitoring of ground works for a new house to the rear of a listed building of 17th-18th century date revealed one pit of later Post medieval date and a few stray finds of a similar date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs M Keating).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs M Keating, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/13/00179/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a new dwelling to the rear of Ivy House, The Street, Chelsworth (see Fig. 1).

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. Ivy House is within the main village which stretches along the B1115, a road that runs in a generally east-west direction, with a dog-leg adjacent to this site, and approximately parallel to the nearby River Brett, giving a linear pattern to Chelsworth. The site, which lies at c38m OD, is some 180m north of the parish church (HER CHW 002) and close to a street frontage containing numerous later medieval and early Post medieval listed buildings and within the village Conservation Area. Ivy House itself being a listed structure of Grade II status described as 'a 17th-18th century timber-framed and plastered building' with the new house site being immediately to the rear on its north-eastern side.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location within the historic core of the village close to various listed buildings where evidence for mid to late Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present as indicated by the recovery of sherds of 8th to 9th century AD Ipswich ware to the south-west of Ivy House (HER CHW 006- see Fig. 2). In addition limited evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity was revealed during an evaluation and monitoring at the nearby Old School House (Newman, 2010- HER CHW 011).

1.4 Prior to construction work starting on site a number of agricultural buildings, described as stables and pig pens, of early to mid 20th century date were demolished to ground level with their respective floor slabs also being broken up and removed leaving a flat area at a location where the natural topography has a gentle south facing aspect.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Four visits were made to the site to observe the excavation of the foundations for the new house as they progressed using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 700mm wide toothed bucket under generally damp and overcast conditions though site visibility was good. Due to their general depth and the increased instability of the exposed deposits caused by the wet conditions only very limited lengths excavated to shallower depth could be entered to allow a closer inspection of

the sides and base. Upcast spoil was inspected visually and scanned with a metal detector as the work progressed. The foundations were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The overall footprint area of the new dwelling is c150m² and in total 80m of 700mm wide and 1200mm to 2800mm deep foundation trench were excavated (see Fig. 2). As the site had previously contained various agricultural buildings built on concrete raft foundations no topsoil layer was present over the footprint area for the new dwelling. Therefore the exposed deposit profile was composed of 300mm to 500mm of a mid brown clay subsoil mixed with modern building debris with the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit below proving to be a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints with occasional bands of mid brown silty sand.

3.2 The only archaeological features revealed in the foundation trenches was an 1800mm wide and 1200mm deep pit (see Fig. 2) located towards the western side of the footprint area. The fill in this pit was dark grey clay which contained a few small fragments of later Post medieval tile and brick and a short length of sawn timber which still held a hand cut iron nail.

3.3 Due to the amount of debris of a recent date in the subsoil the brief metal detector search proved to be negative with regard to finds of any antiquity and the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were occasional blue and white transfer printed pottery of 19th and earlier 20th century date, debris from the recently demolished buildings and small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site lies in an area of archaeological interest within the historic core of the village and close to evidence for middle Saxon activity in addition to being adjacent to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date it is clear from the monitoring results that it has only been used for activity of any intensity in the more recent past.

4.2 Therefore in conclusion it is clear that the monitored footings have not impacted on any deposits of archaeological significance.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Andy Richford and everyone on site for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

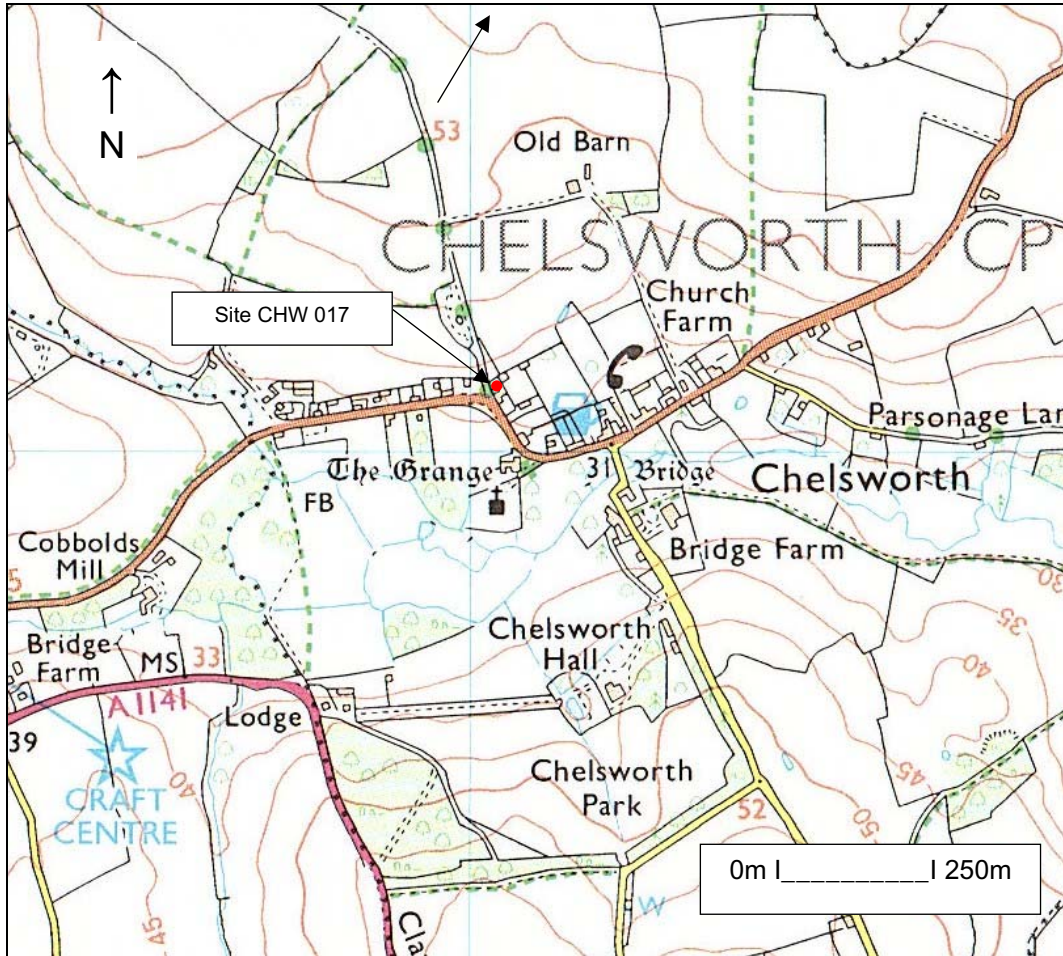


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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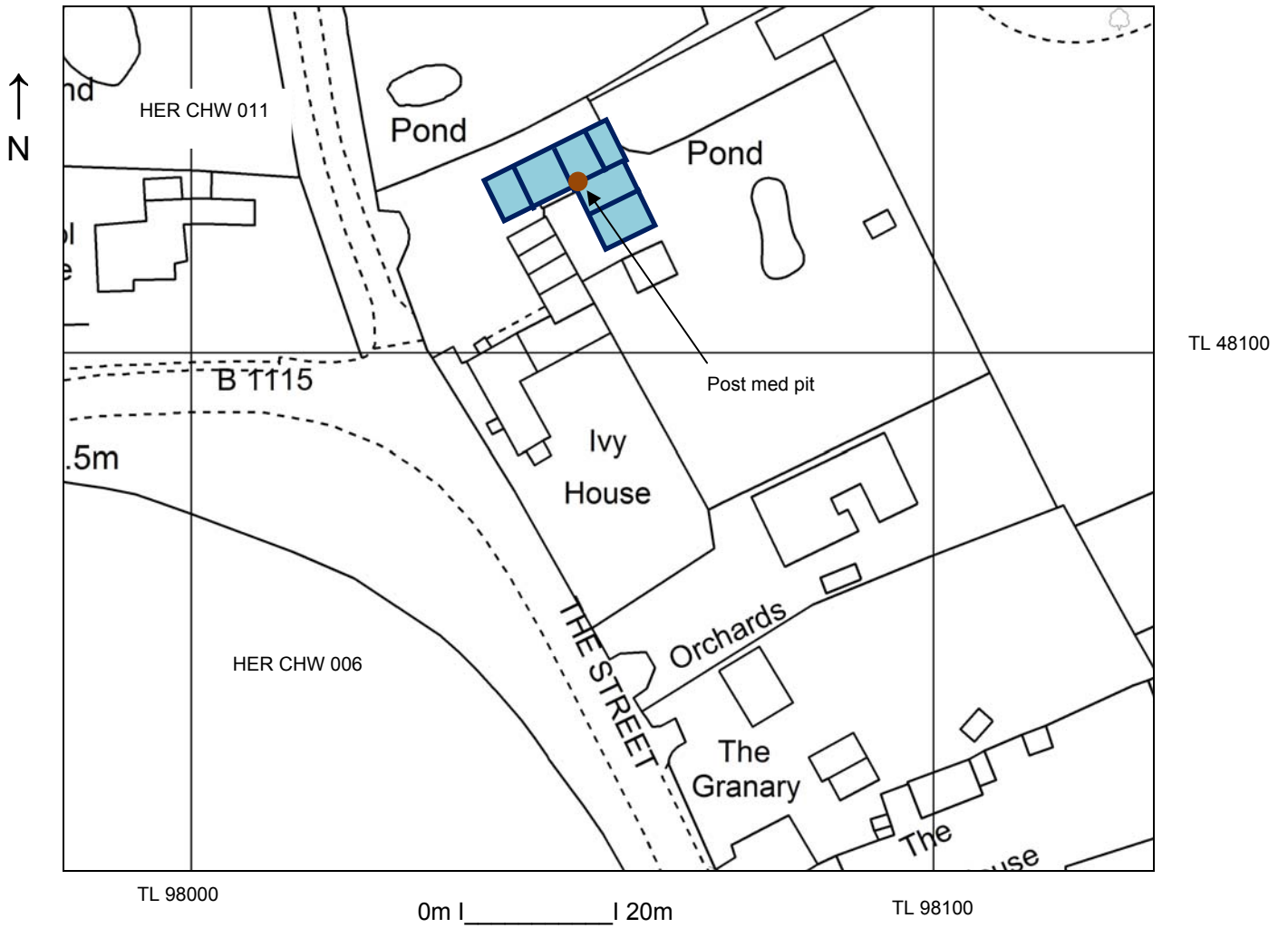


Fig. 2 Monitored dwelling footprint (foundation trenches dark blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north-east with Ivy House in background



Southern foundation trench from east



Eastern foundation trench from south



Northern foundation trench from west (2.80m deep) Post medieval pit from north

**Land Adjacent to Ivy House, The Street,
Chelsworth, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/13/00179/FUL

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to Ivy House, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk, IP7 7HU

Clients: Mr & Mrs M Keating

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/13/00179/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TL 9804 4810

Conservation area

LBS Ref: 1194156 (Ivy House- grade II)

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs M Keating, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/13/00179/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Ivy House, The Street, Chelsworth.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 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. Ivy House is within the main village which stretches along the B1115, a road that runs in a generally east-west direction, with a dog-leg adjacent to this site, and approximately parallel to the nearby River Brett, giving a linear pattern to Chelsworth. The proposed development site (PDS), which lies at c38m OD, is some 180m north of the parish church and close to a street frontage containing numerous later medieval and early Post medieval listed buildings and within the village Conservation Area. Ivy House itself being a listed structure of Grade II status described as 'a 17th-18th century timber-framed and plastered building' with the proposed development site immediately to the north-east. Limited evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity was also revealed during an evaluation and monitoring at the nearby Old School House (Newman, 2010- HER CHW 011).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The development area is on a south facing valley side, just below 40m OD. It lies within the central part of the medieval village, 178m north of the church (recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as CHW 002). Finds of Ipswich ware sherds (CHW 006) suggest early settlement in the field to the north of

the church, within 70m of the development area. The development has good potential for the discovery of archaeological deposits, particularly of medieval or earlier date.'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential, in this case to reveal evidence for mid to late Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval activity within the historic core of the village. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the foundation and service trenches before other works progress to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details to the exposed overburden and depth of deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations plus service trenches. These ground works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start.

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

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the

constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in

section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). A draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up and, if appropriate, a vector plan in .dxf format will be provided showing the area examined. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref.

Newman, J 2010

The Old School House, The Street, Chelsworth-
Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-170136

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To Ivy House, The Street, Chelsworth, Suffolk-Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Chelsworth, land adjacent Ivy House, The Street (CHW 017, TL 9804 4812) monitoring of ground works for a new house to the rear of a listed building of 17th-18th century date revealed one pit of later Post medieval date and a few stray finds of a similar date.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2014 End: 13-02-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHW 017 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	1194156 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/13/00179/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CHELSWORTH LAND ADJACENT TO IVY HOUSE, THE STREET
Postcode	IP7 7HU
Study area	120.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 9804 4812 52.0954238474 0.891491306241 52 05 43 N 000 53 29 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 37.00m Max: 38.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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