

**Chilton House, Chilton Street,
Clare, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/15/2213/FUL
(formerly DC/15/1355/FUL)**

HER Ref: CLA 085

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8QS

Clients: Mr & Mrs P Dunningham

Planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/15/2213/FUL (formerly DC/15/1355/FUL)

Development: Erection of two dwellings with garages (this evaluation report concerns the western plot only)

Date of fieldwork: 9 March, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23675

HER ref: CLA 085

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-244679

Grid ref: TL 7590 4686

Site area: 154m² (footprint area for western dwelling and garage)

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: Clare, Chilton House, Chilton Street (CLA 085, TL 7590 4686) evaluation trenching for the western of two proposed dwelling plots that have received planning consent fronting onto Chilton Street and close to the Chilton Stream to the north revealed a substantial depth of subsoil much of which can be inferred as an alluvial deposit. This alluvial deposit dropped away sharply at a point 16m north of the frontage to the plot and the area between this point and the stream to the north can be interpreted as floodplain. No archaeological features were revealed and the only stray finds of any age were two small sherds of medieval coarseware pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs P Dunningham).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs P Dunningham commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works on the western plot of a planned small scale residential development comprising two dwellings with garages on land to the east of Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/15/2213//FUL (formerly DC/15/1355/FUL), set by Ms K Batt of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area of the western plot which is currently within the garden of Chilton House. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Clare is a large village on the River Stour which separates Suffolk from Essex to the south and which historically has had urban traits as a small town and local centre with a market recorded in the Domesday Book and a major castle in the medieval period. Chilton Street is a small historic hamlet some 1800m north-west of the centre of Clare (see Fig. 1) with a number of houses and cottages along the street which runs on a south-east/north-west alignment to the south of the Chilton Stream, a tributary of the River Stour. The proposed development site on the eastern side of Chilton House fronts onto the northern side of Chilton Street with the Chilton Stream running along the northern edge of the garden some 58m from the road edge and 35m from the rear wall line of the planned dwellings. The road through Chilton Street runs approximately along the line of the 55m OD contour with the ground dropping away across the northern two thirds of the garden of Chilton House to a level closer to 50m OD along the banks of the Chilton Stream.

1.3 At the time of the evaluation the proposed western dwelling plot was soft ground with a grass cover with the adjacent Chilton House being a brick built structure with a slate roof of mid to late 19th century date and the owner confirmed that until its closure in 1972 it was a public house called The White Hart (pers. comm. Paul Dunningham).

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its location on the eastern edge of the historic hamlet of Chilton Street where evidence for activity of medieval and early Post medieval date might be anticipated with Chilton Cottage 50m to the south-west being a listed building of 16th century date. In addition the proximity of the development to the Chilton Stream places it in a location close to a watercourse that may have attracted occupation in earlier periods with ritual activity of later prehistoric date in particular focusing on such a topographic setting as evidenced by the record of at least one barrow of likely Bronze Age date nearby (HER CLA 005- see Fig. 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 154m² area of the planned western dwelling and associated garage footprints was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) though trench 2 across the garage footprint was shortened from a planned 10m length to 3.50m after consultation with the relevant SCCAS officer due to the depth of the overburden that had been exposed. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good during the evaluation which was undertaken under overcast conditions giving even light and periods of moderately heavy rain. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	380	620 (southern end) to 1220 (northern end) mid brown very silty sand	Orange sand with numerous small and medium sized flints (very compact)	No features, only stray finds few Post medieval brick, tile and mortar fragments to a depth of 800mm, at a depth of 1200mm two small medieval coarseware pottery sherds (wt. 4g)
2	Northeast-southwest	3.50	380	1200+ subsoil as T1	Not seen	One Post medieval clay tobacco pipe stem (wt. 3g)
		13.50 (24.30m ²)	380	1220+		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 At the southern end of trench 1 across the planned dwelling footprint at a point 10m north of the frontage onto Chilton Street the topsoil proved to be 380mm deep and this lay over 620mm of a subsoil deposit which was a very silty mid brown sand that contained a moderately large number of small fragments of later Post medieval brick, tile and mortar to a depth of 800mm within the trench. With a depth of 1000mm along the southern 6m of trench 1 the naturally occurring glacio-fluvial deposit revealed below the subsoil was compact orange sand with numerous small and medium sized flints. However along the northern 4m of trench 1 the natural orange

sand with flints dropped away sharply and the northern end of the trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of 1300mm and then a small hand excavated sondage exposed the orange sand with flints at an overall depth of 1600mm. No archaeological features were revealed in trench 1 and the only stray finds of any date were two small sherds (4g) of medieval sandy coarseware found at a depth of 1200mm.

3.3 The northern end of trench 2 was 23m north of the frontage to the site and it also had an upper deposit of 380mm of topsoil. Below this level trench 2 was taken to a depth of 1100mm through a similar very silty mid brown sand subsoil to trench 1 and then, as indicated above, following consultation with the relevant SCCAS officer excavation was stopped with only a 3.50m length being open due to the substantial deposit of overburden which clearly increased from south to north across the site. The locally occurring natural orange sand with flints was not exposed in trench 2 and the only stray find from the subsoil was a small clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (3g).

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is on the eastern edge of the historic hamlet of Chilton Street and close to a recorded barrow site of probable Bronze Age date no archaeological features were revealed in the evaluation with the locally occurring natural orange sand with flints only being exposed in the southern 6m of trench 1 near the frontage. In addition the only stray finds of any great age recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 1 were two small sherds of medieval coarseware pottery. More evidence was revealed for activity of later Post medieval date in the form of numerous small fragments of brick, tile and mortar as stray finds in the subsoil of trench 1 to a depth of 800mm. This material is likely to be of local origin as the remnants of demolition debris as a cottage and workshop stood in the area of the planned eastern dwelling plot until the 1950s (pers. comm. Paul Dunningham).

4.2 However useful topographical information relating to the floodplain of the nearby Chilton Stream was recorded. The orange sand with flints in the southern 6m of trench 1 can be interpreted as a glacially derived gravel terrace with the downward slope and increasing depth of very silty subsoil from a point 16m north of the frontage indicating the southern edge of this floodplain (see Fig. 2). While no ground water appeared in either trench the full depth of this silty alluvial subsoil deposit remains unknown and it is probable that water-logged conditions with the potential for the survival of important paleo-environmental deposits exist along the Chilton Stream in the area of the floodplain.

4.3 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at the western new dwelling plot that has been investigated at Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CLA 085.

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 Paul and Jan Dunningham for their close cooperation and to Geoff for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation)

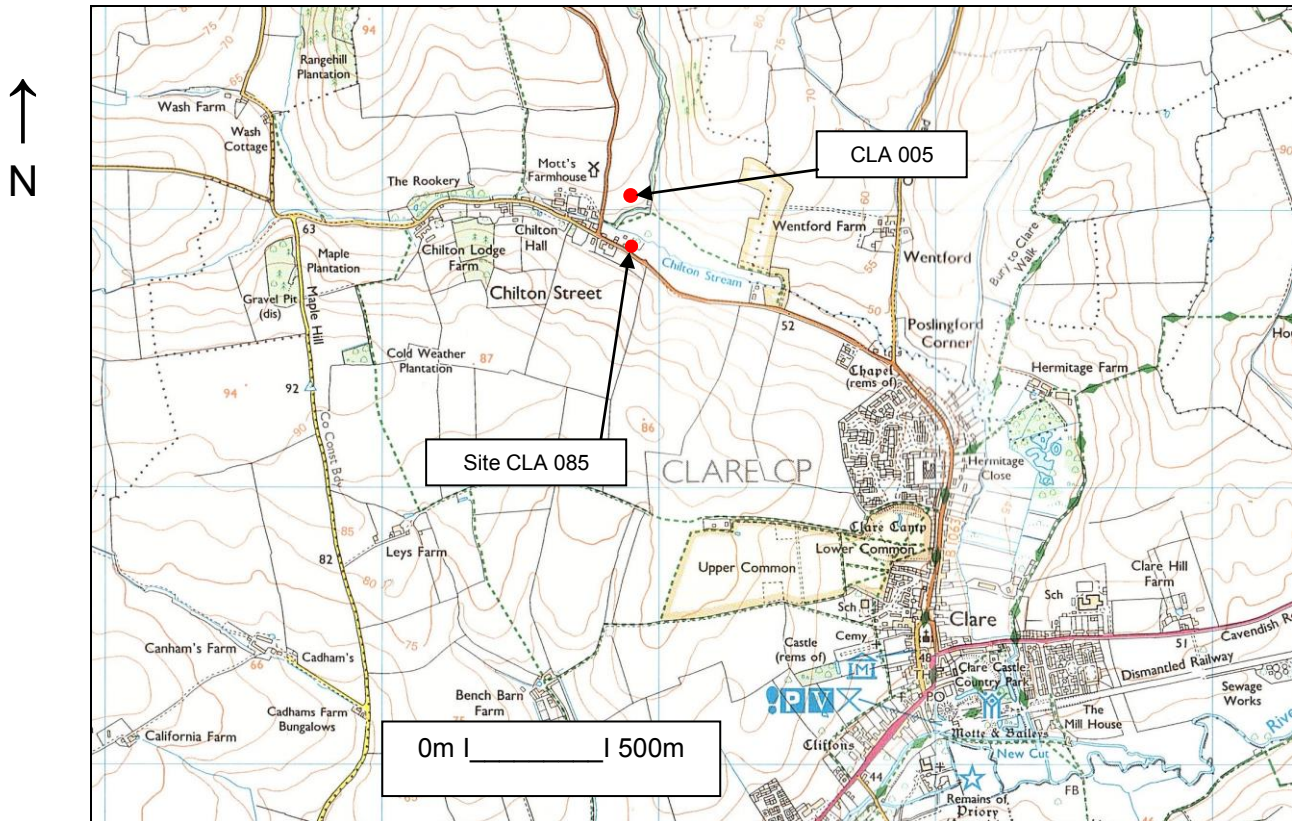


Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(light blue- new dwelling and garage footprints, dark blue dashed line- edge of floodplain)
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Appendix I- Images



Chilton House from east



General view from south across trench1 (Chilton Stream beyond trees in distance)



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile with gravel terrace dropping away to left



Trench 2 from south

**Chilton House, Chilton Street,
Clare, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare, Suffolk

Client: Mr P Dunningham

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/15/2213/FUL (formerly DC/15/1355/FUL)

Proposed development: Erection of two new dwellings (this WSI concerns the western plot)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (KB) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_LA Chiltern House, Clare_1355

Grid ref: TL 7590 4688

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr P Dunningham has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for part of a proposed small scale residential development that has received consent to go ahead under applications DC/15/2213/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements as required in the Brief set by Ms K Batt of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for this planning application and how JNAS will implement these requirements. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of two new dwellings on land at Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare with this WSI concerning the western new dwelling plot only.

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

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Clare is a large village on the River Stour which separates Suffolk from Essex to the south and which historically has had urban traits as a small town and local centre with a market recorded in the Domesday Book and a major castle in the medieval period. Chilton Street is a small historic hamlet some 1800m north-west of the centre of Clare with a number of houses and cottages along the street which runs on a south-east/north-west alignment to the south of Chilton Stream, a tributary of the River Stour. The proposed development site (PDS) on the eastern side of Chilton House fronts onto the northern side of Chilton Street with the Chilton Stream running along the northern edge of the garden which will be divided to form two new dwelling plots with, as noted above, this WSI covering the western plot only. The PDS is just below the 55m OD contour and is currently soft ground with the drift geology close to the water course likely to silty sands and gravel

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development site is located in an area of archaeological potential, on the outskirts of the historic settlement of Chilton House. The site occupies a position close to the Chilton Stream. Watercourses have been shown to be focuses of occupation and ritual activity, particularly during the later prehistoric periods. At least one barrow of likely Bronze-Age date (CLA005) is known from the vicinity. Additionally, numerous finds of medieval and earlier date have been recorded from the surrounding fields.'

3.2 A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to

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- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- Establish whether archaeological works will be required for any areas to the front of the planned grain store which will be disturbed for this development.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the area of a historic hamlet where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval might be anticipated. In addition the area around the PDS has recorded evidence for activity of prehistoric date and being close to a water course has the potential to contain further deposits of this date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed and the application receives consent they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two new dwellings on land at Chiltern House, Chiltern Street, Clare. Initially an HER search for the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS.

5.2 Following consultation with SCCAS it has been agreed that the western new dwelling plot can be sampled with 20m of 1.80m wide trenches which will be excavated using a suitably sized machine equipped with a wide toothless bucket and a proposed trenching plan is included below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and

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examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The upcast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

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

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additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

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

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

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- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*. This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

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

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

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

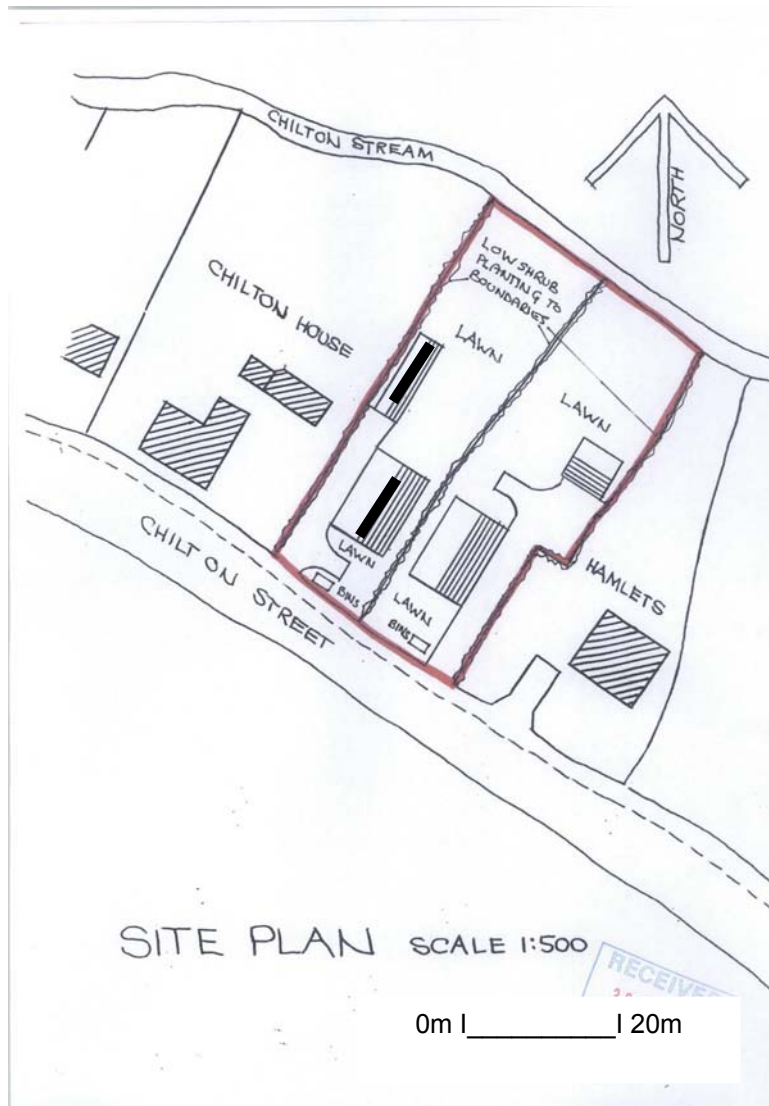
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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

7. Specialists

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



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 10m x 1.80m)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-244679

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Clare, Chilton House, Chilton Street (CLA 085, TL 7590 4686) evaluation trenching for the western of two proposed dwelling plots that have received planning consent fronting onto Chilton Street and close to the Chilton Stream to the north revealed a substantial depth of subsoil much of which can be inferred as an alluvial deposit. This alluvial deposit dropped away sharply at a point 16m north of the frontage to the plot and the area between this point and the stream to the north can be interpreted as floodplain. No archaeological features were revealed and the only stray finds of any age were two small sherds of medieval coarseware pottery.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2016 End: 09-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23675 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 085 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2213 and 1355/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE CHILTON HOUSE, CHILTON STREET
 Postcode CO10 8QS
 Study area 154 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 7590 4686 52.091619794195 0.56795817419 52 05 29 N 000 34 04 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 52m Max: 54m

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 recipient Discarded
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Chilton House, Chilton Street, Clare, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2016

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
Description Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on 17 March 2016

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