

**Land South of White House Farm, Shotley  
Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/17/05308**

**HER Ref: CHL 107**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(July 2019)

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

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk, IP9 1EE

Clients: Birch Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05308

Development: Erection of 7 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 3 July, 2019

HER ref: CHL 107

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-357606

Grid ref: TM 208 371

Site area: c2100m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Rough grassland

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*Summary: Chelmondiston, land south of White House Farm, Shotley (CHL 107, TM 208 371) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the south-east of the village in an area known for revealing crop marks indicative of past land use did not reveal any archaeological features. Stray finds from the upcast spoil and areas between the trenches included two small pottery sherds of medieval date and a few low denomination coins and artefacts of 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Birch Homes Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client Birch Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 7 dwelling residential development on land to the south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/05308. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 Chelmondiston parish is on the Shotley peninsula to the south east of Ipswich and on the southern side of the Orwell Estuary. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels with a distinctive upper deposit of a very fine loess type giving rise to what in prehistoric and historic times has been an area extensively farmed for its arable potential in particular. Topographically the planned development site lies in a largely flat area at 30m OD 800m south of the nearby estuary and 300m south-east of the parish church. At the time of the evaluation the site was under a cover of rough grassland, more recently it has been used to grow vegetables and before that was known as 'The Stackyard.'

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in an area where evidence from aerial photography indicates past field boundaries and enclosures in the form of crop marks which date from the pre-historic to the Post medieval periods. In addition the possible site of a pre-historic burial mound site (HER CHL 008) is indicated in the north-western part of the site as a ring ditch on an aerial photograph.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. In addition the trenches were machined under close supervision into the top of the underlying natural drift deposits as features in this area can be obscured by an upper level of very silty brick earth type material.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the

location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	15	480	520 mid brown sand subsoil	Orange sand with small flints	No features or finds
2	North-south	15	480	520 as T1	As T1	No features and the only stray finds were 2 small brick/tile frags of recent date
3	Northeast-southwest	15	500	600 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
4	East-west	15	500	500 as T1	As T1	No features and the only stray finds were one small med sherd, a brown lustre ware sherd, one white ware sherd and 2 small peg tile frags
5	Northwest-southeast	12	480	520 as T1	As T1	No features, one small blue and white 19 <sup>th</sup> C sherd and two small peg tile frags
6	Northeast-southwest	12	500	520 as T1	As T1	No features, one small med sherd, 2 19 <sup>th</sup> C white ware sherds and one tile frag
		84m (151.20m <sup>2</sup> )	480-500	520-600		No features, two small med sherds and a few late Pmed sherds and tile frags

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 480mm to 500mm depth of topsoil above 520mm to 600mm of mid brown sand subsoil giving a trench depth of 1000mm to 1100mm above glaciofluvial deposits made up of orange sand with flints.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the 6 trenches and the only stray ceramic finds were two small sherds of medieval sandy coarseware pottery (wt. 8g), a few late Post medieval pottery sherds and a small number of peg tile fragments of a similar date.

3.4 The metal detector search produced few non-ferrous stray finds as outlined in Appendix III. Apart from a lead spindle whorl (wt 27g) which could be of medieval date all of the metal finds were of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date. This group includes a worn halfpenny of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date, a William IV halfpenny, a George VI penny dated 1938 and a small number of buttons of later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 While this site is located in an area where aerial photographs indicate evidence of past activity including a possible pre-historic burial mound within the development area the trenching did not reveal any archaeological features. A small number of stray ceramic and metal finds of medieval to later Post medieval date were recovered from the trench spoil and from between the trenches and these indicate that this site has been in general agricultural use in the past but with no activity of any intensity. From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land to the south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CHL 107.*

*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 Philip Cordle for his skilled machine operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector search)*

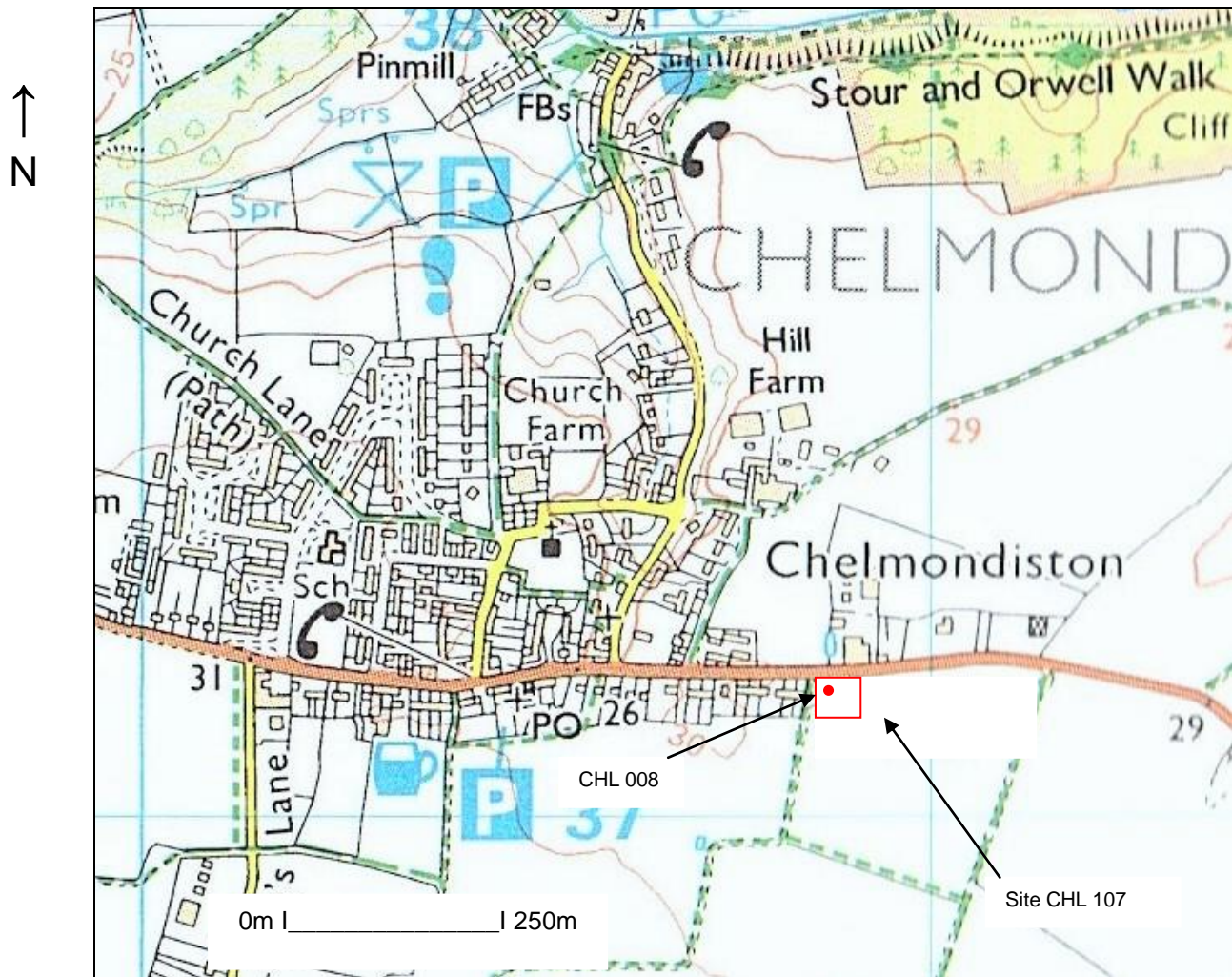


Fig. 1: Site location

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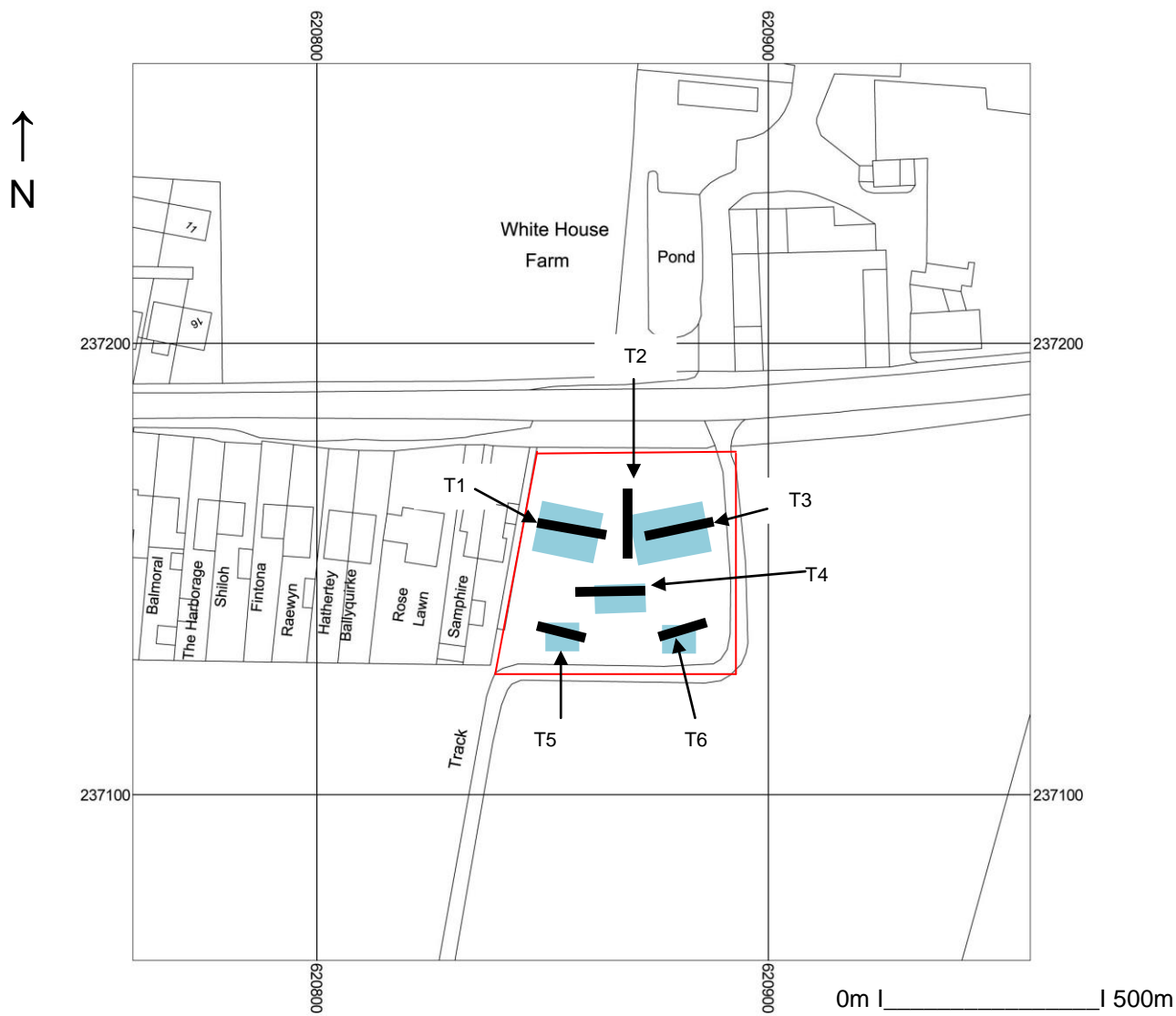


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)

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## Appendix I- Images



General view from southeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from north



Trench 5 from southeast

**Land South of White House Farm, Shotley Road,  
Chelmondiston, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Land south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk, IP9 1EE

Client: Birch Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05308

Proposed development: Erection of 7 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_2017\_05308\_Land south of White House Farm Shotley Road Chelmondiston

Grid ref: TM 208 371

Area: 3000m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Arable

## **Contents**

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client Birch Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on rural residential development that has gained planning consent under application DC/17/05308. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for this proposed development and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of 7 dwellings on land south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation that would be secured by negative condition on the planning application DC/17/05308. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment if it goes ahead. The SCCAS officer would identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Chelmondiston parish is on the Shotley peninsula to the south east of Ipswich and on the southern side of the Orwell Estuary. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels with a distinctive upper deposit of a very fine loess type giving rise to what in prehistoric and historic times has been an area extensively farmed for its arable potential in particular. Topographically the proposed development site (PDS) lies in a largely flat area at 30m OD 800m south of the nearby estuary and 300m south-east of the parish church.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of very high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The Shotley Peninsula is an area of very dense cropmarks visible on aerial photography. Closest to the site are records likely to be evidence of Later Prehistoric/Roman (CHL 003, CHL 005), or Medieval/Post Medieval (CHL 052, CHL 050) or unknown (CHL 059) enclosures or field systems. A trenched evaluation c. 130m to the west discovered a ditch with Roman Pottery and a Post Medieval pit (CHL 056). Most significant is the possible Bronze Age Barrow (CHL 008) in the south-east corner of the site and with it the potential for associated human remains. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, particularly as identified on aerial photographs, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within an area where aerial photographic evidence in the form of crop marks indicates past activity of pre-historic to Post medieval date including a ring ditch in the south-east corner of the PDS which suggests the presence of the remains of an earlier pre-historic burial monument plus boundary features of uncertain date though in all probability of later pre-historic to earlier Post medieval date.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of 7 dwellings south of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

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5.2 The brief requires 84m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as outlined below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

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



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evidence is assessed as being in general as low though the area of the recorded ring ditch in the south-east corner has a high potential to reveal past burial evidence).

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

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

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field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

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

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

### 6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

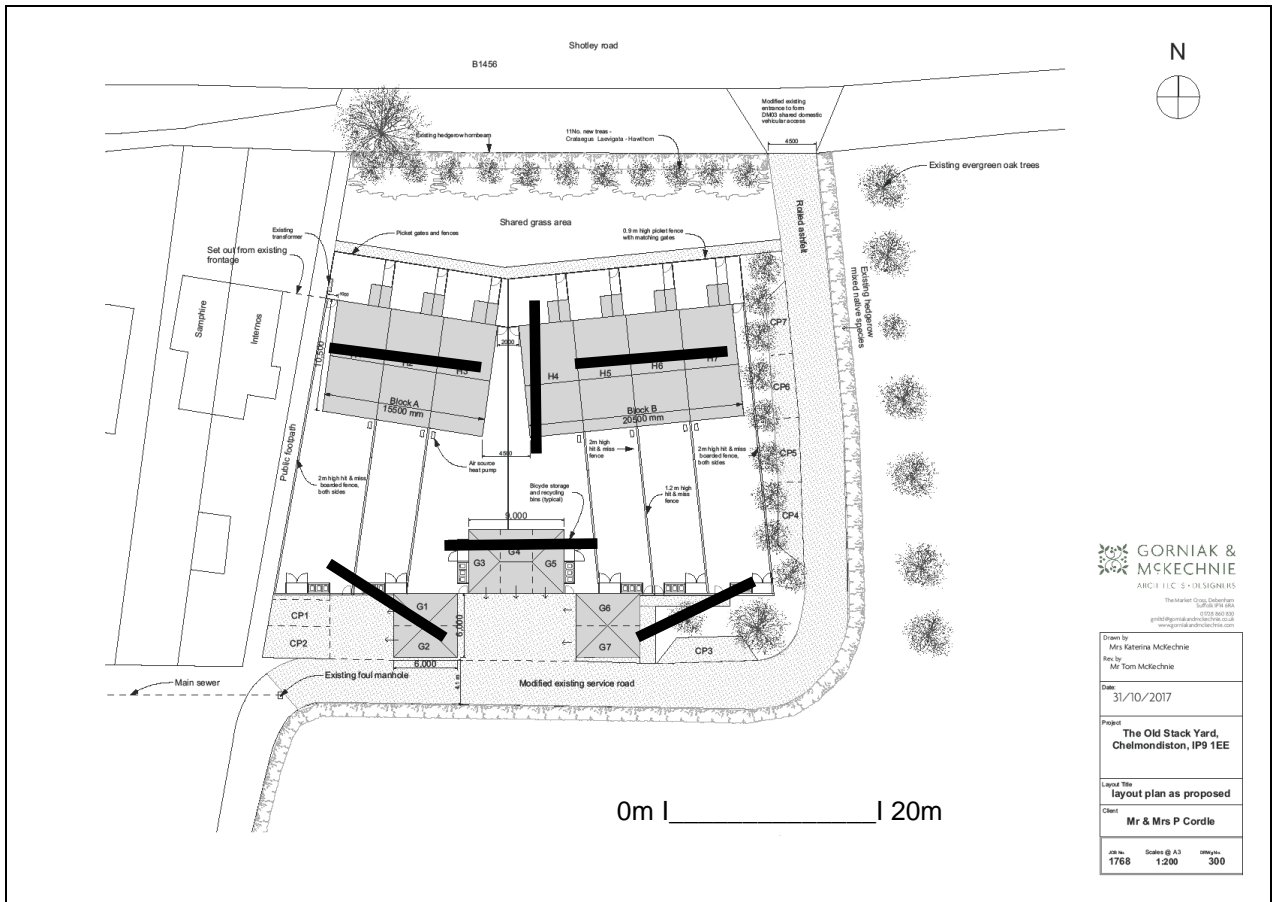
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Location of proposed trial trenches (4 x 15m & 2 x 12m)

### Appendix III- Metal detector finds

Trench spoil	Description	Date
2	Small copper alloy button with four piercings	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
4	Worn copper alloy halfpenny, William IV, 1830-1837	
5	Copper alloy plain button	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
6	Copper alloy 'Royal Harwich Yacht Club' button	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
Between trenches		
	Copper alloy penny, George VI, 1938	
	Very worn 18 <sup>th</sup> C halfpenny, ? George II	
	Copper alloy spoon frag	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
	Copper alloy button with Tudor type rose motif	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
	Copper alloy button with four piercings	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
	Copper alloy very worn ?18 <sup>th</sup> C halfpenny	
	Pierced copper alloy disc	?
	Copper alloy strap fitting	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
	Damaged copper alloy button	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C
	Lead ?spindle whorl, 25mm diameter, wt 27g	?med-Pmed
	Small lead rod fragment	?
	Copper alloy edging fragment	?
	Small copper alloy strip fragment	?

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-357606

### Project details

Project name	Land South of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Chelmondiston, land south of White House Farm, Shotley (CHL 107, TM 208 371) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the south-east of the village in an area known for revealing crop marks indicative of past land use did not reveal any archaeological features. Stray finds from the upcast spoil and areas between the trenches included two small pottery sherds of medieval date and a few low denomination coins and artefacts of 18th to mid-20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2019 End: 03-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/05308 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CML 107 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CHELMONDISTON LAND SOUTH OF WHITE HOUSE FARM, SHOTLEY ROAD
Postcode	IP9 1EE
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 208 371 51.987835431221 1.216145650902 51 59 16 N 001 12 58 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Metal","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of White House Farm, Shotley Road, Chelmondiston, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf



Entered by  
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John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)  
13 July 2019