

# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

## 1a - 1c, Coltsfoot Road Ipswich, Suffolk

**Client:**

Ipswich Borough Council

**Date:**

September 2018

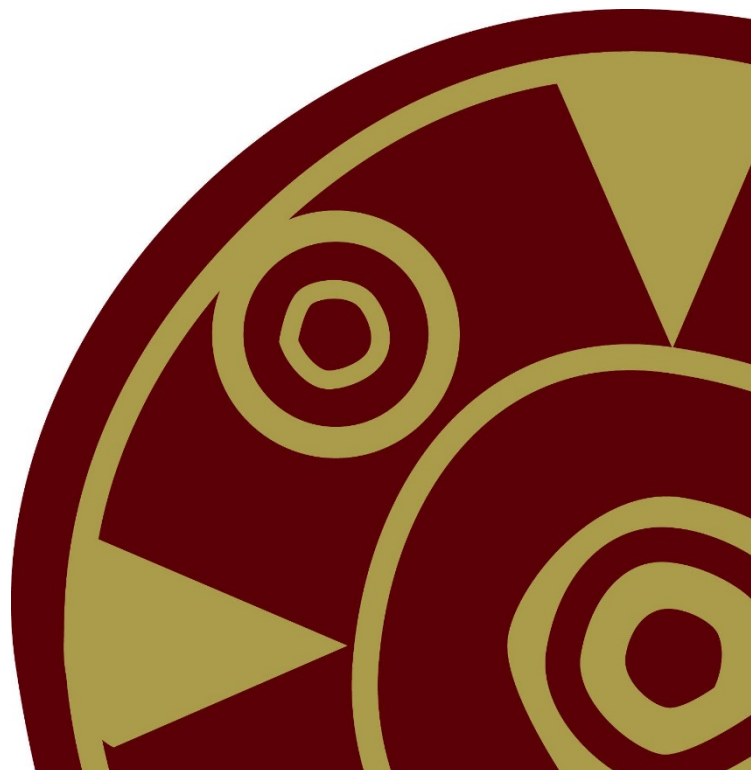
IPS 2063

Desk-Based Assessment

SACIC Report No. 2018/082

Author: Mark Sommers

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HER ref. IPS 2063

Desk-Based Assessment

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Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: Dr. Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: September 2018



## HER Information

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**Site Name:** 1a - 1c, Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich, Suffolk

**Report Number** 2018/082

**Planning Application No:** pre-application

**Grid Reference:** TM 1455 4382

**Site Code** IPS 2063

**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-311089

**Curatorial Officer:** n/a

**Project Officer:** Mark Sommers

**Client/Funding Body:** Ipswich Borough Council

**HER Search invoice no.** 9217519

**Client Reference:** n/a

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Mark Sommers

Date:

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Director

Date:

Signed:



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## Summary

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This archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken to inform the planning process should any development be proposed on land to the southwest of Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and a historic map search.

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located within the urban area of Ipswich but is well outside the historic core of the Saxon and medieval town. It is situated within an area of housing developed in early 1950s on what was formerly open farmland.

The presence of evidence relating to a low level of Prehistoric activity and possible Roman occupation is suggested by finds of pottery and other artefacts that are recorded within the Study Area. Limited Saxon activity has been identified although a small number of stray artefacts have been recorded in the local area.

No positively identified medieval sites are known in the local area although a substantial, but undated, feature recorded on the adjacent site has been interpreted as a possible medieval moat. No documentary references to a medieval moat has been identified and it has been speculated that it is related to the rearing of game birds and hunting. Map evidence indicates that this feature will run across part of the PDA.

Given the potential for the survival of pre-medieval remains and the absolute certainty of the the presence of the possible medieval moat it is highly likely that some form of archaeological work would be required prior to any developments that may be proposed. It is the Local Planning Authority/Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who will make any decisions regarding the need for, and the extent of, any further archaeological works and consultation should be sought at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company for Ipswich Borough Council).



## List of Abbreviations which may appear in the text

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| BP     | Before Present  |
| DBA    | Desk Based Assessment   |
| HER    | Historic Environment Record                                     |
| IBC    | Ipswich Borough Council   |
| LDF    | Local Development Framework                                     |
| LPA    | Local planning authority  |
| NGR    | National Grid Reference   |
| NHLE   | National Heritage List for England                              |
| NPPF   | National Planning Policy Framework                              |
| PAS    | Portable Antiquities Scheme                                     |
| PDA    | Proposed Development Area                                       |
| PPG 16 | Planning Policy Guidance 16                                     |
| PPS 5  | Planning Policy Statement 5                                     |
| SM     | Scheduled Monument  |
| SACIC  | Suffolk Archaeological Community Interest Company               |
| SCCAS  | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team |

# **1. Introduction**

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## **1.1 Project background**

This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Mark Sommers of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) for Ipswich Borough Council.

This DBA is intended to establish the potential of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) for heritage assets, as recommended by national and local planning policy, by characterising the nature, date and potential for survival of archaeological deposits within the site and the extent to which such deposits could be impacted upon by the proposed residential development of the site. Advice as to the requirement and nature of further investigation to establish the archaeological potential of the PDA is also provided.

At this stage there are no firm plans for development of the site and no planning permission has been sought. In the event of development the landowner has commissioned a DBA in order to facilitate the planning process should any permissions be sought.

## **1.2 Site description**

The subject of this DBA (the PDA) comprises an area of approximately 870 square metres centred on the NGR TM 1455 4382 (see Fig. 1. Location plan).

The PDA comprises a roughly triangular area of land that lies immediately to the southwest of Coltsfoot Road. It is situated within the urban area of the Suffolk town of Ipswich, approximately 1.8km to the southwest of the town centre (The Cornhill), and well outside the historic core of the Saxon and medieval town. It lies within an area of housing developed in the early 1950s on what was formerly open farmland.

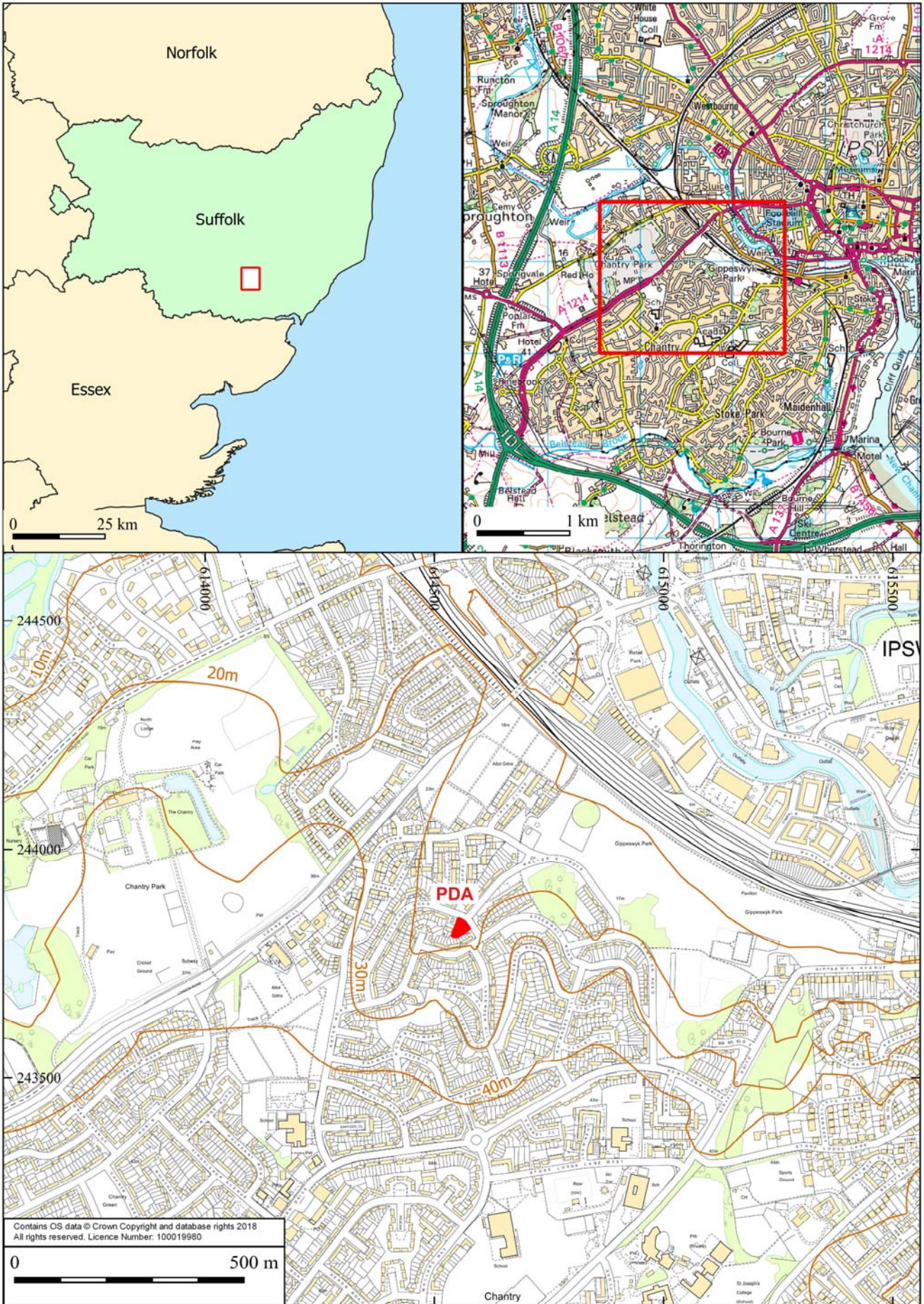


Figure 1. Location of the PDA

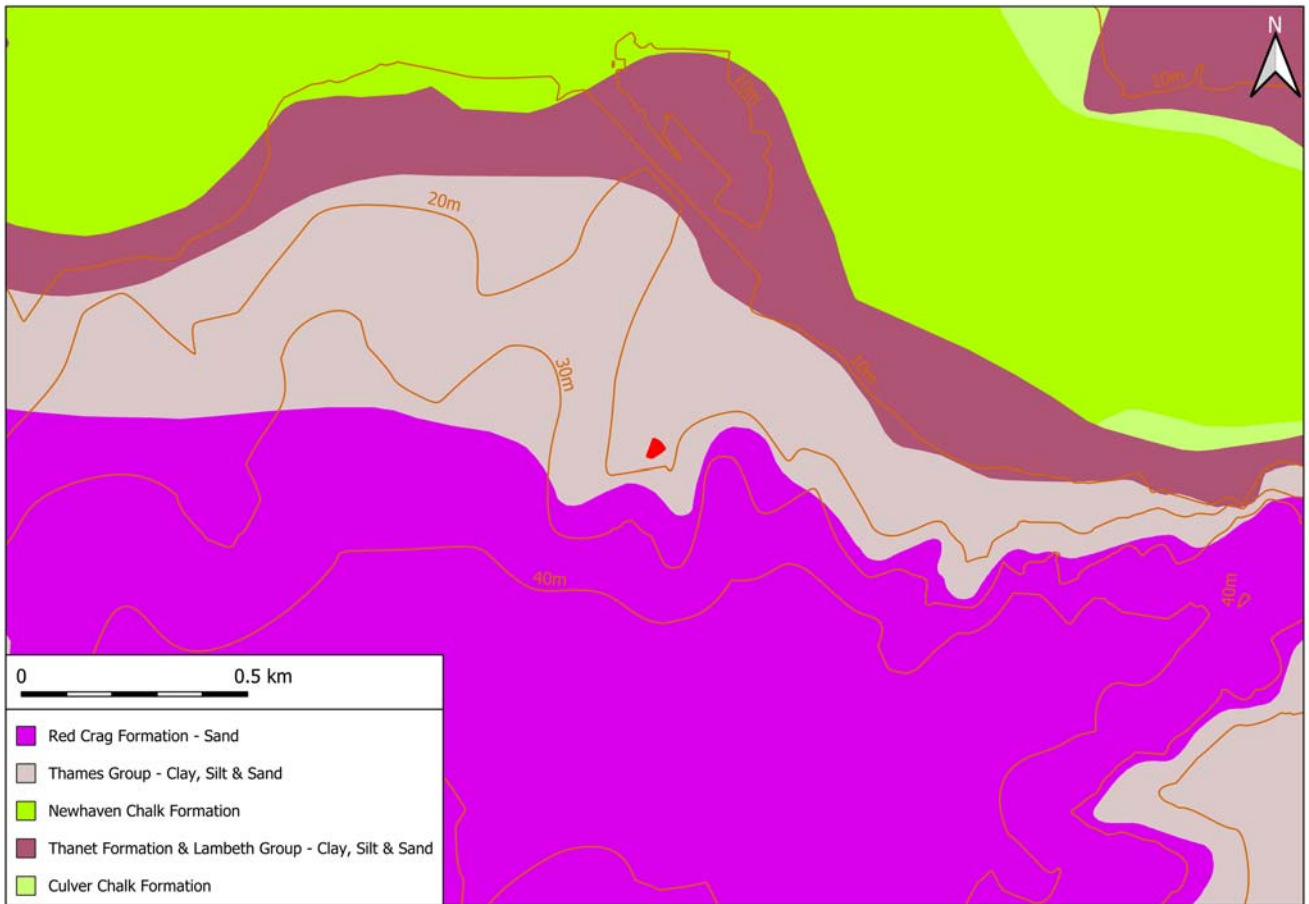


Figure 2. Bedrock geology (PDA in red), with 10m contours

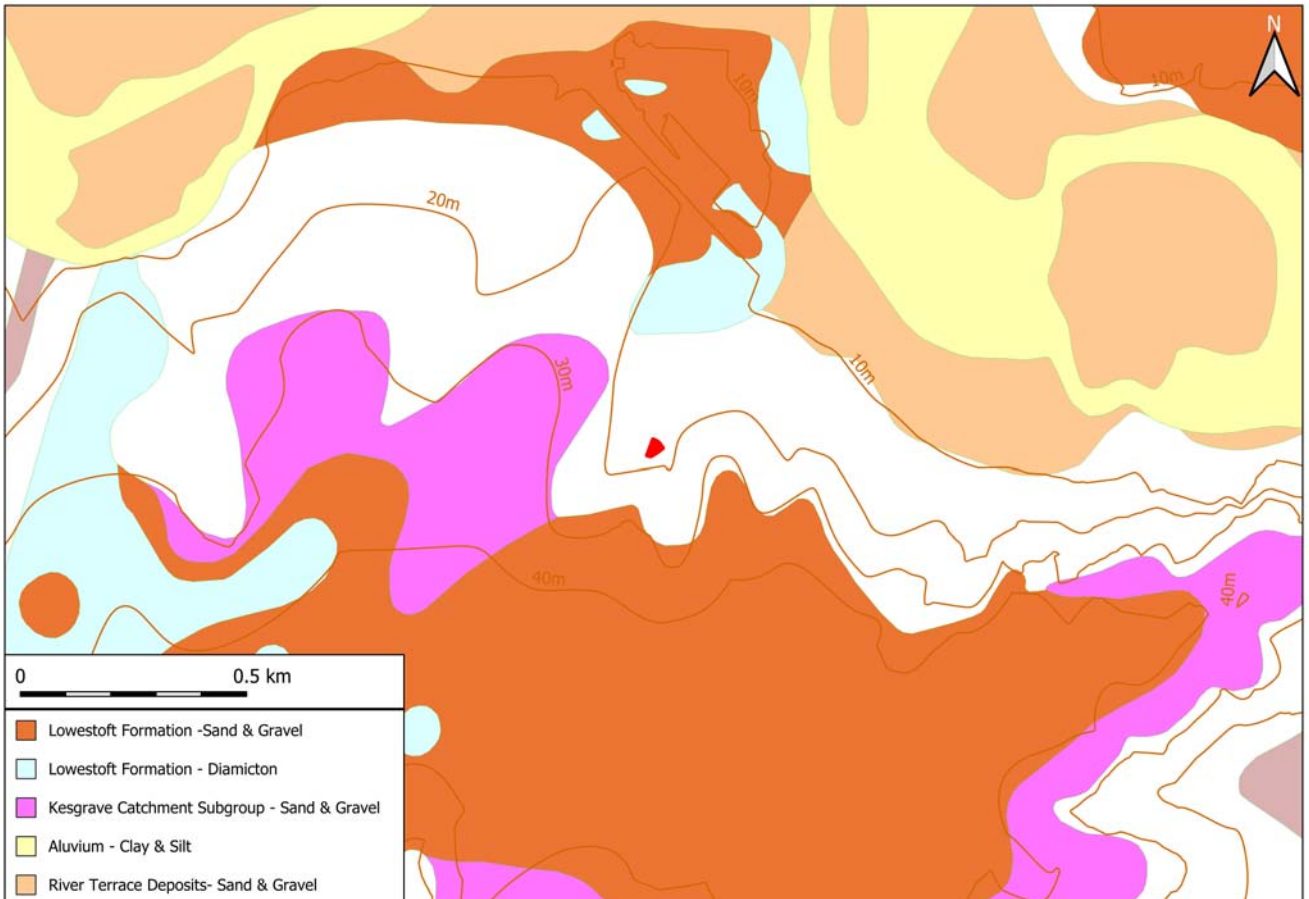


Figure 3. Superficial geology (PDA in red), with 10m contours

### **1.3 Topography and geology of the PDA**

The PDA is located on a north facing slope at c.17m above sea level, on the southern side of the Orwell/Gipping Valley. The valley slope continues to rise to form a wide ridge at a height of 40m to 45m some 500m to the southwest. The valley is drained by the River Orwell, which runs in a channel c.700m to the northeast. This stretch of the river is c.20km from the North Sea and forms the upper tidal reaches of the Orwell. Approximately 100m further to the northeast lies a second channel, that of the non-tidal River Gipping, which continues a short way to the southeast before flowing over a weir and joining the River Orwell. The Orwell has branched off the Gipping at a point approximately 550m upstream, via a weir that forms the normal tidal limit of the Orwell. Both channels lie within a broad floodplain and are embanked.

The geology of Great Britain is recorded by the British Geological Survey and is published in map form on their website (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). Their records indicate that the PDA sits on an underlying bedrock geology of clay, silt and sand of the Thames Group, a sedimentary bedrock that runs a broad band along the valley. It is situated between Red Crag sands and further clay, silt and sand deposits of the Thanet Formation/Lambeth Group (Fig. 2). No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the area of the PDA although the higher slopes of the valley are topped with sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation whilst the floodplain comprises alluvium and river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (Fig. 3).

### **1.4 Scope of this report**

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a Study Area of a 500m radius from its centre was selected for examination.

In accordance with the NPPF, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this DBA examines the available archaeological and heritage sources to establish the potential of the PDA for heritage assets and the potential impact of the proposed development on such assets. These include the Suffolk HER, reports of any previous archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic sources, and a site walkover.

## 1.5 Aims

The aim of the DBA is to determine as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous land use and history of the PDA, the nature of the known archaeological resource or other heritage assets within the Study Area, and the potential archaeological resource of the PDA. In particular the DBA will:

- Collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site.
- Identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).
- Assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.
- Assess the likely impact of past land uses (specifically, areas of quarrying) and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- Assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.

## 1.6 Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

- A search of the Suffolk HER for any records within 500m the Study Area; this also includes data recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP). The results are described in section 2.2 and plotted in Figure 4.
- A search of the Suffolk HER and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website was also undertaken to identify any Scheduled Monuments (SM) within the study area (see section 2.3).
- A search for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas that lie within the Study Area and may have a line of sight to the PDA, was carried out on the NHLE. The results are presented in Section 2.4.



- Consultation of the results of the Suffolk Historic Land Characterisation Project (HLC) The primary aim of this project was to assemble and integrate information on the visible evidence of human impact on the landscape. A summary of the relevant findings is presented in Section 2.5.
- An assessment of all readily available cartographic sources and aerial photographs relevant to the PDA to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and earlier buildings, Section 2.6.
- Searches were made, primarily through the MAGIC web service, managed by Natural England, to ascertain whether there are any other potential constraints on the site (SSSI, etc.), Section 2.7.
- A site visit was made on 28th September 2018, to determine the presence of any obvious factors likely to impact on the overall assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA (see Section 3).

## 1.7 Legislative frameworks

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** This framework replaced PPS5 in March 2012 (which had in turn replaced earlier guidance such as PPG 15 and PPG 16). It provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others on planning and the historic environment. The latest revision of the framework was published in July 2018 and includes the following paragraphs (Chapter 16, paragraphs 189 & 190):

*189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

The County Historic Environment Record (HER) has a total of fifteen entries for sites within the Study Area (Section 2.2).

**The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979** statutorily protects Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are no SM located within the 500m search area (See Section 2.3 below).

Listed buildings are protected under the **Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990**. This ensures that buildings placed on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are three grades of listing:

- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest;
- Grade II\* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

There are a total of two Listed Buildings within the designated study area of the PDA (See Section 2.4 below).

A **Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features (See Section 2.7).

The Historic England **Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England** identifies sites assessed to be of particular significance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the landscapes' special character (See Section 2.7)

## **2. Results**

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### **2.1 Overall historical context - the expansion of Ipswich**

Historically, Ipswich was founded in the late 6th and early 7th century as the Anglo-Saxon emporium (trading centre) of Gipeswic. It was an active port situated on the banks of the River Orwell and also the centre of large scale pottery industry. The town thrived throughout the medieval period but did not expand far beyond the early medieval boundaries. By the 18th century some expansion had occurred, primarily industrial developments along the north bank of the river and limited housing development along Norwich Road to the northwest of the historic core.

The town expanded rapidly throughout the 19th century, particularly in the second half, after the development of the Wet Dock in 1830s and the coming of the railways in 1846, which saw greater industrialisation around the river frontage and the construction of large areas housing to the east and the northwest of the town. Expansion continued in the 20th century with new industrial areas away from the river, including the creation of the sugar beet factory to the west of the town. Slum clearance of some of the worst 19th century housing in the 1930s led to the construction of large housing estates on the outskirts of the town, particularly to the southeast. The PDA itself lies within a later housing estate known as Chantry, which was one of a number of large housing estates built by the council in the post-war period to combat the severe shortage of housing.

### **2.2 Suffolk HER search**

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported and represents only the 'known' resource. It cannot, therefore, be considered a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area as other sites may remain undiscovered due to a number of factors, this is considered as the 'potential' resource.

There are fifteen individual entries recorded on the Suffolk HER within 500m of the PDA. These entries are summarised in Table 1 below. The HER entry locations are marked in Figure 4.

No NMP data was available for the study area.

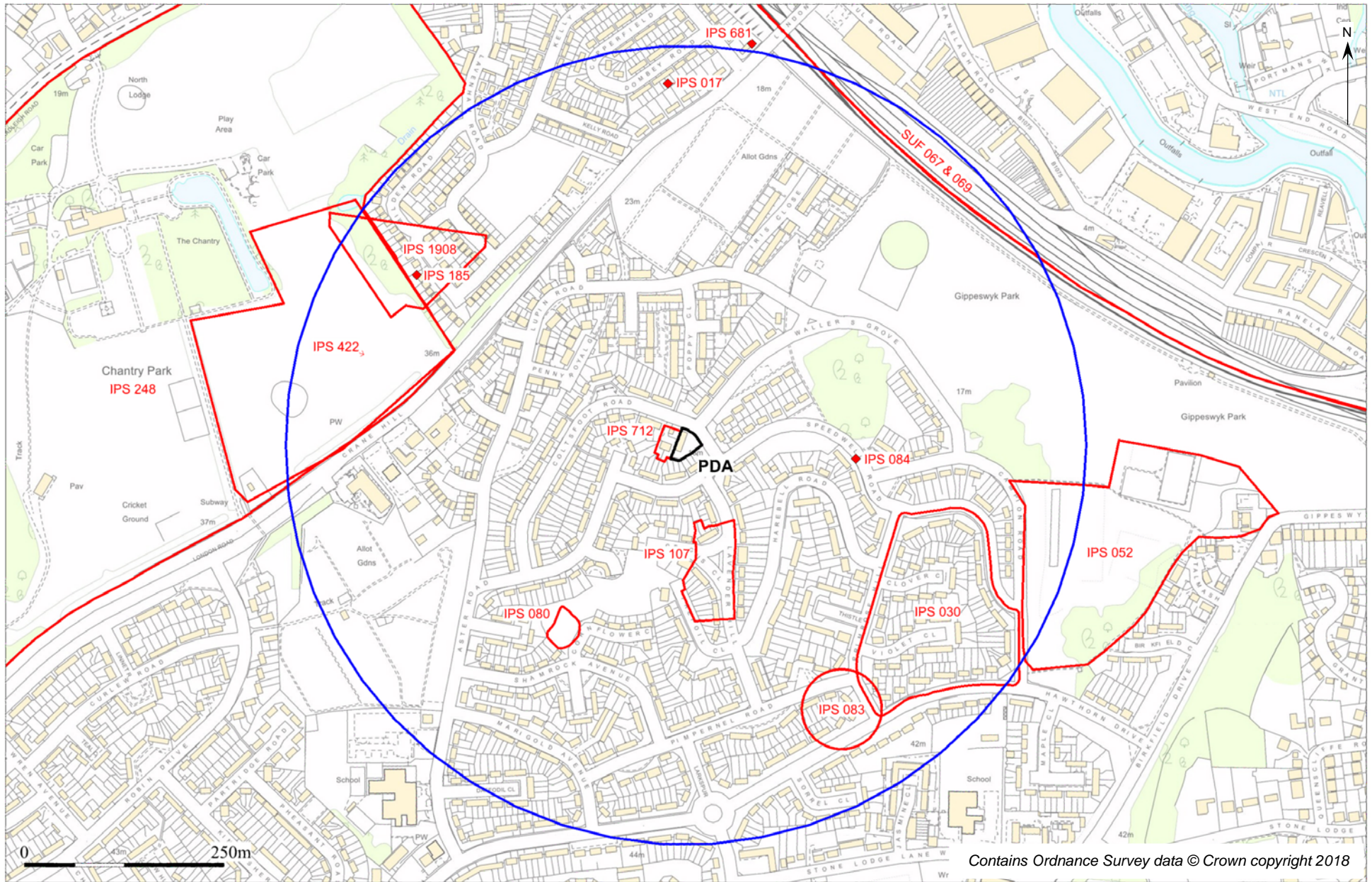


Figure 4. HER entries (red) within 500m (blue) of the PDA (black)

| HER No. | Period        | Description  |
|---------|---------------|--|
| IPS 017 | BA            | 1925: Cremation urn, collared. Rim diameter 8 inches, collar c.2 inches in depth, convex with internal moulding. Ornament unusual line of zig-zag decoration in a triple twisted cord, bordered above and below by two bands, also of triple cord. The area is now covered by a modern housing estate.   |
| IPS 030 | BA, Rom & Sax | 1951: Finds from Violet Close, mainly 1st Century, and from Clover Close and Speedwell Road. Also 3rd and 4th Century and Anglo Saxon. Features include ditches. Finds include knives, stylus?, bronze bracelet, bow-type brooch, number of Constantine coins, and considerable quantity of 1st Century pottery sherds. The principal area of late Roman finds extended north from Clover Close to Speedwell Road with a large feature, either a pit or more likely a north-south ditch, up to 8 feet deep, discovered in 1951 and excavated by Harold Spencer and Stanley West. The location shown in a sketch in IPSMG is around TM 1490 4372. Finds from the feature included a group of 19 4th Century coins (latest 378-383), iron knives, a fragment of bronze 3-strand cable bracelet, and a large group of late Roman pottery including shell-gritted wares, greywares, imported Mayen ware, late fine wares and, unusually, some hand-made jars probably 4th Century types from southeast England (Kent or Sussex?) Also listed with this group are three bone hair pins. A Bronze Age Beaker was also found but it is uncertain if this was found by the 1951 Excavation. In 1977 a denarius of Balbinus (AD 238) was found. |
| IPS 052 | Rom           | References to a finds scatter of Roman pottery, including samian, and coins having been found at Gippeswyk Hall in 1897 and 1937.  |
| IPS 080 | Neo           | Neolithic polished flint chisel, found at a depth of 3 feet in a wood in 1970.   |
| IPS 083 | IA & Sax      | 1950: Iron Age hearth and Hut site. An extensive spread of ashblackened sand revealed at a depth of four feet in a trench opened in one of the dry lateral valleys on the south side of the Orwell-Gipping valley was excavated by Spencer and West in 1950. Although from the nature of the site and the subsequent growth of young trees over it no data could be recovered as to the plan or dimensions, the spot had obviously been occupied by some form of dwelling. A sling pellet of baked clay, triangular clay loom-weights, and broken pottery scattered over the floor dated the occupation to the Late Iron Age. An Anglo-Saxon bronze ring brooch was found in the overlying soil.   |
| IPS 084 | Un            | Area of burnt flints, probably prehistoric, found during housing construction.   |
| IPS 107 | Neo           | Neolithic axe, ground and polished, with grey and white mottling. Found on the corner of Crocus Close and Lavender Hill in 1952.   |
| IPS 185 | IA, Rom & med | Three bronze Roman coins metal detected in 1985 from building site:- IMPCCARAUSIUS PAUG PAX AUGGG Mint C; two illegible (seen at Ipswich office), 1 ?C4, 1 ?C3 radiate. Pottery sherd, wheelmade Belgic bowl found on a building site where other sherds were noticed but not collected. Lead strap end with ?cross in centre, crude - drawing in parish file. Also Late Medieval handle sherd and a few other sherds noted.   |
| IPS 248 | Pmed          | Chantry Park, listed on English Heritage, Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England: Part 39, Suffolk (See Section 2.7 and Appendix 1).  |

| HER No.  | Period | Description  |
|----------|--------|--|
| IPS 422  | Un     | Seven ditched trackways with 3/4 of a ring ditch at one end visible on an aerial photograph, all are of unknown date.  |
| IPS 681  | WW2    | Second World War, Type 22 hexagonal pillbox; single-storey, flat concrete roof, protected entrance in rear wall. Located at the South-West end of the London Road railway bridge, Crane Hall, Ipswich.   |
| IPS 712  | ?med   | <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to 1, Coltsfoot Road in 2013 prior to redevelopment. Two 11m trenches were excavated within which two incised archaeological features were recorded, a modern pit and a large ditch in excess of 7.5m wide and over 1.4m deep. The ditch coincides with the northern side of a discrete enclosure on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Late C19 to E C20). No evidence was recovered to indicate when the feature was originally excavated and its interpretation remains uncertain, but a moated building platform, possibly of medieval date, cannot entirely be ruled out.</p> <p>A detailed documentary research undertaken by Tony Breen in association with later monitoring in 2015 could find no reference to the moat belonging to a dwelling, habitation or any other function. A map of 1812 and subsequent documentation refer to this area as 'the island'. From the 16th century onwards the site was part of large and wealthy estates, passing from the Crane Hall to the Chantry and then finally to the Stoke Park estate of the Cobbold family. As these estates were owned by wealthy families who did not have to rely on agriculture for an income they might have used 'the island' for rearing game birds or for some other shooting related activity. Monitoring of footing trenches dug for a new dwelling at the northern end of the site revealed that the ditch was in excess of 8m in width and was at least 2.2m deep. Unfortunately no finds or other dating evidence was recovered. Areas monitored to the south of the site showed high degrees of truncation and all potential archaeological deposits and features were probably destroyed during previous construction.</p> |
| IPS 1908 | Pmed   | Cistern Field illustrated on 1844 Tithe Map of St Mary Stoke. Tithe apportionment states: Landowner: Lillingston Charles, Occupier: Himself, Description: Cistern Field - part of Crane Hall Farm.   |
| SUF 067  | Pmed   | A section of the Ipswich to Lowestoft (The East Suffolk Line). The original line ran between Halesworth and Haddiscoe in 1854 with the whole line opening in 1859. It remains in use.  |
| SUF 069  | Pmed   | The Ipswich and Bury Railway was built as an extension to the Eastern Union Railway's line from Colchester. It was opened in November 1846 and formally merged with the Eastern Union Railway in July 1847. The southern section now forms part of the main line between London and Norwich, whilst the remainder forms the line between Haughley and Bury St Edmunds, which is part of the Ipswich to Ely and the Ipswich to Cambridge lines.   |

Table 1. HER entries within 500m of the PDA

## Summary of HER results

A background of early prehistoric activity in the local area is confirmed by the stray finds of two Neolithic flint tools, namely a polished flint chisel (IPS 080) and a polished axe (IPS 107) found in relatively close proximity to each other, some 180m to the south of the PDA. Probable occupation in the local area during the Bronze Age period is suggested by the discovery of a cremation urn (IPS 017) and a beaker thought to be from a site c.350m to the southeast (IPS 030).

Scattered evidence of Iron Age activity was recorded at a site c.380m the northwest of the PDA and Late Iron Age occupation was recorded on a site at Hawthorn Drive to the southeast (IPS 083). Both of these sites also yielded some 3rd and 4th century Roman finds and further Late Roman finds were recovered from a second site at Hawthorn Drive (IPS 030). This site also produced large quantities of 1st century Roman material which would suggest two differing phases of Roman activity. Both of the Hawthorn Drive sites are located on the upper reaches of the valley slope and were investigated in the early 1950s when the estate was being developed. Occasional Roman finds were also recovered from the Gippeswyk Hall site immediately to the west (IPS 052).

Saxon evidence is limited to pottery and a brooch from the western of the Hawthorn Drive sites (IPS 030) and a single brooch from the adjacent site (IPS 083). It is not clear if any of these finds were made in association with Saxon features.

Other than some late medieval sherds recorded on a site adjacent the London Road (IPS 185) the only other medieval site noted on the HER is the possible moat recorded during an evaluation (Boulter and Picard 2013) and subsequent monitoring (Breen and Meredith 2013) on the plot immediately adjacent the PDA (IPS 712) where a large feature, in excess of 8m wide and 2.2m in depth, was recorded. Comparison with early Ordnance Survey maps indicates that it was part of a rectangular enclosure surrounded by what appears to be a water filled ditch which has led to the speculation that it may be a moat. No dating evidence has been recovered and it is only assumed to be medieval due to its interpretation as a moat.

A documentary survey was undertaken as part of the evaluation and subsequent monitoring work (Breen 2013). It did not uncover any evidence suggesting the presence of an occupied moated site in this area and concluded that the enclosure, named as 'the

island' on an early 19th century plan, was possibly an estate landscape feature that may have been related to the rearing of game birds and shooting.

Post-medieval sites recorded on the Suffolk HER comprise; the park and garden of 'The Chantry' (IPS 248), reference to 'cistern field' on the tithe map (IPS 1908), which could suggest the site of some form of early reservoir, and the mid-19th century railway line that runs along the base of the valley slope (SUF 067 and SUF 069).

### **2.3 Scheduled Monuments**

A search for sites protected under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (known as Scheduled Monuments) was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the NHLE website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/>). No Scheduled Monuments were identified within the PDA or the 500m study area. The nearest SM comprised an 'Area of Middle and Late Saxon town, off Greyfriars Road' (List entry Number: 1005988). It is situated approximately 1.7km to the east and comprises the southwest corner of the former Saxon settlement.



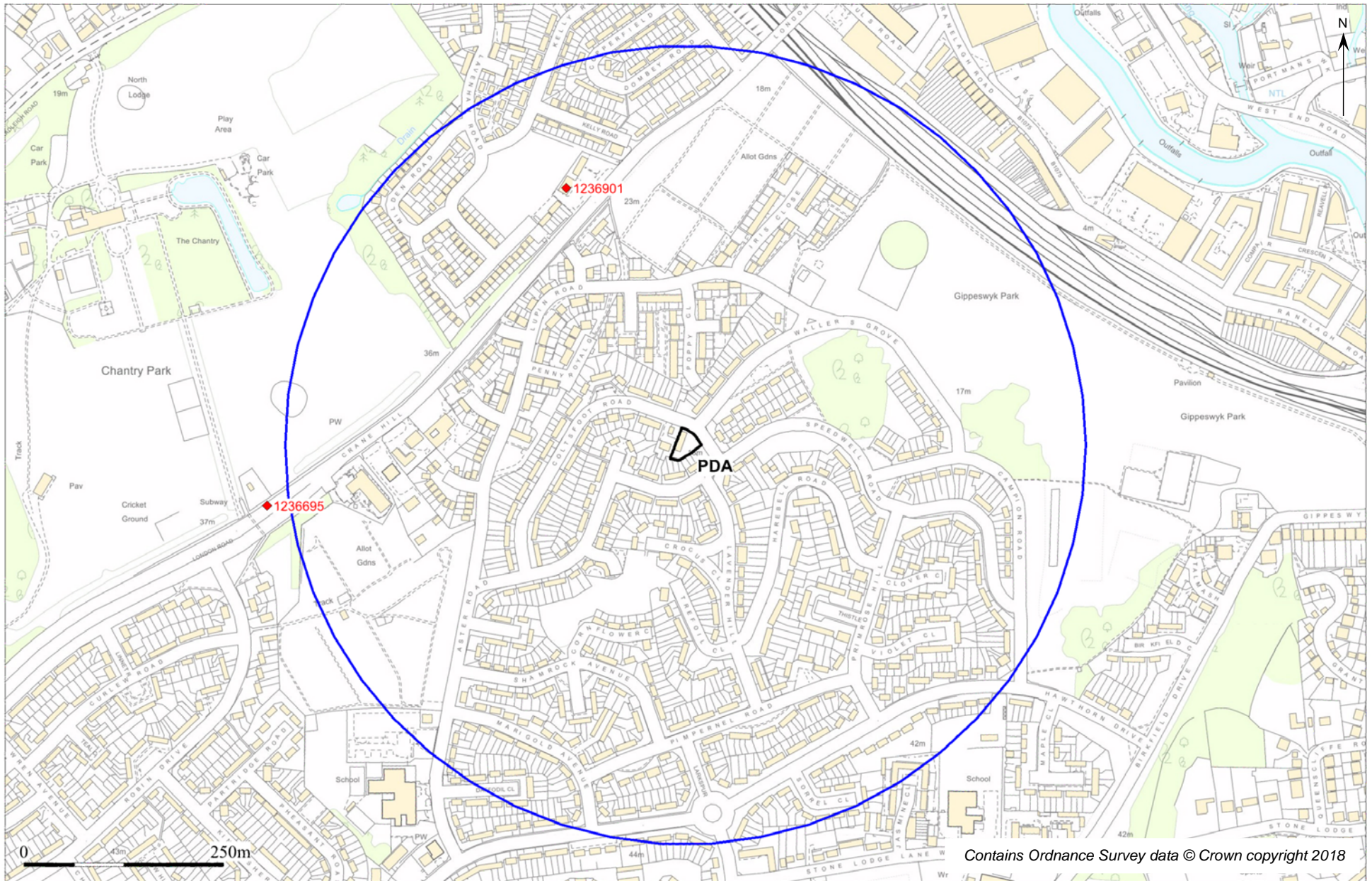


Figure 5. Listed Buildings within 500m of the PDA

## 2.4 Listed Buildings

A search for buildings entered on Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (known as Listed Buildings) was carried out on the Suffolk HER and the NHLE. Two Listed Buildings are present within 500m of the PDA. There are no buildings within the Study Area on the Ipswich Borough Council Local List (Buildings of Townscape Interest) as recorded in a Supplementary Planning Document dated 2013, or in the 2016 Revision Notice.

Figure 5 shows the locations of the Listed Buildings and the Listing description can be found in Table 2 below.

| List No. | Grade | Description   |
|----------|-------|---|
| 1236695  | II    | LONDON ROAD (Crane Hill) Milestone No 67 outside Avenue Lodge, Chantry Park. A cast iron milestone cast by E.R and F Turner in 1862 to the pattern of earlier C19 milestones around Ipswich. It is inscribed Sproughton to London 67 on the upper surface and Ipswich 2 Woodbridge 9 and Colchester 16 Chelmsford 38 on the splayed sides. One of a series of milestones set up as facings to earlier stones by the Ipswich- Southtown (Great Yarmouth) Turnpike Trust.   |
| 1236901  | II    | LONDON ROAD, Crane Hall. Late C16 timber framed house encased in brick (painted) in C19 and with circa 1840 port range and rear wing also painted brick and forming L-shaped plan. The front range of circa 1840 has low pitched Welsh slate roof with wide eaves and gabled ends. Two storeys. Three bays, centre gabled projection. Quoin plasters and plain brick entablature band under eaves. Left and right two storeyed wooden canted bays with sashes. Central doorway with cornice hood on console brackets and with sash above. All sashes have glazing bars.<br><br>Parallel range at rear is original late C16 timber framed house, faced in C19 painted brick and with steeply pitched welsh slate roof with gabled ends and central brick ridge stack, two storeys, first floor two old casements with leaded panes.<br><br>Interior: four of the original five bays remain with hall, parlour and service area, all floored. The ceiling of the hall has roll moulded chamfer with stops and multiple- roll mouldings to the joists. Roof structure seems to be complete though concealed. |

Table 2. Listed Buildings within 500m of the PDA

The two Listed Buildings within the Study Area (although one is actually just outside) are at the lowest grade, Grade II. The milestone is 19th century in date whereas Crane Hall is a late 16th century timber-framed house and is the earliest extant building in the area.

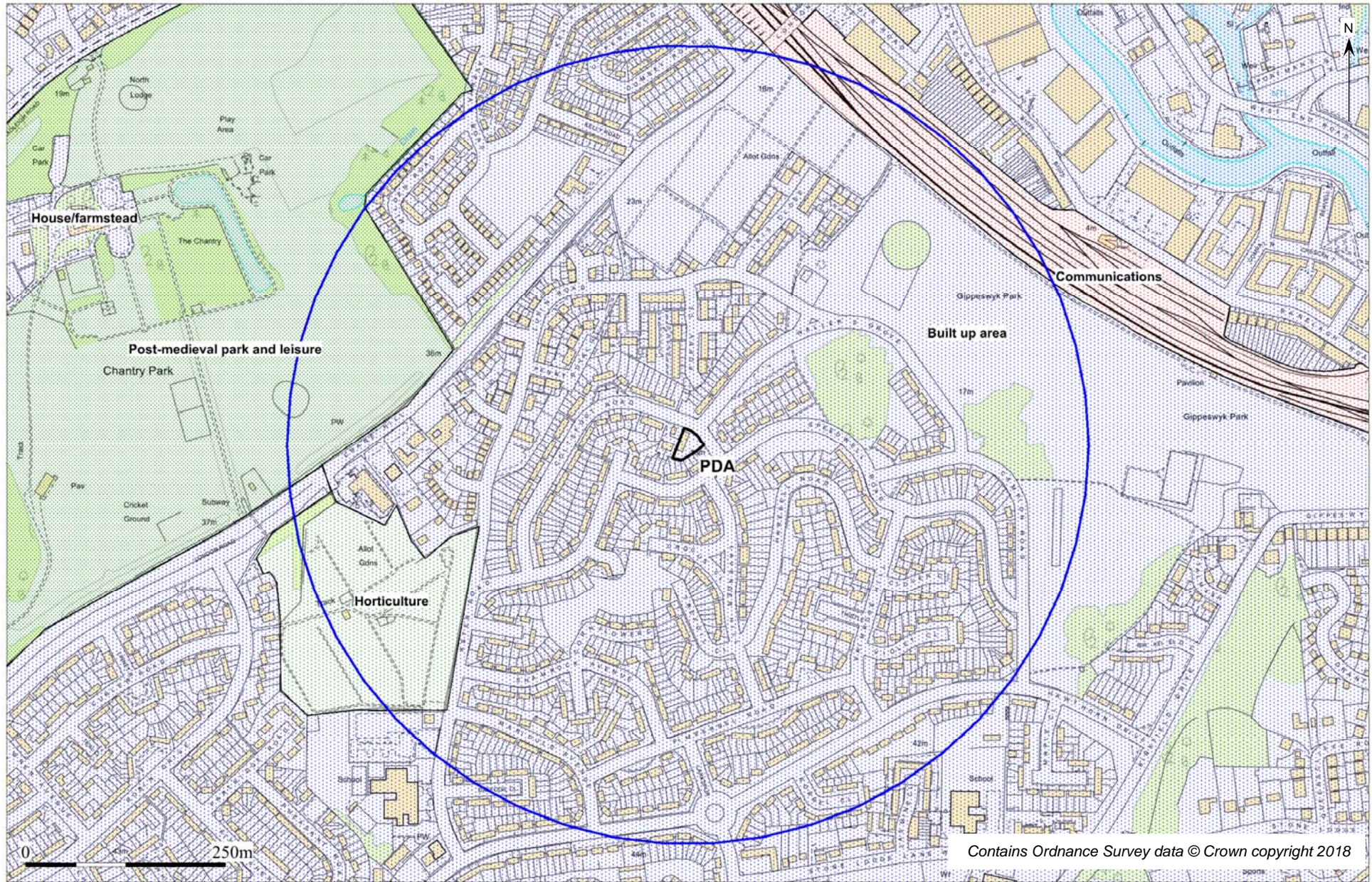


Figure 6. Historic Landscape Characterisation

## 2.5 Historic Land Characterisation

The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project characterised the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on a current land use and an assessment of its historical origin, thus giving the type a 'time depth'. This provides both a historical context to descriptions of the Suffolk landscape, and a means to enhance understanding and management of historic landscapes.

In the case of the PDA and surrounding study area (Fig. 6) the HLC defines it to be within the built-up area of the town but does not give any information with regard to its earlier uses. Four separate landscape types are identified within the study area, they are as follows:

| Category                       | Sub-category  | Landscape type description   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Horticulture                   | Allotments    | Sub-type 6.3: Horticulture – allotments. An area divided into small plots which are annually leased by individuals to grow flowers and vegetables. 19th-century and later in date.   |
| Post-medieval park and leisure | Informal park | Sub-type 9.2. Post-medieval park and leisure – informal park. Parkland designed to appear semi-natural with clumps of trees within extensive grassland and frequently fringed by belts of trees to give privacy and to exclude unwanted views. Usually designed as the setting for a great house and laid out to give vistas from that house. Lakes and decorative buildings or structures can form part of the layouts. Entrances are often guarded by lodges. Most examples are 18th or 19th century in date, though earlier examples do occur. Traces of earlier landscapes, like trees that were formerly part of hedge lines can sometimes be detected. |
| Built up area                  | Town          | Sub-type 10.2. Built up area – town. Large settlement with urban functions. Historically, this sub-type includes the places that had functioning markets.  |
| Communications                 | Railway       | Sub-type 14.2. Communications – railway. Railway lines in current use.   |

Table 3. Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisations

## 2.6 Map regression

A study of readily available historical maps was also undertaken. Maps and plans consulted for this DBA are as follows:

| <u>Name</u>                                | <u>Date published</u> | <u>Figure</u> |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Hodkinson's map of the County of Suffolk   | 1783                  | Fig. 7        |
| Sketch map of 'Chantry, Sproughton'        | 1812                  | Fig. 8        |
| Tithe map of St Mary Stoke                 | 1841                  | Fig. 9        |
| Ordnance Survey (1st Edition) 1:2500 Scale | 1884                  | Fig. 10       |
| Ordnance Survey (2nd Edition) 1:2500 Scale | 1904                  | Fig. 11       |
| Ordnance Survey (3rd Edition) 1:2500 Scale | 1927                  | Fig. 12       |

*N.B. The location of the PDA is marked in red in all the historic map figures. All historic map figures are rescaled extracts of the original maps.*

The principal early maps of Ipswich are Speede (1610), Ogilby (1674) and Pennington (1778). Unfortunately none of these surveys extend far beyond the then limits of the town and consequently do not include the area of the PDA.



Figure 7. Hodkinson's map of the County of Suffolk, 1783

Hodkinson's map of the County of Suffolk, dated 1783, is a map of the entire county showing all main and a lot of the minor roads, towns and villages, with names, and some topographic detail and larger woods, greens or fens (Fig. 7). It also includes a detailed map of Ipswich but this does not cover the area of the PDA. The county map shows the PDA to be situated in an open area of what is presumable farmland. No buildings or boundaries are shown although Hodkinson's map tends to only show the

major structures, such as churches or large houses and their estates, although some single structures or groups of buildings are occasionally indicated in black, or in red for denser groups such as in the town. The Chantry and its park are marked to the north of the London road. Oddly, Crane Hall is not indicated although it would have been in existence at the time of the survey. The yellow line marks the boundary of the 'Liberty of Ipswich' and clearly shows that the area of the PDA lay within this.

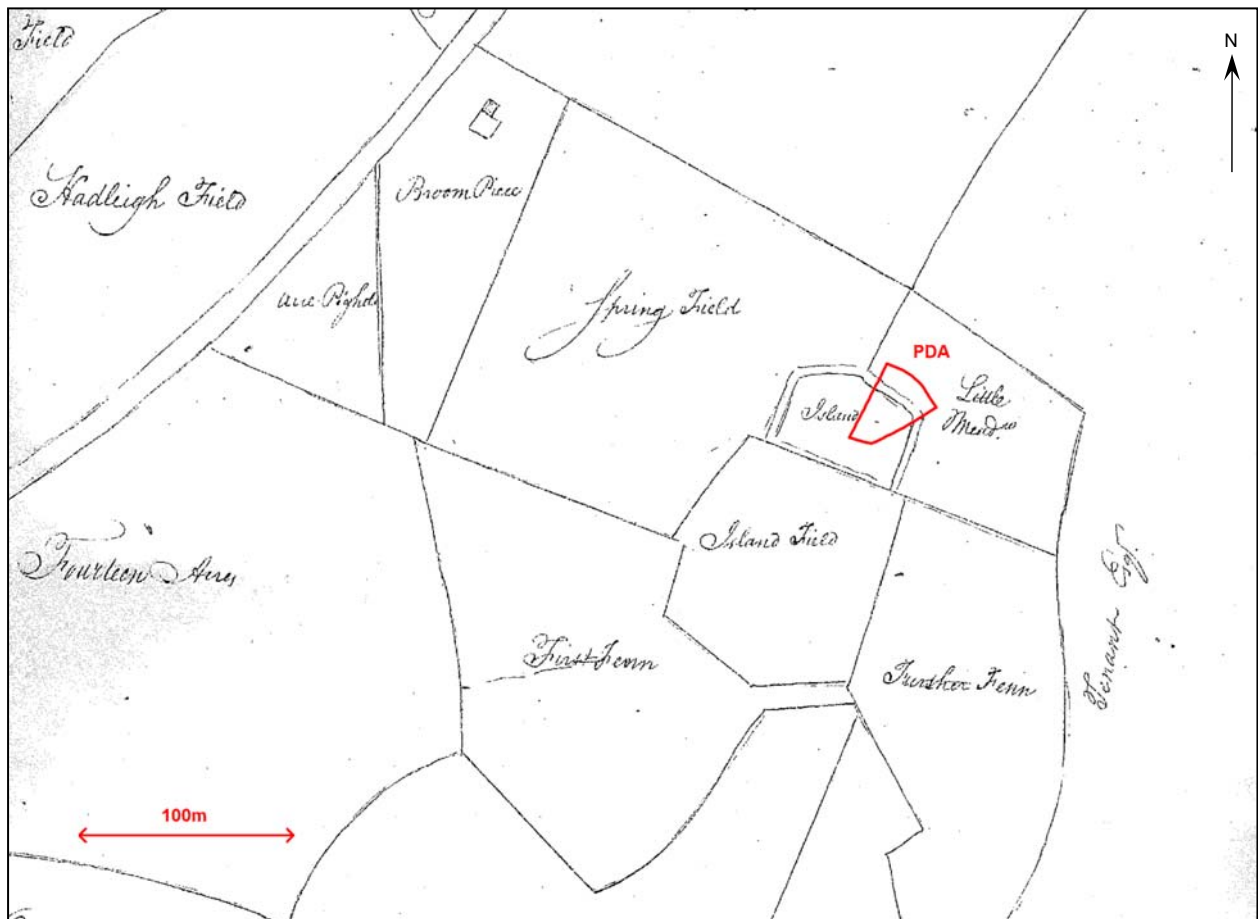


Figure 8. Sketch map of 'Chantry, Sproughton', 1812

A surviving sketch plan of the Chantry Estate, dated 1812 (Fig. 8), shows a number of field boundaries in the vicinity of the PDA and names the plots. It indicates that the PDA itself lay across two plots, 'Little Meadow' and 'Island'. The island is enclosed by two lines which probably indicate a water filled ditch that thus forms an island. No buildings are shown within the PDA or in the immediately adjacent areas although what is probably a small house and adjacent plot is situated close to the main road to the west of the PDA.

The tithe map of St. Mary Stoke, dated 1841, shows that the boundaries in the immediate vicinity of the PDA have remained unchanged. The area named as 'the island' on the 1812 map is numbered 223 and the tithe apportionment describes it as 'Island'. It was then a wood and was measured at '2 roods and 7 perches' (around 2200m<sup>2</sup>), which would suggest it was measured to the outer edge of the surrounding ditch, which is not actually shown on the map but is assumed to be extant as it appears on later maps. To the northeast lies plot 224, which is named as 'Little Meadow' in the apportionment. Again, no buildings are shown within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the PDA although the small property adjacent the main road is still extant.

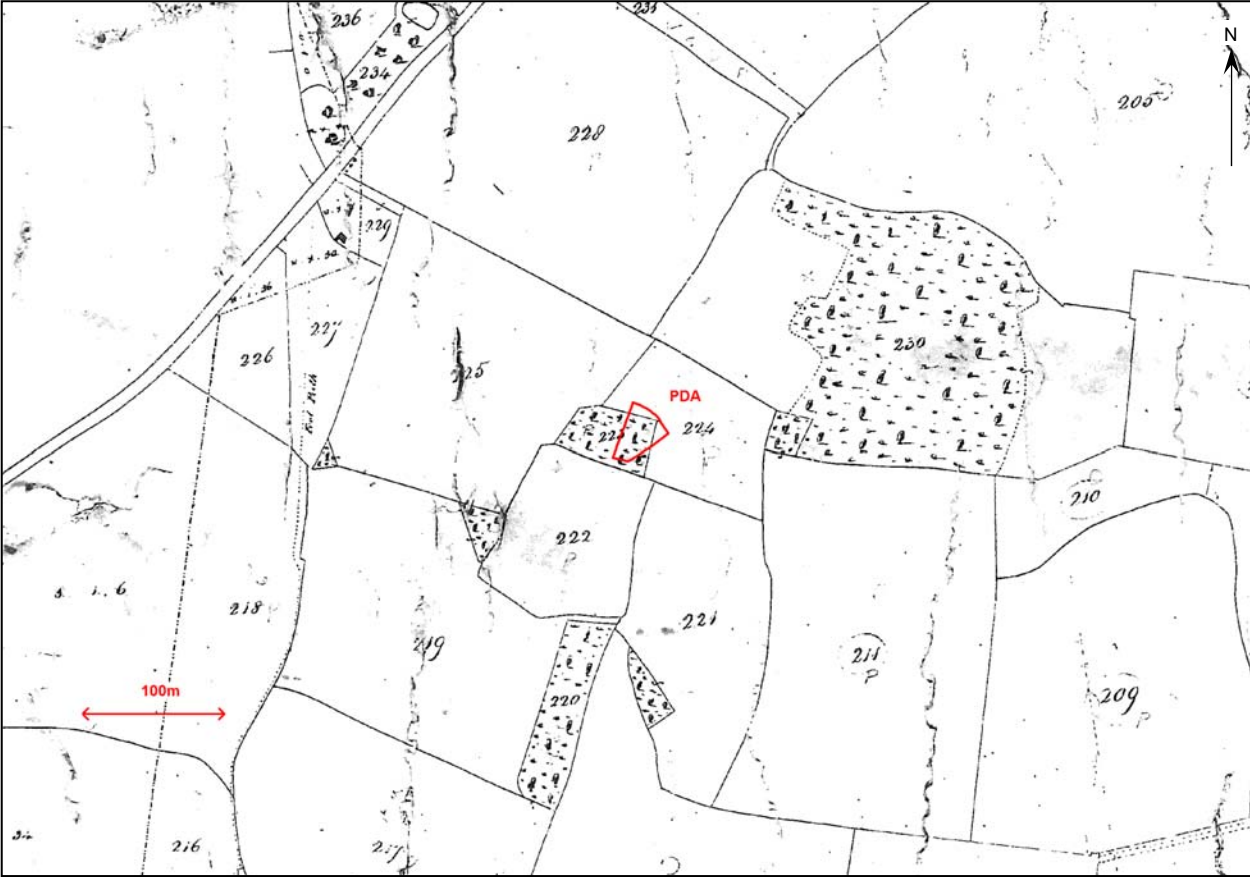


Figure 9. Tithe map of St. Mary Stoke, 1841

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig. 10) indicates that there has been no change within the PDA and its immediate vicinity. The 'island' is still shown as being surrounded by ditches although it can be seen that the circuit is not complete as there is a narrow strip of land from the island at the southwest corner. The map also shows that the ditch along the northern boundary is considerably wider than those on the other three sides. There has been some considerable alteration to the field boundaries to the west and southwest of the PDA with the construction and development of Cranehill

Farm and Cranehill House. The farm seems to be an entirely new establishment that appears to be associated with what is possibly a formal garden or an orchard attached to the southeast and the creation of a small 'park' to the south with an addition of an extensive tree belt, part of which was an existing wood, around two existing fields to the south along (nos. 160 and 163 on the 1st Ed. OS map) with a small copse in the centre (no. 163), with a small gravel pit alongside. The small property adjacent to the main road to be present although it now appears to act as a small lodge adjacent to the access road leading to Cranehill Farm.

Previously shown only as a boundaries on the preceding maps it can now be seen that the island's surrounding ditch is connected to a ditch that flows in from the south and a further ditch that presumably flows out from the northern side. The southern ditch appears to be associated with a rectangular pond or small lake, located at the southeast end of the possibly formal garden, which has also been created since the title map.

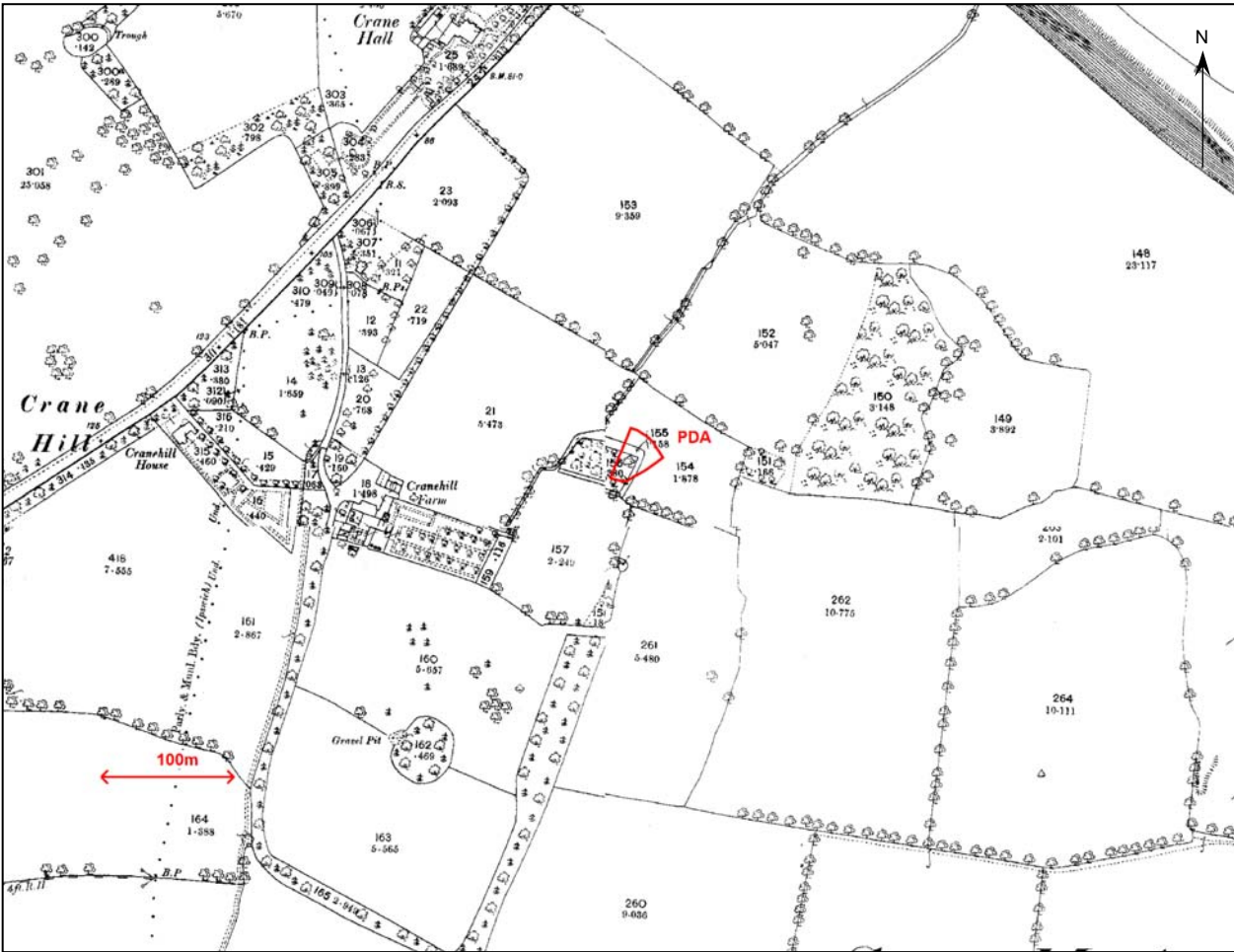


Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale map, first edition of 1884



The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Fig. 11) shows little change from the previous survey in the immediate area of the PDA although there has been further development to the west. The original access road to Crane Hill Farm now runs further north before joining the main road and a large house, Cranehill Lodge, has been constructed to the west of the farm. The existing Cranehill House has been enlarged and its grounds enhanced with a tree belts. The small property that sat alongside the main road has gone although a slightly larger structure has been built on the plot immediately to the north

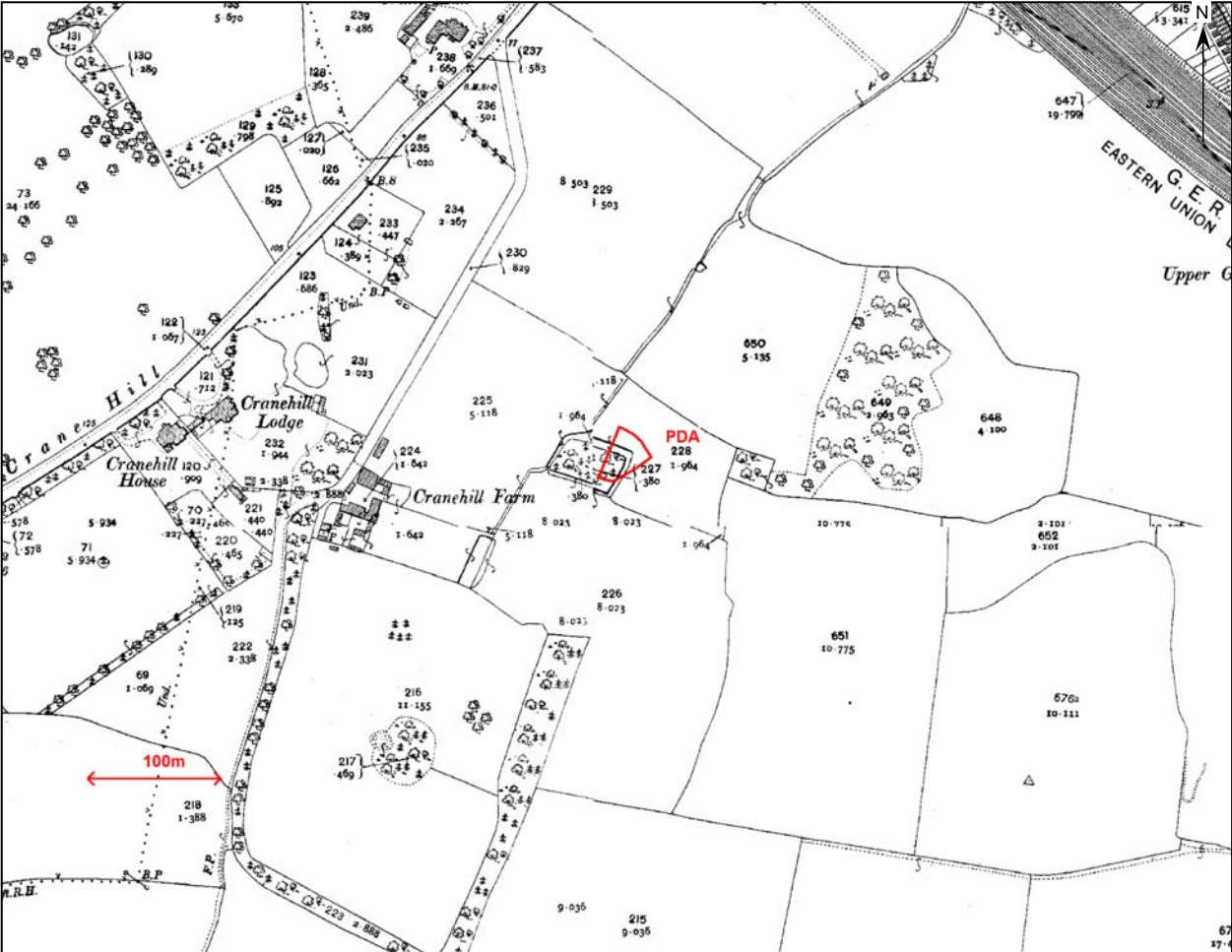


Figure 11. Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale map, second edition of 1904

The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1927 (Fig. 12) again shows little change within the PDA or its immediate vicinity. There are some developments in the area of Cranehill Farm, the major change being the continuation of the access road further to the south and it now having a name, Gwydyr Road, which would suggest it is a public highway. It leads to a Ranelagh Sports Ground, to the south, and runs past an area of allotments that lie within a triangular plot west of the road and to the south of Cranehill House.

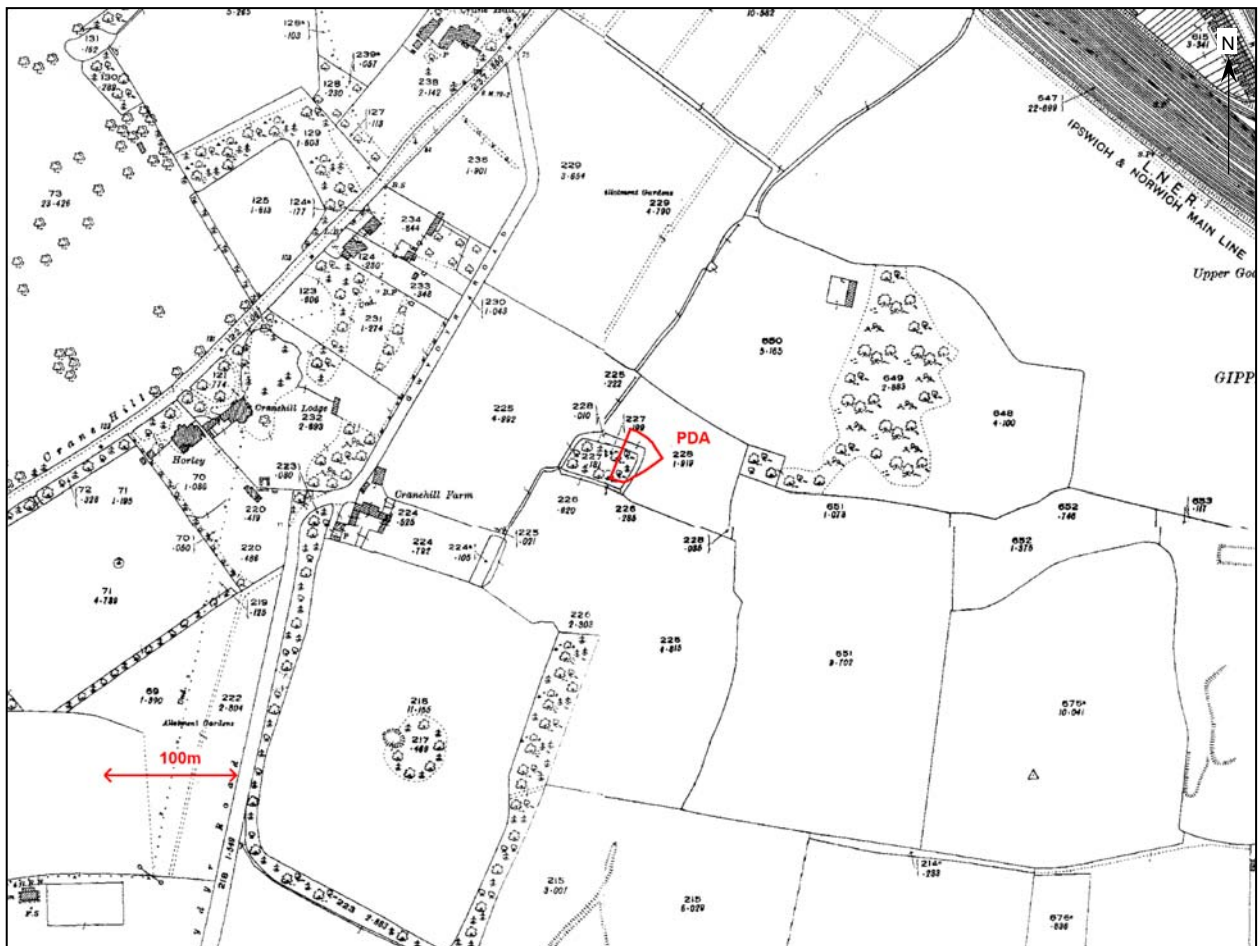


Figure 12. Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale map, third edition of 1927

The Ordnance Survey map, 1:10,000 scale, map of 1938 (not available for reproduction) shows no great variation to the 1927 survey. The 1951, 1:1250 scale map (not available for reproduction), shows an area of woodland that corresponds to the 'island' but the ditches are not marked suggesting they had been filled by this date.

## 2.7 Other constraints

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):** There are no designated SSSI areas within the PDA or the 500m search area. The closest SSSI to the PDA is Stoke Tunnel Cutting, a site of geological interest located c.1.6km to the east.

**Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England:** Chantry Park (HER ref. IPS 248, see Figure 4), part of which lies within the 500m study area, has been entered on the register as a Grade II site (ref, 1187). See Appendix 1 for the Suffolk County Council Designation: Full Report.

### 3. Site visit

The PDA was visited on the 28th September 2018 to identify any extant structures or earthworks that maybe of possible historic interest and assess the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

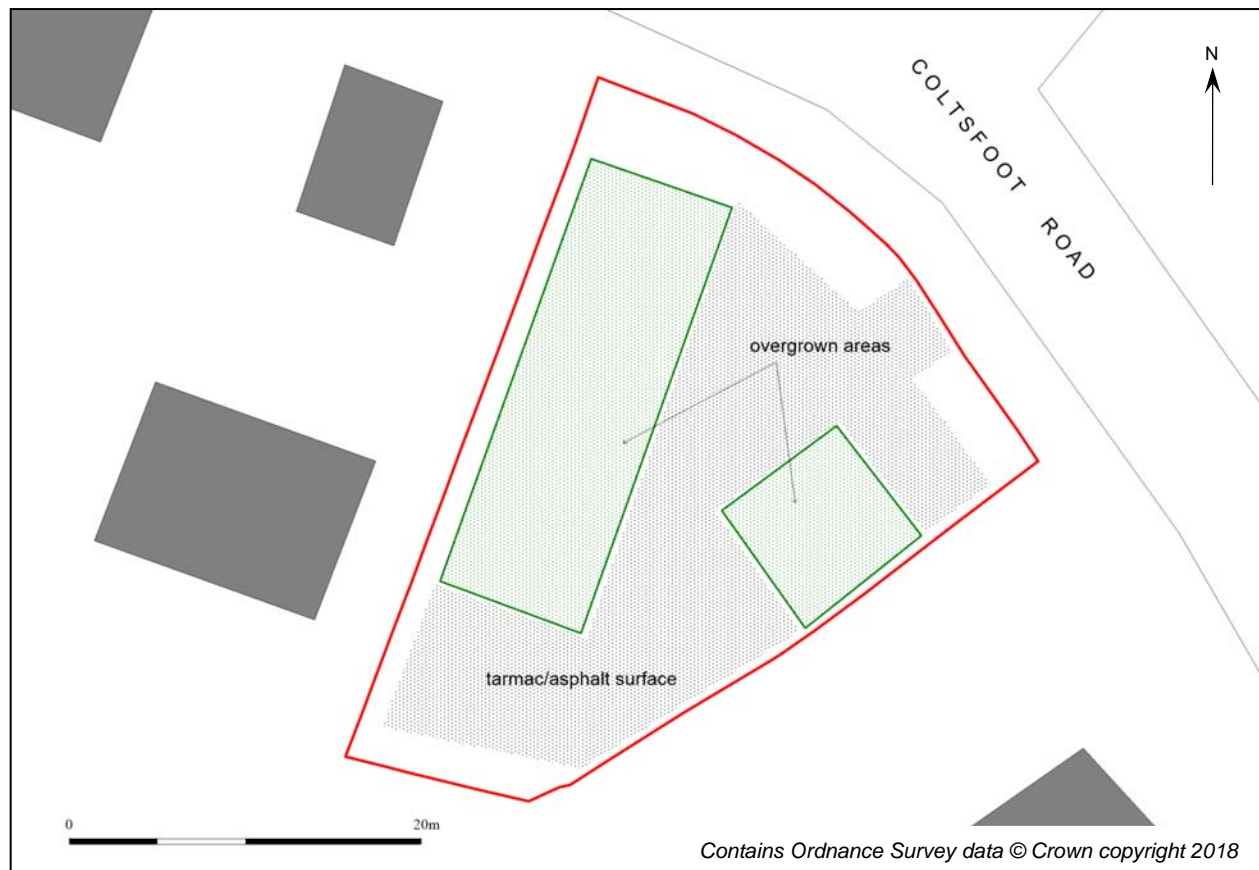


Figure 13. Site visit

The site is accessed via Coltsfoot Road through a pair of double gates in a high chain link fence which forms the road frontage. The remaining three sides are bounded by high wooden fences with private gardens beyond (Fig. 13). The site slopes down gently from south to north. A large part of the surface of the PDA is surfaced in tarmac/asphalt with two roughly rectangular areas of overgrown vegetation (plates 1 to 3). These are the sites of two buildings, a hall and a pair of garages, that have been recently cleared (plate 4). The larger of the two lies along the northwest boundary and was the site of a single storey hall and its footprint is slightly lower than the adjacent ground. It appears to be terraced into the slope so that the southwest end is cut noticeably lower into the ground.



Plate 1. General view of the PDA from across Coltsfoot Road, camera facing southwest



Plate 2. General view of the PDA, camera facing southeast



Plate 3. General view of the PDA, camera facing southwest. The area in the foreground is the site of the former hall



Plate 4. General view of the PDA in July 2012 showing the now demolished hall and garages

## 4. Assessment of impacts and effects

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### 4.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA

The PDA is located on the upper edges of a slope which overlooks the River Orwell to the north. Such a topography would make this general area attractive to scattered occupation during the prehistoric period and evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has indeed been recorded within the 500m study area. There are no obvious focuses for such activity within the PDA but given its presence in the local area the site should be considered to have a **medium** potential for deposits from the prehistoric period to be present.

Some Roman findspots are recorded in the local vicinity including features and significant quantities of artefacts, particularly from the large site to the east (IPS 030), which yielded evidence suggesting both early and Late Roman occupation activity. It is conceivable that such activity could extend into the PDA and consequently the potential for further Roman evidence to be present within the PDA should be considered as **medium to high**.

Ipswich was the site of an important settlement with origins in the Saxon period and dense Saxon occupation has been recorded on sites located c.1.8km to the east. There are records of scattered Saxon artefacts having been recovered from the two sites adjacent to Hawthorn Drive (IPS 030 and IP083) but no features have been identified. It is likely that settlement would be focussed within the town area but it is probable that some activities, such as farming, would be undertaken in its immediate hinterland. Consequently the PDA should be considered to have **low to medium** potential for Saxon evidence to be present.

There are no positively dated medieval sites recorded in the local vicinity although there is the recorded presence of a large feature that has been tentatively interpreted as part of a potentially medieval moated site. This is based on the appearance of a rectangular plot surrounded by what appear to be a linear pond or ditch and named as the 'island' on some early 19th century plans. No documentary evidence for a medieval moated site has been discovered and it has been speculated that the 'island' may be related to the rearing and hunting of game and that it is of a post-medieval in origin. What is clear

from the map evidence is that this feature will run across a significant portion of the PDA and that consequently there is a **high** to **certain** probability of encountering it.

#### **4.2 Potential for preserved archaeological remains within the PDA**

Archaeological monitoring of groundwork on the adjacent site (Breen and Meredith 2013) indicated that parts of the site had suffered from high levels of truncation although it is assumed that other areas were relatively intact. This truncation probably occurred during the construction of the housing estate in the 1950s. This was a large scale project that undoubtedly entailed significant earthmoving operations to create level platforms for construction on what was a large sloping site. The site visit also noted that two buildings formerly stood within the PDA. Both appeared to be constructed of prefabricated parts and are likely to have been built directly onto a simple concrete slab. This is unlikely to have caused significant disturbance to underlying deposits although it should be noted that the large building had been terraced into the north facing slope.

This DBA has identified a potential for archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period onwards to be present within the PDA although it is probable that such deposits that may exist will be disturbed or, potentially, in the case of ephemeral interventions, completely destroyed.

Deeper features, such as the large ditch identified on the adjacent site during the preceding evaluation and monitoring, will have survived, even in the areas of severe truncation.

#### **4.3 Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource**

At the time of writing there are no specific development proposals for this site. Any development within the PDA involving the construction of permanent structures will undoubtedly entail groundwork that will have a significant impact on any buried archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

## **5. Mitigation measures**

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Any mitigation strategies that may be required will be dependent on the nature of works that may be proposed. The precise nature of such strategies, should they be required, will be the sole decision of the Local Planning Authority and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

In normal practice, the first stage of archaeological work would be likely to involve a programme of evaluation through the excavation of trial trenches or test pits to assess the precise nature, depth and significance of any surviving deposits that may be present in the areas liable to be affected by the proposed development. This would enable a greater understanding of the possible threat to the archaeological resource and inform any future mitigation strategies that may be deemed necessary, such as monitoring of groundwork, open area excavation or in certain cases, preservation *in-situ*.

Until the construction methods to be used and the formation levels to be employed by any development that may be proposed are known the need for evaluation or further mitigation cannot be fully determined. With this in mind the landowners are strongly advised to liaise with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at the earliest opportunity should any development be proposed, in order to clarify the levels of archaeological work that will undoubtedly be required.

## **6. Conclusions / Recommendations**

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Through an examination of the Suffolk HER and a historic map search, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

The PDA comprises an irregular shaped area of land fronting onto Coltsfoot Road. It lies within a large housing development constructed in the early 1950s and is situated on an area of sloping ground on the southern slope of the Orwell/Gipping valley. Evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded along this side of the valley and consequently there is a potential for further evidence of activity in these periods to be present within the PDA. The town of Ipswich is the site of a substantial Saxon settlement and port, which lies c.1.6km to the northeast. Other than occasional stray finds no Saxon features have been recorded in the area but given the proximity of Ipswich it is possible that evidence for Saxon could also be present.



Archaeological works undertaken in conjunction with the development of the adjacent site in 2013 revealed a substantial, but undated, linear feature. This feature is coincidental with a rectangular plot surrounded by water filled ditches that is marked on maps and plans from the early 19th century and was extant until at least 1938. It was still marked as a wooded area up until the construction of the housing estate in the 1950s. Due to the size of the feature and its appearance on the early mapping it has been interpreted as a possible medieval moated site although a documentary survey (Breen 2013) failed to identify any references to such a site and speculated it may have been associated with game birds and hunting. This feature clearly continues into the PDA and will run across a substantial part of it.

Given the potential for the survival of pre-medieval archaeological deposits and features, and the absolute certainty of encountering the possible 'moat' feature, it is highly likely that any proposed development within the PDA would attract an archaeological condition. Any archaeological work that may be required is liable to be time consuming and could potentially lead to protracted post-excavation work.

As previously stated, the need and precise form of any archaeological works that may be deemed necessary will be at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority. Until the implications of any development that may be proposed are explored it will not be possible to define the full extent of any further archaeological works that may be required.

## 7. List of contributors and Acknowledgements

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This project was funded and commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council. The desk based assessment was carried out by Mark Sommers and the project was managed by Dr. Rhodri Gardner, both of SACIC.

## 8. Bibliography

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- Breen, A. and Meredith, J., 2013                      *Archaeological Monitoring Report: Coltsfoot Rd, Ipswich IPS 712*, unpublished report
- Boulter, S. and Picard, S., 2017                      *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Coltsfoot Rd, Ipswich IPS 712*, unpublished report

### **Disclaimer**

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

# Appendix 1. Chantry Park

## Historic Parks and Gardens - SCC Designation: Full Report

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### Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England Suffolk County Council Designation Full Report

**DesigUID:** DSF12

**Name:** CHANTRY PARK

**Type:** Registered Park or Garden

**Status:** Active

**Grade:** II

**Date Assigned:** 21/07/1988

**Preferred Ref:** 1187

**Other Ref:** 1187

**National Ref:** 1000271

#### Legal Description

A public park since 1928, derived from a gentleman's seat with a house built in the C17 and modified in both the C18 and C19 sitting in an C18 park with two bodies of water and adorned on the south front by a parterre designed by a Mr Nesfield and modified in the early C20 by the owner and Mr Notcutt of Woodbridge.

#### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Ipswich Chantry was founded in 1509 by Edmund Daundy, a prominent and respected Ipswich merchant. After the Ipswich priories were suppressed in 1536, the Cutler family were said to be in occupation of a house at the Chantry and by 1668 the land was in the ownership of Sir Peyton Ventris. Sir Peyton was succeeded in 1691 by his son Edmund who built a house c 1700 which is believed to be the foundation of the present house (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1975). Edmund died in 1740 and the estate was sold to Sir John Barker who made substantial improvements to the house. The Chantry changed hands again in 1772, being purchased by Metcalf Russell who added a further storey and passed the land on to his elected heir Michael Collinson. From 1795 onwards Michael's son Charles enlarged the estate to 500 acres (c 208ha) and it is he who was responsible for developing the character of much of the registered park which survives today (1998). He planted the South Avenue (1807) and made further modifications resulting in it being described as having woodland groves, a lake covering several acres and studded with little islands (dated 1828), and gardens of rare and exotic plants laid out with meticulous care (Kelly 1844). In 1836 the estate was purchased by Charles Lillingston who married the daughter of the Rev Fonnereau of Christchurch Mansion and on the occasion of their daughter's fifteenth birthday the local paper carried a lengthy description of the park where the celebrations were held. Lillingston was attributed by White's Directory of 1844 as having made many improvements to the house and grounds. His son and heir however was killed in action, resulting in another sale in 1852 when Sir Fitzroy Kelly, a distinguished barrister and MP for Ipswich, became the new owner. Kelly is also said to have applied great energy to his new property, making many alterations to the house in the Italian style (White 1844). He commissioned the new gates and lodge at the north entrance and called in Mr Nesfield (assumed to be W A Nesfield (1793-1881)) to provide a scheme for the flower gardens on the south front (Inspector's report). His stay was also short though, and he sold the site to Charles Binney Skinner in 1867. By 1897 the house and park had been sold again to Sir Henry Cecil Domville. The Domvilles lived lavishly in the Edwardian style but Sir Cecil died suddenly in 1902 and his widow went to live abroad. When the Jump family arrived in 1906 the grounds had become very neglected but Mrs Jump was a keen gardener and with the help of Mr Nottcutt of Woodbridge improved the gardens and added new features. In 1927 when the Chantry again came up for sale it was purchased by George Gooday with the intention of developing a housing estate. Sir Arthur Churchman, a JP and member of the Council intervened however, purchasing the house and park and presenting them to the borough as a public amenity which was opened by Princess Mary in 1928. Since that time the house has been leased as a nursing home and the walled kitchen gardens are currently (1998) used as a nursery by the Borough Parks Department

#### DESCRIPTION

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING** Chantry Park lies c 3km west of the centre of Ipswich on the south side of the Gipping valley, on the outer edge of the town suburbs. It covers c 50ha and is bounded on the north by Hadleigh Road and on the south by the A1214 (historically known as Crane Hill). To the east new housing development runs right up to the park boundary and the boundary to the west is bordered by farmland. The house sits in gently undulating parkland which falls to the north, west and east from the high point of Crane Hill. This

topography allows views from the west park over the Gipping valley to the north and over countryside to the west. There are also filtered views east over the park from the South Avenue towards Ipswich.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The main entrance to the site is off Hadleigh Road. Here a small white-brick and stone lodge (listed grade II) was erected by Sir Fitzroy Kelly sometime between 1852 and 1885 in the style of a small classical temple. He is also attributed with the new gilded wrought-iron gates, known locally as the 'Golden Gates' and said to be one of the sights at the Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace in 1851 (Ball and Cross 1973). The South Lodge, situated in the southernmost corner of the park off Crane Hill, has been demolished and the drive which once led past Laundry Cottages (also demolished) by the east end of the lake is now only used to reach the late C20 cricket pavilion situated in this corner of the park. Further east along Crane Hill lies Avenue Lodge, a mid C20 building at the beginning of the lime avenue drive to the house.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** The Chantry (listed grade II) is thought to have at its core the remains of the house built by Edmund Ventris at the end of the C17. The character of the present house however is mainly C18, resulting from the late C18 work of the Russell/Collinson family, with substantial C19 additions by Sir Fitzroy Kelly from 1852 onwards. In addition, a large conservatory (demolished in the 1930s) was added to the east front by the Collinsons at the end of C18 and during the same period the stable block and courtyard were added to the west wing. The north front is C18 in origin with three storeys of five bays topped by a balustraded parapet. In the mid C19 a Tuscan porch with Ionic columns was added to this front by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, together with two-storey additions to west and east ends and a large two-storey bow on the south front, all in the Free Renaissance or Italian style. All the windows were given double-hung sashes and the whole building was faced with imitation Portland stone. The house remained a private residence until the park was given to the town in 1928. Until 1939 the house was used as an International Friendship Centre and after the Second World War a convalescent home was established by the Red Cross. The house is currently run as a convalescent facility by the Sue Ryder Foundation. To the west of the house lies the service areas comprising late C18 stables, a courtyard and walled kitchen gardens.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The house and pleasure grounds of the Chantry lie in the centre of the registered park, towards the north boundary. The lawns which adorn the main drive on the north front are dotted with specimen trees, some of which (most notably beech) are of a great age, predating the present layout of the mid C19. The north front contains a walled carriage court with central raised lawn surrounding a fountain pond, attributed to Mrs Jump and Mr Notcutt and not shown on OS maps prior to the 1927 edition. On the east front lawns run down towards a body of ornamental water which is now (1998) surrounded by mixed shrubberies including many rhododendrons planted by Mr Notcutt at the beginning of the C20. These now obscure the surface of the water. A straight walk runs from the site of the old conservatory on the east front down to the water's edge, terminating in a small landing stage adorned with stone steps and balustrading. The earliest available map evidence for this site comes in the form of the Tithe map of 1838 and this shows the eastern pond in its present position; its shape suggests that it may be of much earlier origin although its surrounding ornamentation is Edwardian (OS 25" 2nd edition). On the south front lies the formal garden, laid out as a small box parterre surrounded by a semicircular grass terrace on which sits a series of stone columns. The main axis of this garden extends along a raised walk to a stone seat by the grass bank which separates the garden from the park. This layout has been attributed to William Andrews Nesfield (Sale particulars 1867) and is shown clearly on the 1st edition OS map published in 1888. To the east of the parterre informal shrubbery planting leads to the pond and to the west is a bowling green. Beyond the bowling green to the south lies a small yew-hedged compartment divided into quarters by flagstone paths, known as the English Garden, which was laid out by Mrs Jump in the early C20. To the west of this is a woodland shrubbery which leads north towards the kitchen garden through a late C20 rose garden. The pleasure grounds contain some fine mature cedar of Lebanon.

**PARK** Chantry Park is thought to have been laid out in its present form when the house was modified in 1772, retaining the same boundary to the present day (1998) (Debois Landscape Survey Group 1988). Its gently rolling grass is dotted with scattered trees, noticeably fewer than the number shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1904, while perimeter planting encloses the north and west boundaries and the remains of a shelterbelt partially screens the housing development to the north-east. The majority of standing parkland trees are now concentrated in the park east of the house and in the lower west corner. A few scattered ancient trees remain, including beech beside the north drive. Due south of the house the main South Drive is lined with a lime avenue dating from 1807 and along the south boundary sports pitches and a modern cricket pavilion have been added. There are currently (1999) four grass tennis courts on the west side of the South Drive. At the lowest point in the west corner of the park lies Beech Water, a lake created in the natural style in 1828, with numerous islands and dense perimeter plantings of mixed species including beech, particularly on the east bank.

**KITCHEN GARDEN** The walled kitchen garden lies 70m west of the house and consists of two walled enclosures. That furthest from the house dates from the C18 and covers an area 80m by 60m. In the centre of the southern wall is a small gothic-arched gateway into the park and a second matching gate on the western wall has been bricked up. Along the northern wall is a range of early C20 stepped glasshouses, whilst the remainder is filled with late C20 glasshouse ranges. The second enclosure also has an elaborate gated entrance on the southern boundary, topped with a date mark of 1908. A smaller second walled enclosure is shown in this position on the 1838 Tithe map, suggesting that the enclosure was enlarged and improved in 1908. It contains box-edged beds and a small Pear Walk together with some early C20 glasshouses. In the north-west corner lies an early to mid C19 gardener's cottage supporting a very mature fan-trained pear on its west wall. Both areas of kitchen garden are now used as a nursery ground by the Borough Council.

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Maps J Hodkinson, *The County of Suffolk, 1783 Tithe map for Sproughton, 1838* (East Suffolk Record Office) OS 6" to 1 mile:1st edition surveyed 1880, published 1888 2nd edition revised 1902, published 1905 3rd edition revised 1924, published 1927 OS 25" to 1 mile:2nd edition published 1904 Archival items Sale particulars, 1867 (BL Maps 31 c.31), (British Library).

Description written: August 1998 Amended: June 1999 Register Inspector: EMP Edited: December 1999



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