

**Dunston House, Sandy Lane,
Hemingstone, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2335/11

HER Ref: HMG 029

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2012)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Dunston House, Sandy Lane, Hemingstone, Suffolk IP6 9QD

Clients: Mr & Mrs Touman

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2335/11

Development: Erection of new dwelling & cart lodge with access drive

Date of fieldwork: 8 June 2012

HER Ref: HMG 029

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-129886

Grid ref: TM 1360 5320

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Summary: Hemingstone, Dunston House, Sandy Lane (HMG 029, TM 1360 5320) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and cart lodge development did not reveal any archaeological features with the few unstratified finds from the upcast spoil comprising an abraded pottery sherd of Roman period date, an 18th century sherd, small fragments of Post medieval brick/tile and various iron nails and small items of scrap of indeterminate date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Touman).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs Touman, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling and associated cart lodge development at Dunston House, Sandy Lane, Hemingstone. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 2335/11, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the areas concerned. 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 were undertaken.

1.2 Hemingstone is located some 6 miles north-west of Ipswich on the northern side of the Gipping valley. Settlement within the parish is widely scattered and Dunston House lies in an isolated location c300m south of a small tributary stream of the River Gipping at 32/33m OD in a small dry valley with the planned new house site being slightly higher and having an easterly aspect in an area of generally heavier clay loam soils over chalky Till interspersed with pockets of better drained sands and gravels. Dunston House also lies close to the eastern boundary of Shrubland Park which is c100m to the west where it is bounded by Sandy Lane (see Fig. 1). However examination of the Hemingstone tithe map of 1838 (see Fig. 2) depicts a different landscape as it was surveyed before Shrubland Park was enlarged in the mid 19th century and Sandy Lane was created some 250m east of the original road linking Coddenham to the north with Barham to the south. The tithe map also shows a dwelling within plot 154 which is Dunston House, called 'Dunston Cottage' in 1838, and adjacent to a track that runs further south to what is now Brick Kiln farm, plot 162, called 'Stackyard & yards,' and on towards Skeets Green. It is also noteworthy that this tithe map calls plot 153, to the south-west of Dunston House, 'Moat Field.' The respective areas for the proposed new dwelling and cart lodge are currently soft ground within the grounds of Dunston House, a late 18th/earlier 19th brick built century structure with a pan tile roof, which is to be demolished as part of this development.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within an area where Roman finds of 1st to 4th century date have been recorded (HMG 009) which are indicative of past settlement activity. In addition a little further to the south finds of Early Anglo-Saxon date (HMG 019) and possibly indicative of a cemetery of this latter period have been recovered raising the potential for an associated settlement in the general vicinity. The site at Dunston House therefore had the potential to contain evidence of past settlement type activity of a Roman, and possibly also post-Roman, date with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance with subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present in the area of the new dwelling and cart lodge footprints.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling and detached cart lodge development were trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 3) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological

supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Each trench was 10m long and 1.80m wide giving a substantial sample of at least 15% for both new build footprint areas.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base both trenches, as outlined in the table below, proved to be an orange sand with small and medium flints. The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil was examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under damp and occasionally blustery conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features
1	Southwest/northeast	10m	300	150 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small & medium flints	No features, only finds from spoil one frag of peg tile (10g) & a few iron nails
2	Northwest/southeast	10	400 (heavily root disturbed)	300 mid brown sandy subsoil	As trench 1	No features, only finds from spoil one abraded RB greyware sherd (4g), one 18 th C red earthenware sherd (5g), a few small peg tile frags & a few iron nails & small scrap frags

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the trenching with trench being 450mm deep while deeper levels of top and subsoil at trench 2 gave a depth of 700mm.

3.3 Throughout the evaluation very few stray finds were noted in the upcast spoil with the few seen, apart from one small and abraded Roman period greyware sherd (4g), being occasional small Post medieval brick/tile fragments and one brown glazed red earthenware rim sherd (5g) of 18th century date. The metal detector search of the spoil and trenches recovered a small number of iron nails and scrap fragments of indeterminate date plus a few modern ferrous and non-ferrous finds.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to archaeological deposits or features of any significance and general lack of stray finds of any age it can only be concluded that this site lies outside any nearby areas of past settlement; the single Roman

period pottery sherd perhaps deriving from manuring of former arable land in the general vicinity of settlement of this period.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the two related developments at Dunston House.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HMG 029.

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 Mr Touman for his close cooperation, to James Armes for carrying out the metal detector search and to Jim Abbott for his skilful machine operation)

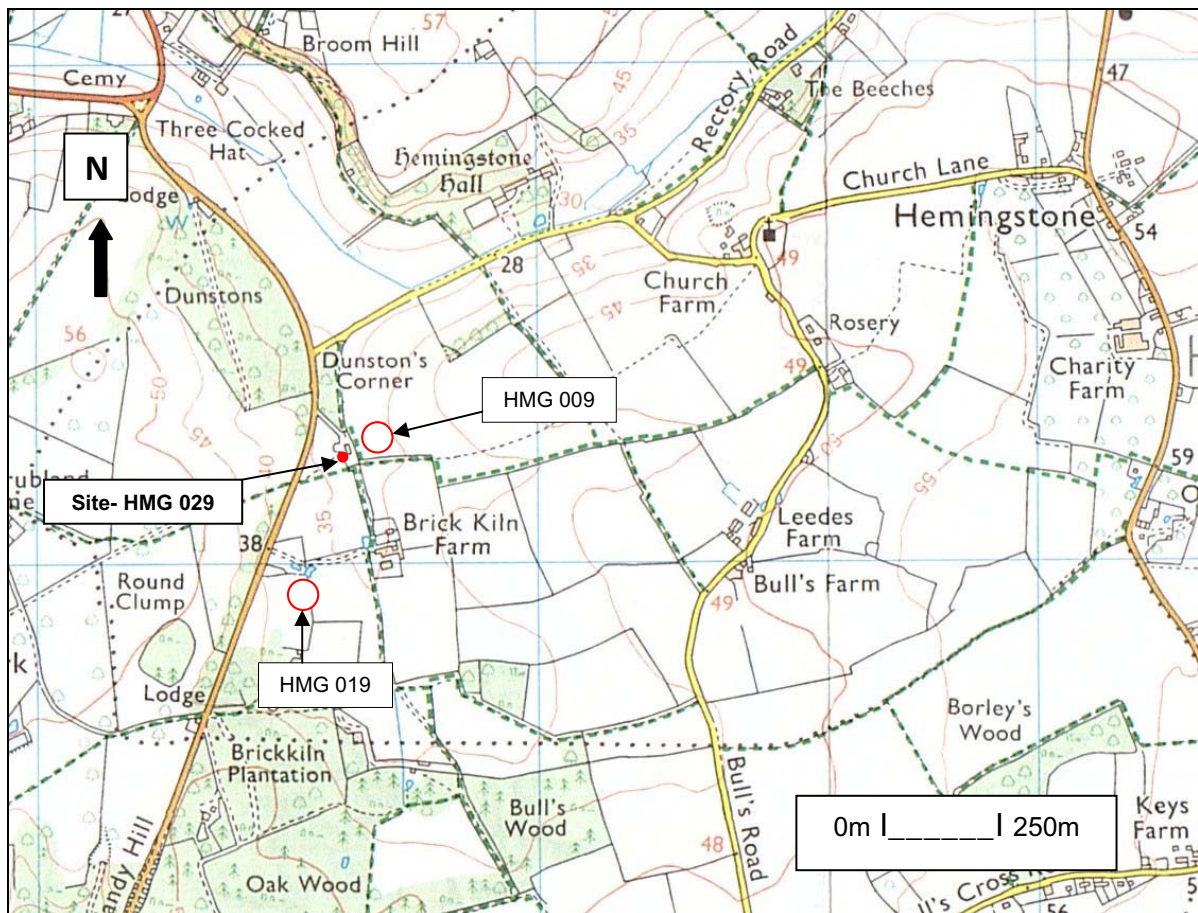


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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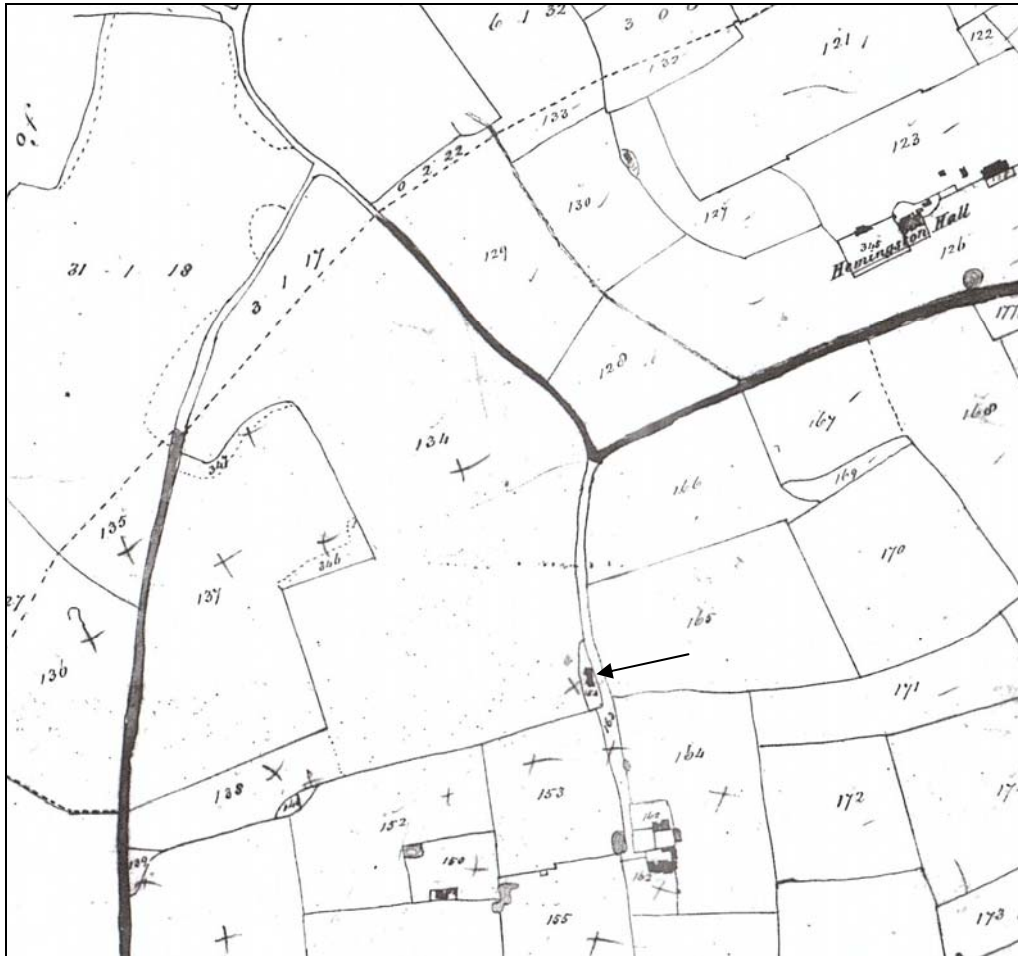


Fig. 2: Extract from tithe map (Suffolk RO ref. P461/124, north to top, Dunston Cottage arrowed)

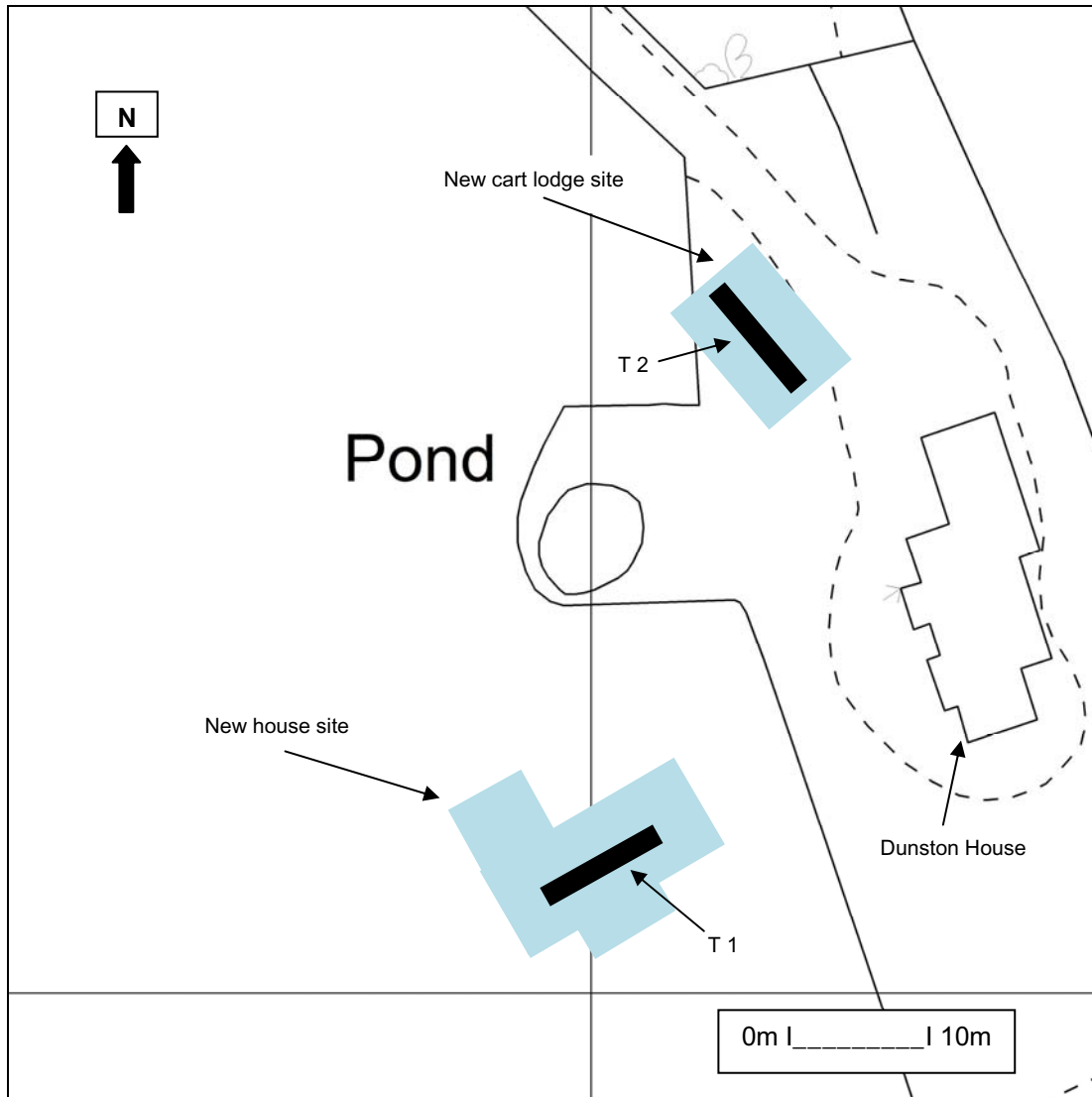


Fig. 3: Location of trenches (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012
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Appendix I- Images



Trench 1 from west & Dunston House in background



Trench 2 from north-west

**Dunston House, Sandy Hill,
Hemingstone, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Dunston House, Sandy Hill, Hemingstone, Suffolk, IP6 9QD

Client: Mr & Mrs Touman

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2335/11

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling & cart lodge

Proposed date for evaluation: 8 June, 2012

Brief ref: 2012_03_15_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation by condition

Grid ref: TM 1360 5320

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs Touman, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2335/11 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new dwelling and cart lodge on land at Dunston House, Sandy Lane, Hemingstone.

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 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Hemingstone is located some 6 miles north-west of Ipswich on the northern side of the Gipping valley. Settlement within the parish is widely scattered and Dunston House lies in an isolated location c300m south of a small tributary stream of the River Gipping at 32/33m OD with an easterly aspect in an area of generally heavier clay loam soils over chalky Till. Dunston House also lies close to the eastern boundary of Shrubland Park which is c100m to the west where it is bounded by Sandy Lane. However examination of the Hemingstone tithe map of 1838 (see below) depicts a different landscape as it was surveyed before Shrubland Park was enlarged in the mid 19th century and Sandy Lane was created some 250m east of the original road linking Coddendam to the north with Barham to the south. The tithe map also shows a dwelling within plot 154 which is Dunston House, called 'Dunston Cottage' in 1838, and adjacent to a track that runs further south to what is now Brick Kiln farm, plot 162, called 'Stackyard & yards,' and on towards Skeets Green. It is also noteworthy that this tithe map calls plot 153, to the south-west of Dunston House, 'Moat Field.' The respective areas for the proposed new dwelling and cart lodge are currently soft ground within the garden of Dunston House, a late

18th/earlier 19th century structure, which is to be demolished as part of this development.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). It is situated immediately adjacent to an area of Roman finds of 1st and 4th century date (HER ref HMG 009). Topographically it lies on a minor north-south dry valley at around 35m OD on deep loam soils overlying glaciofluvial drift (Ludford 0571x). There is also strong evidence for an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery further south on this valley (HER ref HMG 019), for which an associated settlement area has yet to be identified.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where further evidence for Roman period, and possibly early Saxon, settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a residential dwelling and associated cart lodge on what is soft ground in the garden of Dunston Houses. The evaluation trenching will all be in areas that are currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development areas with any trench being 1.8m wide; a proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The 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 site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and 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 sections across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

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.

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 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits,

wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should 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 be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). 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 guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) 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). 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. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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

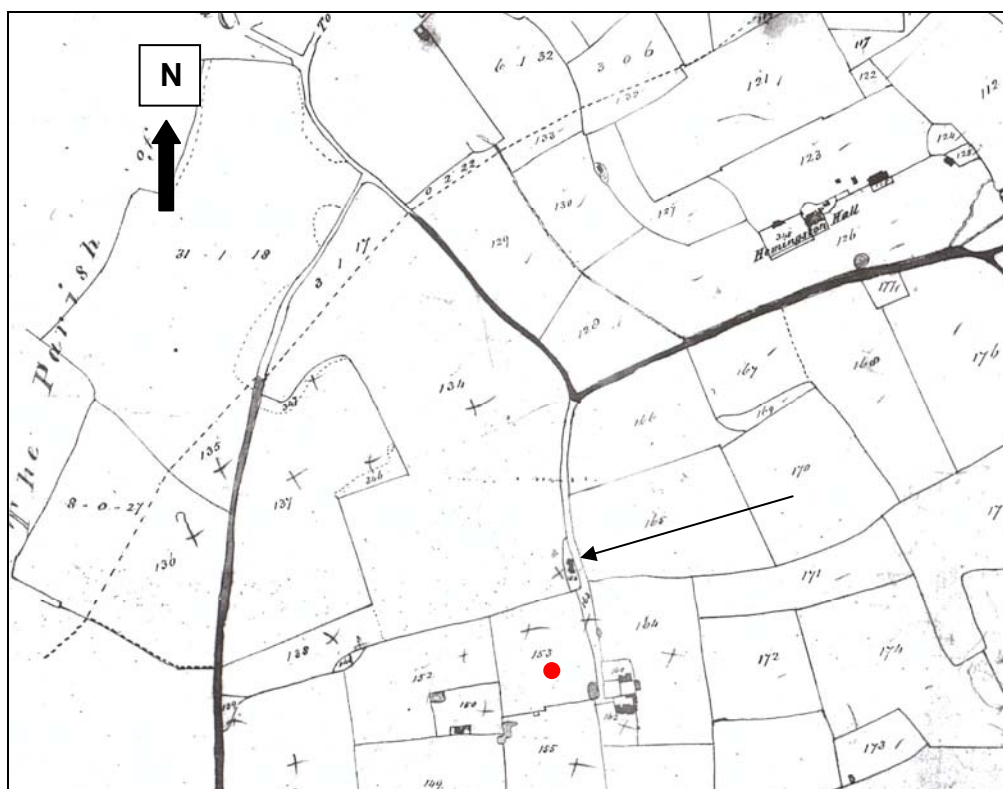
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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

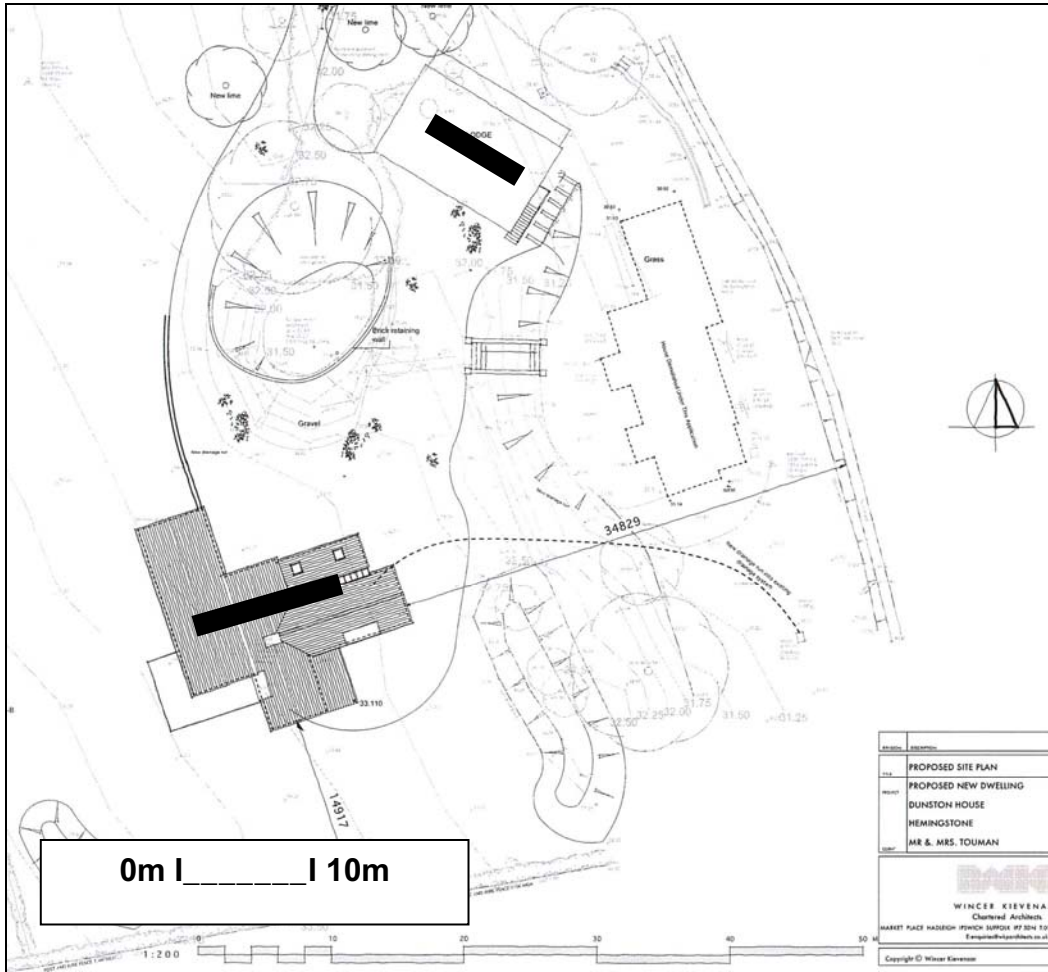
John Newman Archaeological Services

7. Specialists

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



Extract from Hemingstone tithe map of 1838- Dunston House arrowed, red dot in 'Moat Field' (Suffolk RO ref. P461/124)



Proposed location of trial trenches

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-129886

Project details

Project name	Dunston House, Sandy Lane, Hemingstone, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hemingstone, Dunston House, Sandy Lane (HMG 029, TM 1360 5320) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and cart lodge development did not reveal any archaeological features with the few unstratified finds from the upcast spoil comprising an abraded pottery sherd of Roman period date, an 18th century sherd, small fragments of Post medieval brick/tile and various iron nails and small items of scrap of indeterminate date.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2012 End: 08-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HMG 029 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK HEMINGSTONE Dunston House, Sandy Lane
Postcode	IP6 9QD
Study area	160.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1360 5320 52 1 52 08 06 N 001 07 17 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 32.00m Max: 34.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Dunston House, Sandy Lane, Hemingstone, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report

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