

**Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green,  
Suffolk**

**Planning application: 2445/13**

**HER Ref: CDD 008**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(July 2017)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green, Suffolk

Client: Mr M Limehouse

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2445/13

Development: Erection of extension

Date of fieldwork: 20 March, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25476

HER ref: CDD 008

OASIS: johnnewm1-279312

LBS ref: 1033231 (Grade II)

Grid ref: TM 1284 5618

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*Summary: Coddendam Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green (CDD 008, TM 1284 5618) monitoring of ground works for an extension on the eastern side of a 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse set within a moat did not reveal any features except Post medieval land drains. However a small number of pottery sherds of 11/12<sup>th</sup> century to 15/16<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered as stray finds with one sherd being of possible late Saxon/early medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr M Limehouse).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client Mr M Limehouse commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notices for application 2445/13. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr R Hoggett then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Schemes of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of an extension to Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green.

1.2 Coddendam parish is located on the northern side of the River Gipping some 5 miles north-west of Ipswich and is therefore close to a major river valley route-way that led from the nearby east coast with its Continental links through to the lands to the west. The major Roman road into northern East Anglia, The Pye Road or A140, also crosses the River Gipping in the south-western part of the parish and the Roman period small town of *Combretovium* is located close to this bridging point and communications focus.

1.3 Dial Farmhouse is located in an isolated position in the north-western part of the parish some 1800m north-west of the village and 1200m east of the A140 in an area of gently undulating landscape close to the 60m OD contour line (see Fig 1). Until its enclosure Dial Farmhouse would also have been located on or close to the eastern edge/north-eastern corner of Coddendam Green in a position typical of medieval and earlier Post medieval green edge scattered settlement. In this north-western part of the parish the natural glaciofluvial deposits are derived from the boulder clay Till of central Suffolk and the identification of this site as a medieval moat (HER CDD 008) supports the assumption of locally heavy soils. Dial Farmhouse is also a Grade II listed building described as being of 'early or mid-17th century date....timber framed and plastered' and with an extension of 19<sup>th</sup> century date on its eastern side.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this extension development was therefore generated by its location on a moated site of medieval date which now contains a listed building of earlier Post medieval origin but where archaeological deposits of an earlier date might be anticipated.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension which was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine. At all times conditions for site visibility were good and as the spoil was temporarily stockpiled on site it could be thoroughly examined both visually and with a metal detector. The extension area was recorded in relation to nearby mapped

features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

### 3. Results

3.1 The 20m of 800mm wide and 1200mm to 1400mm deep foundation trenches (see Fig. 2) revealed 300m of mid brown clay subsoil with small Post medieval brick fragments which lay over the local occurring natural glaciofluvial deposit which as anticipated was stiff pale brown clay with chalk fragments and flints. The ground works did not reveal any archaeological features except two ceramic field drains of 19<sup>th</sup> century date in the eastern trench. While an outbuilding is shown in the area of the new extension this had been demolished beforehand and did not leave any trace in the subsoil.

3.2 While no archaeological features of any significance were revealed a small number of ceramic finds were recovered as stray finds and the full report by Sue Anderson on these is included as Appendix III below. In summary the 5 pottery sherds (wt. 83g) recovered date between the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century and the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century period though one sherd (wt. 30g) could of Thetford Type Ware of 9<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century date. In addition two clay tobacco pipe fragments (wt. 14g) of 17<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 While Dial Farmhouse is located on a moat of medieval origin and is a building of earlier Post medieval date no archaeological features of any significance were revealed in the ground works for the new extension which abuts the 19<sup>th</sup> century eastern extension to the house. However activity of medieval date at the site was evidenced by a small number of pottery sherds in the upcast spoil. In addition as the moat is likely to be of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century origin at earliest a hint of pre-moat activity may be indicated by a single sherd of late Saxon/early medieval date though the identification of this sherd as Thetford Type Ware is not certain and it may be of high medieval, 12<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> date.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Martin Limehouse to everyone on site for their close cooperation during the monitoring)*

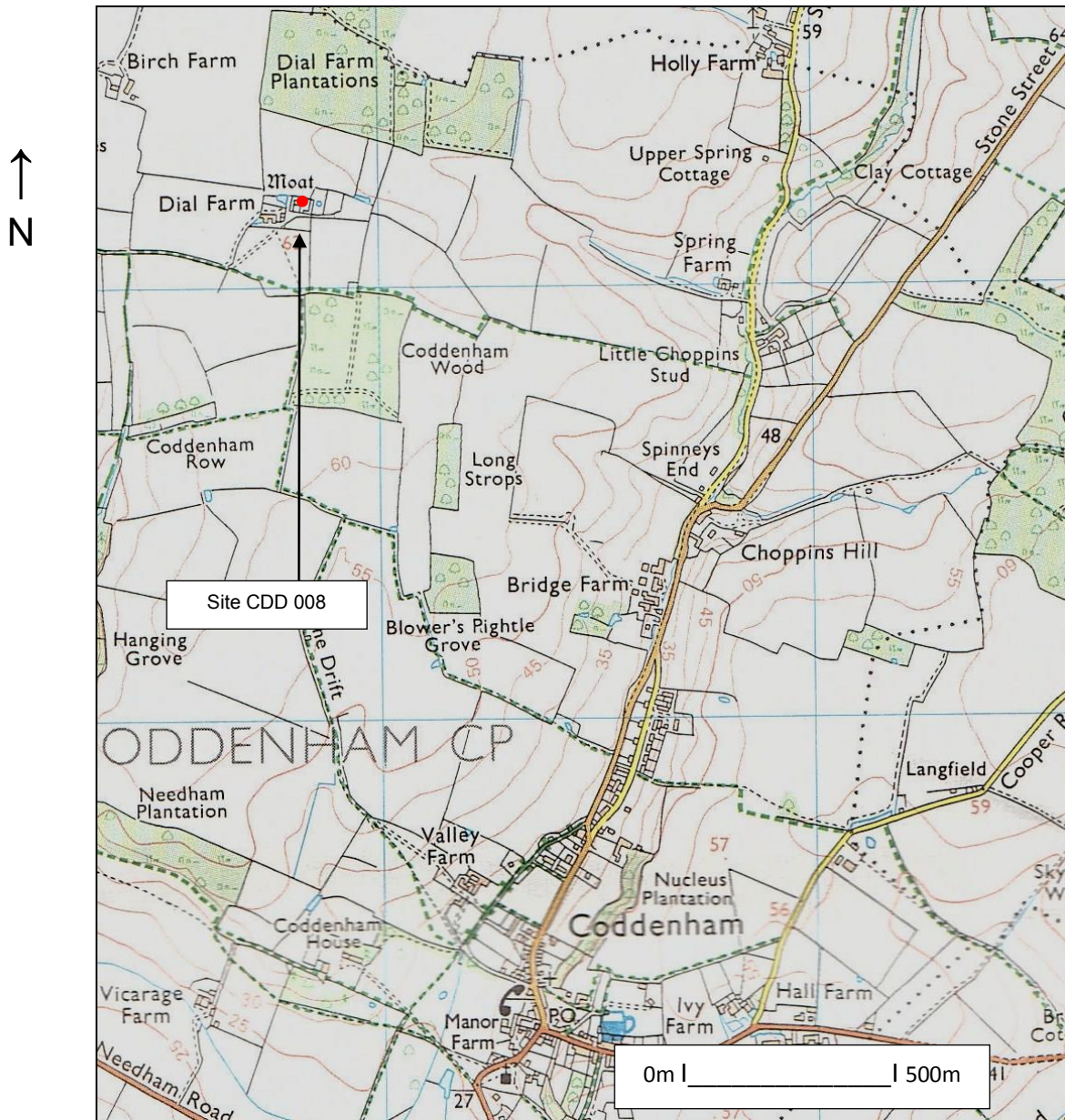


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

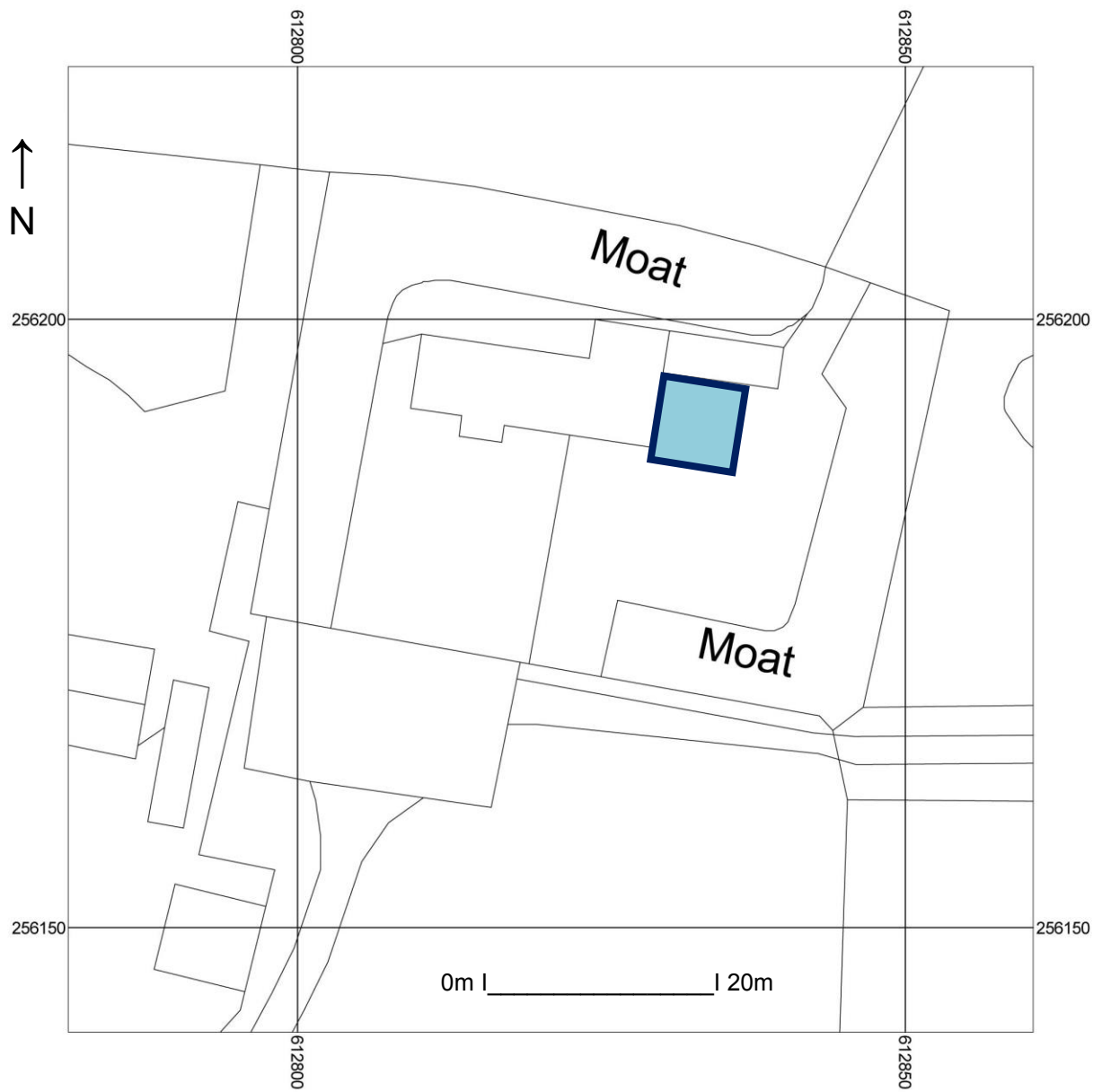


Fig. 2: Location of monitored footprint area (Trenches dark blue)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Sun dial on chimney



Eastern foundation trench from south



Deposit profile in SE corner





Northern trench from east

## Appendix III- The Finds

Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green (CDD 008)

Sue Anderson, May 2017.

### Pottery

Five sherds of pottery weighing 83g were collected as unstratified finds (0001).

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	EMW	1	6	sooted body sherd	11th-12th c.
	MCW	1	30	wide strap handle, abraded and worn; fine sandy micaceous, dark grey surfaces, red margins, grey core (could be THET)	12th-14th c. (or 9th-11th c.)
	HOLL	1	9	sooted base fragment	13th-14th c.
	COLC	1	34	rod handle	13th-15th c.
	LMT	1	4	body sherd, copper green glaze externally; may be an earlier glazed ware	L.14th-16th c.
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

Key: EMW – early medieval ware; MCW medieval coarseware; HOLL – Hollesley-type coarseware; COLC – Colchester ware; LMT – late medieval and transitional wares.

The sherds were all broadly of medieval date, although it is possible that one handle fragment was a piece of Thetford-type ware and therefore Late Saxon. The fabrics are all typical of this part of Suffolk, with known production sites in the south-east of the county and in Essex being represented.

### Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments (14g) were recovered as unstratified finds (0001). One was a piece of stem with a bore diameter of 2.7mm, probably of 17th-century date. The other was a fragment of stem and heel, with a bore diameter of 2.4mm. The heel was circular with no maker's mark, but a small bump at one side of the heel marked the position where letters are sometimes present, perhaps suggesting that the mould had been changed and an initial removed. The fragment is probably of mid to late 17th-century date.

### Mortar

Two fragments (12g) of buff-coloured cementitious mortar or render were also recovered (0001). They were c.6mm thick and one piece had a tar-like deposit on the surface.

### Reference

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

**Extension to Dial Farmhouse,  
Coddensham Green, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 2445/13**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Dial Farmhouse, Coddenham Green, Suffolk

Client: The Old Hall Estate

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2445/13

Proposed development: Erection of extension

Proposed date for ground works: tbc (JNAS request 2-3 weeks notice)

Grid ref: TM 12749 56164

LBS ref: 1033231 (Grade II)

Assoc. HER ref: CDD 008 (moated site)

## **Contents**

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of his client, The Old Hall Estate, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 2445/13. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the monitoring component of the Brief set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of an extension to Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green following the demolition of some existing outbuildings which will be recorded as a separate exercise.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Coddendam parish is located on the northern side of the River Gipping some 5 miles north-west of Ipswich and is therefore close to a major river valley route-way that led from the nearby east coast with its Continental links through to the lands to the west. The major Roman road into northern East Anglia, The Pye Road or A140, also crosses the River Gipping in the south-western part of the parish and the Roman period small town of *Combretovium* is located close to this bridging point and communications focus.

2.2 Dial Farmhouse is located in an isolated position in the north-western part of the parish some 1800m north-west of the village and 1200m east of the A140 in an area of gently undulating landscape close to the 60m OD contour line. Until its enclosure Dial Farmhouse would also have been located on or close to the eastern edge/north-eastern corner of Coddendam Green in a position typical of medieval and earlier Post medieval green edge scattered settlement. In this north-western part of the parish the natural glaciofluvial deposits are likely to be derived from the boulder clay Till of central Suffolk and the identification of this site as a medieval moat (HER CDD 008) supports the assumption of locally heavy soils. Dial Farmhouse is also a Grade II listed building

described as being of 'early or mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date....timber framed and plastered.'

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 As outlined above the proposal lies within the area of a recorded moat (HER CDD 008) and will extend a listed building of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin. The development area for the extension and any related ground works therefore have the potential to reveal evidence for activity of medieval and Post medieval date with a probable continuous history of settlement from the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century at least until the present.

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

### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and Post medieval deposits in particular might be found and close monitoring of ground works can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity at this moated site and how these findings relate to the listed farmhouse and to the demolished outbuildings.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations. The excavation of the trench footings and any related service trenches will be observed once they are underway and then through to completion and any up cast spoil examined for finds. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used

throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded related to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography in the town. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litre if possible) will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

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

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

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project 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. As appropriate a dxf type vector plan of the area examined will be supplied for inclusion into the County HER map base.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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



## John Newman Archaeological Services

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6.5 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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

### 7. Specialists

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

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-279312

### Project details

Project name	Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Coddendam Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green (CDD 008, TM 1284 5618) monitoring of ground works for an extension on the eastern side of a 17th century farmhouse set within a moat did not reveal any features except Post medieval land drains. However a small number of pottery sherds of 11/12th century to 15/16th century date were recovered as stray finds with one sherd being of possible late Saxon/early medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2017 End: 20-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25476 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CDD 008 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	2445/13 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1033231 - LBS No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CODDENHAM DIAL FARMHOUSE, CODDENHAM GREEN
Postcode	IP6 9UN

Study area	40 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1284 5618 52.16226579286 1.112290012943 52 09 44 N 001 06 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63m Max: 64m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Dial Farmhouse, Coddendam Green, Suffolk- Archaeological monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

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