

**Earl Stonham House, Church Lane,  
Earl Stonham, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/17/05108**

**HER Ref: SRL 027**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(January 2018)

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

**Site details for HER**

Name: Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham, Suffolk, IP14 5ED

Clients: Mr A Deacon

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05108

Development: Erection of annex outbuilding following demolition of 3 no outbuildings

Date of fieldwork: 9 January, 2018

HER ref: SRL 027

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-305066

Grid ref: TM 1081 5974

Site area: c330m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Recent land use: Garden

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Earl Stonham, Earl Stonham House, Church Lane (SRL 027, TM 1081 5974) evaluation trenching for an annex outbuilding to be erected to the south-east of recorded Roman period finds scatters revealed extensive evidence for ground disturbance of 20<sup>th</sup> century date to a depth of up to 1200mm across much of the footprint area which is located on the northern side of a former farmyard. One trench on the western side of the footprint area was not disturbed but did not contain any archaeological features, except a post hole and a probable ditch, both of recent date, or finds of any age (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Deacon)*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Nick Peasland Architectural Services on behalf of their client Mr A Deacon commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for an annex outbuilding development at Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/05108 which is to go ahead following the demolition of 3 existing outbuildings. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned new annex footprint area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Earl Stonham parish lies to the north of Needham Market in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. Earl Stonham House is located some 800m north of the parish church in a landscape historically characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a lane running north from the church but does not show any structures in the area of Earl Stonham House. However the house is shown on the parish tithe map of 1838 and on the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1880 it is named as 'The Rectory' as it also is on the second edition OS map of 1902. The house is a large brick built residence with a slate roof; it is not a listed building.

1.3 The site is close to the 45 m OD contour in an area of gentle topography with the land dropping away towards a small stream which is c100m to the north. At the time of the evaluation the planned development site was largely soft ground on the northern edge of a concreted farm yard type surface with the outbuildings to be demolished being either of 19<sup>th</sup> to earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date or mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence, in the form of artefact scatters which were found between 1864 and 1870, of Roman period settlement activity (HER SRL 003 & SRL 004- see Fig. 1) to the north-west of the planned new annex outbuilding.

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being made up of the extensive sheet of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation which covers much of central Suffolk giving rise to heavy soils with areas of outwash sands and gravels close to water courses.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) though the western trench had to be completed in two parts to avoid a hedge and the northern

trench was also opened in two lengths to avoid disturbing an existing trackway. In addition trench 3 was moved by a short distance to the south to avoid a water pipe. The trenching was carried out using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry, though dull, weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10 (7m + 3m)	300	150 (N half) to 400 (S end) mid brown clay	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	One post hole of recent date, also probable shallow ditch along northern edge of southern trench section with 20 <sup>th</sup> C building debris
2	East-west	10 (&.5m + 2.5m)	200	1000 of mid brown clay	Very chalky stiff light grey clay with flints	No features, also extensive evidence for ground disturbance with a lot of 20 <sup>th</sup> C building debris to a depth of 1000mm and in places to the base of the trench
3	North-south	10	200	300 (S end) to 700 (N end) mid brown clay	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features and the only stray finds were small to medium sized fragments of 20 <sup>th</sup> C building debris throughout the complete deposit profile
		30 (54m <sup>2</sup> )	200-300	150-1000		Extensive evidence for ground disturbance of recent date across the northern and eastern parts of the planned footprint area

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth of 450mm on the western side of the planned annex footprint area in trench 1 and 1200mm along the northern side in trench 2 while trench 3 on the eastern side varied in depth between 500mm at its southern end and 900mm at its northern end. The topsoil depth across the annex footprint area was between 200mm and 300mm and below this the subsoil deposit was between 150mm at the northern end of trench 1 and

1000mm along the length of trench 2. The latter trench was also notable for the amount of brick, tile, concrete and iron scrap debris, all of later 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, in the substantial subsoil deposit with this material being present in substantial quantity to a depth of over 1000mm. In trench 3 on the eastern side of the annex footprint area later Post medieval brick and tile fragments were also present throughout the subsoil deposit to a maximum depth of 900mm. At the base of trenches 1 and 3 the natural glaciofluvial deposit as anticipated proved to be pale brown chalky clay with flints while in trench 2 it was a stiff light grey chalky clay with flints.

3.3 The only archaeological features revealed in the trenching were in trench 1 and comprised a post hole of recent date with degraded wood still surviving and the edge of a probable small ditch on the northern side of the hedge line that separated the two parts of this trench. This ditch type feature was only partially exposed due to the presence of the hedge and its fill contained brick debris of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

3.4 As outlined above the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were brick, tile, concrete and iron fragments of later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### 4. Conclusion

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

4.2 While this planned development area is close to an area where evidence for Roman period activity has been recorded no archaeological features or finds of any significance were revealed with much of the planned annex footprint area having been disturbed and truncated in the recent past up to a depth of 1200mm. This ground disturbance in all probability being related to the use of the area as part of a farmyard in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and which still exists to the south as a concrete yard flanked by some existing out buildings. However trench 1 was relatively undisturbed but did not reveal features of any age and the complete lack of any stray finds of pre-19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date at the site would suggest that the recorded areas of Roman period activity do not extend into the area of this planned development.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this annex building development at Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SRL 027.*

*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 Nick Peasland and Mark Euston for their close cooperation on site)*

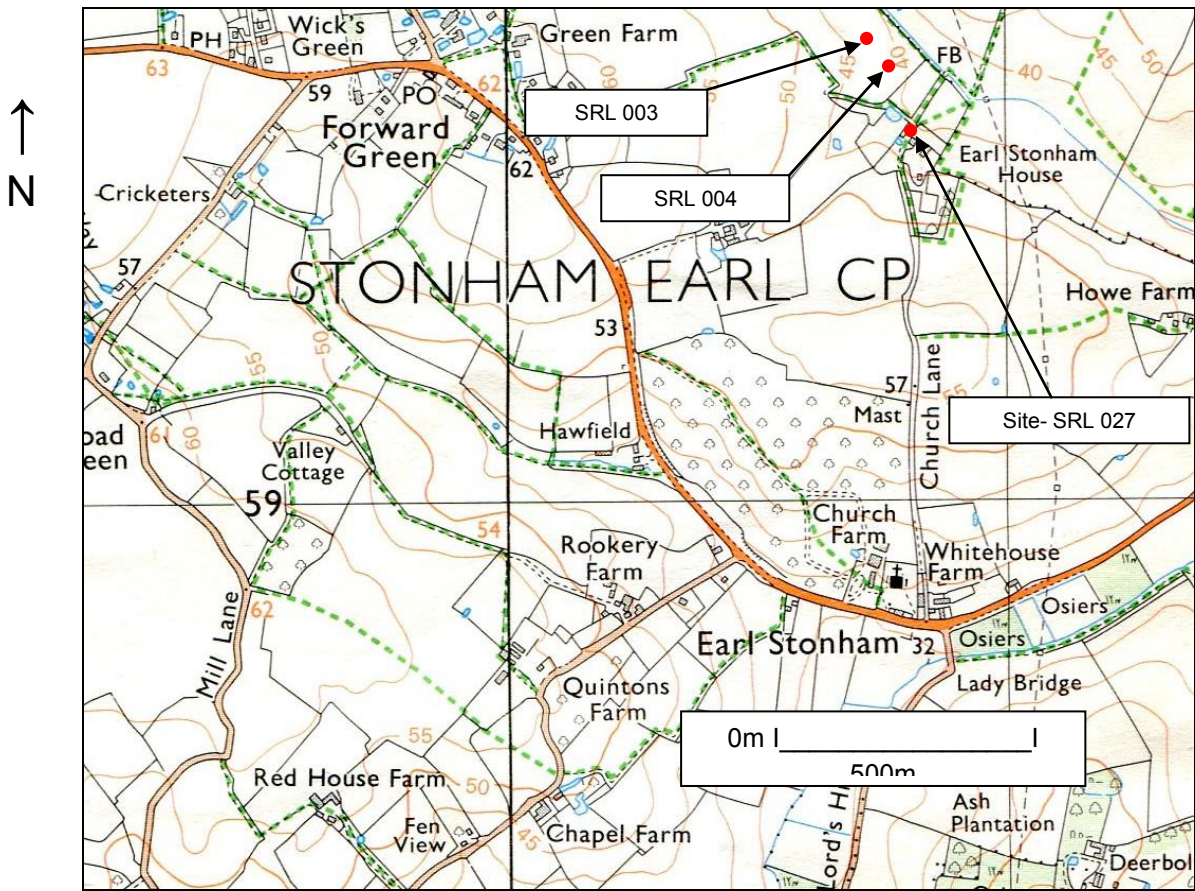
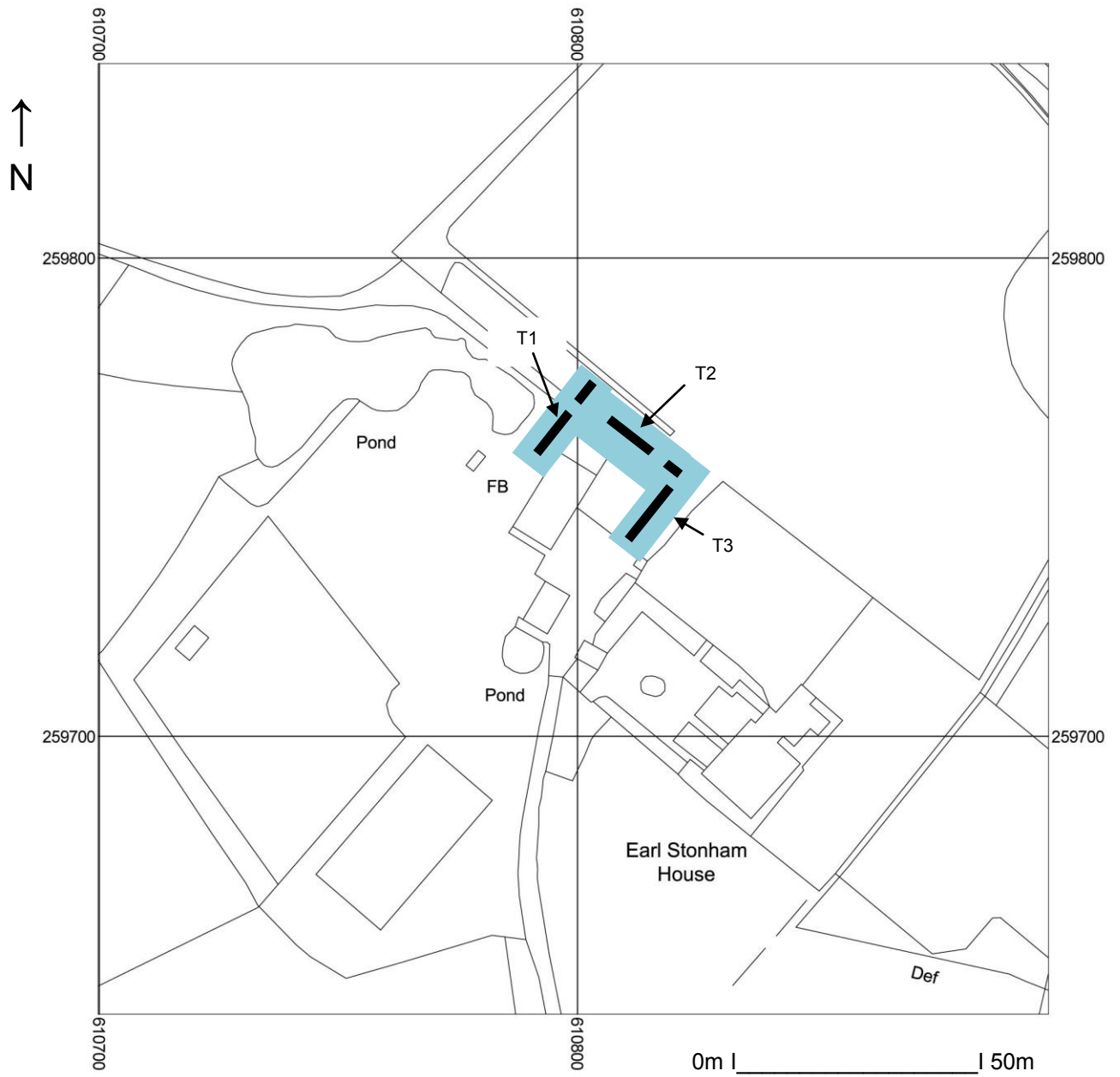


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- annex footprint)**  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2018 All rights reserved Licence No 1000497220)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Southern part of trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Northern part of trench 1 from south



Western part of trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 3 deposit profile

**Earl Stonham House, Church Lane,  
Earl Stonham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham, Suffolk, IP14 5ED

Client: Mr A Deacon

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05108

Proposed development: Erection of annex outbuilding following demolition of 3 no outbuildings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_DC\_17\_05108  
Earl Stonham House Church Lane

Grid ref: TM 1080 5970

Area: c 330m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Current site use: Garden

## **Contents**

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Nick Peasland Architectural Services on behalf of their client Mr A Deacon have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a small scale development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/17/05108 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of an annex outbuilding following the demolition of 3 no outbuildings.

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

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/17/05108. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Earl Stonham parish lies to the north of Needham Market in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. Earl Stonham House is located some 800m north of the parish church in a landscape historically characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a lane running north from the church but does not show any structures in the area of Earl Stonham House. The site is close to the 45 m OD contour in an area of gentle topography with the land dropping away towards a small stream which is c100m to the north. At present the planned development site is part of the grounds to Earl Stonham House with an outbuilding that will be demolished to the south.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being made up of the extensive sheet of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation which covers much of central Suffolk giving rise to heavy soils with areas of outwash sands and gravels close to water courses.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to two Roman artefact scatters (SRL 003 and SLR 004). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to the recorded find spots of Roman period finds indicative of settlement activity of this date to the north-west and which were recorded in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of an annex building at Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 30m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist



## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

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

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

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

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

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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.

### 6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

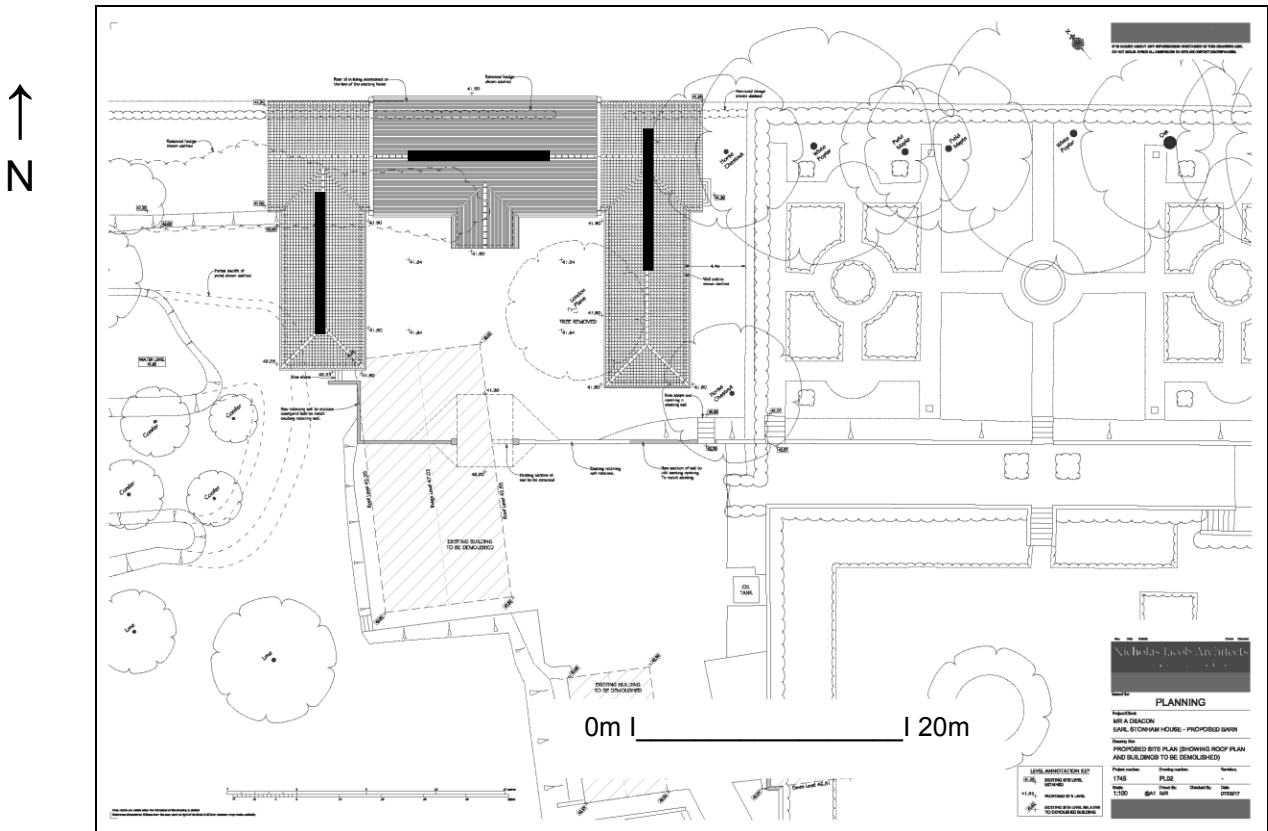
## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

### 7. Specialists

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



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 10m)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-305066

### Project details

Project name	Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Earl Stonham, Earl Stonham House, Church Lane (SRL 027, TM 1081 5974) evaluation trenching for an annex outbuilding to be erected to the south-east of recorded Roman period finds scatters revealed extensive evidence for ground disturbance of 20th century date to a depth of up to 1200mm across much of the footprint area which is located on the northern side of a former farmyard. One trench on the western side of the footprint area was not disturbed but did not contain any archaeological features, except a post hole and a probable ditch, both of recent date, or finds of any age.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2018 End: 09-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SRL 027 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/05108 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POST HOLE Modern
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	TILE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, 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 STONHAM EARL EARL STONHAM HOUSE, CHURCH LANE

Postcode	IP14 5ED
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1081 5974 52.195011834727 1.084865403025 52 11 42 N 001 05 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45m Max: 46m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Earl Stonham House, Church Lane, Earl Stonham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018



Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	12 January 2018