

# **Coldham Hall, Stanningfield, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/13/0433/HH**

**HER Ref: SNN 024**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(November 2013)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Coldham Hall, Stanningfield, Suffolk, IP29 4SD

Clients: Maple Building Services

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0433/HH

Development: Construction of swimming pool with re-use of existing building as plant room

Date of fieldwork: 28 October, 2013

HER Ref: SNN 024 (Coldham Hall- SNN 007)

LBS Ref: 1229768 (Grade I, chapel II\*, other structures II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-162583

Grid ref: TL 8649 5588

Site area: 160m<sup>2</sup>

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*Summary: Stanningfield, Coldham Hall (SNN 024, TL 8649 5589) evaluation trenching for a proposed swimming pool within the embanked area of a former formal garden, which now has a grass cover, to the rear of the hall did not reveal any archaeological features or any significant finds. A rapid examination of the small later 19<sup>th</sup> century stables structure to the north of the garden that is planned to be the related pump room did not note any features of particular historical merit and the building will not be altered in order to perform this new function (John Newman Archaeological Services for Maple Building Services).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Maple Building Services commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned new swimming pool within the embanked garden to the rear of Coldham Hall, Stanningfield. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the submission of planning application DC/13/0433/HH, set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area prior to the determination of the application. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to assess the potential impact on heritage assets at this site which may be affected by this development proposal.

1.2 Stanningfield parish is located some 4.5 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with Coldham Hall being c1300m south-west of the parish church in an isolated location (see Fig. 1). The site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is close to the 100m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. At present the site is soft ground under grass cover within an area that formerly was an embanked garden behind Coldham Hall and which now contains a hard tennis court at its eastern end adjacent to the proposed swimming pool site.

1.3 Coldham Hall is a Grade I listed structure built of red brick and described as a 'large country house, of 1574, built for Robert Rookwood.' The site saw continued development into the Post medieval period and a former Roman Catholic chapel dated to 1800 is listed as Grade II\* and other outbuildings of 19<sup>th</sup> century date within the overall curtilage are of Grade II status. The proposed site for the swimming pool is c60m west of the main structure and within an embanked area (see Fig. 2) that previous small scale archaeological trenching has indicated is of Post medieval date and in all likelihood is an enclosed garden area for the hall (Boulter, 1997). Whether pre 16<sup>th</sup> century settlement evidence is present at the site remains unclear following works to date.

1.4 Archaeological interest in the proposed pool area was therefore generated by its location within the area of a formal garden of earlier Post medieval date and within the general area of the medieval predecessor to Coldham Hall as it stands today as a major country house of later 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed swimming pool development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity with the brief requiring 20m of trench along the main axis of the pool area and as a concrete path crossed the area this was divided into two 10m lengths.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds 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 on what started

as a particularly stormy early morning but which developed into a sunny and dry day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was 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.

2.3 As the proposed pool development included the re-use of an existing structure to the north of the embanked garden as a place to house the relevant plant equipment a rapid examination was also made of this building and a photographic record was made (see Appendix III).

## 3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed in the single trench (see also Fig. 2):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
Northeast-southwest	20	300	100 of a mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff orange clay with flints & small chalk fragments	No features, a few small fragments of later Pmed brick & tile in the upcast spoil
	20 (36m <sup>2</sup> )		Overall trench depth 400		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no features or finds of any archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 400mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 300mm depth of topsoil over 100mm to 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Across the site the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be stiff orange clay with flints and small chalk fragments.

3.3 The only find seen in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile small fragments of clinker and coal.

3.4 Examination of the former stables structure (see Fig. 2 & Appendix III) which is proposed as the location of the pool plant equipment confirmed that it is a simple free standing structure of later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The structure is square with each side being 5m long giving a footprint area of 25m<sup>2</sup> with a split, stables type, door on its north-western side and a brick floor. It is constructed in part of common red brick which in part is rendered and forms a 700mm high dwarf wall which supports a wooden frame which is weather-boarded on the exterior with the lower, interior, walls also being boarded. The roof is tiled and these are supported by simple wooden braces which appear to be a soft wood such as pine. The interior of the structure is still divided into two compartments and a wooden hay manger survives attached to the wall in the north-eastern corner of the stables.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the proposed swimming pool site it can be concluded that the earlier, medieval period, hall is not located in this area. Additionally no

evidence was revealed for the form or structure of the formal garden that in all likelihood was created in this embanked area in the late 16<sup>th</sup> to earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century period when such features were popular at country houses though the small brick, tile coal and clinker fragments that were seen in the upcast spoil probably derive from the spreading of domestic and other waste on the garden.

4.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned swimming pool development.

4.3 The former small stables structure that is proposed as the plant room is of a common type of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date in the region and is an unremarkable building not worthy of listing in its own right. In addition as no works will be undertaken on the structure of this building and it will simply be used to contain the pool plant equipment it is recommended that no further recording works are necessary.

4.4 As the planned location of the plant equipment is separated from the swimming pool site by the northern bank around the enclosed garden area it is suggested that disturbance to this historic feature is kept to a minimum for the connecting pipe work by, for example, thrust boring through the bank which is heavily overgrown and c1600mm to 1900mm high at this point.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. SNN 024.*

*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 everyone from Maple Building Service for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)*

Boulter, S            1997            Coldham Hall- Record of an Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS report no 97/54, HER No SNN 007)

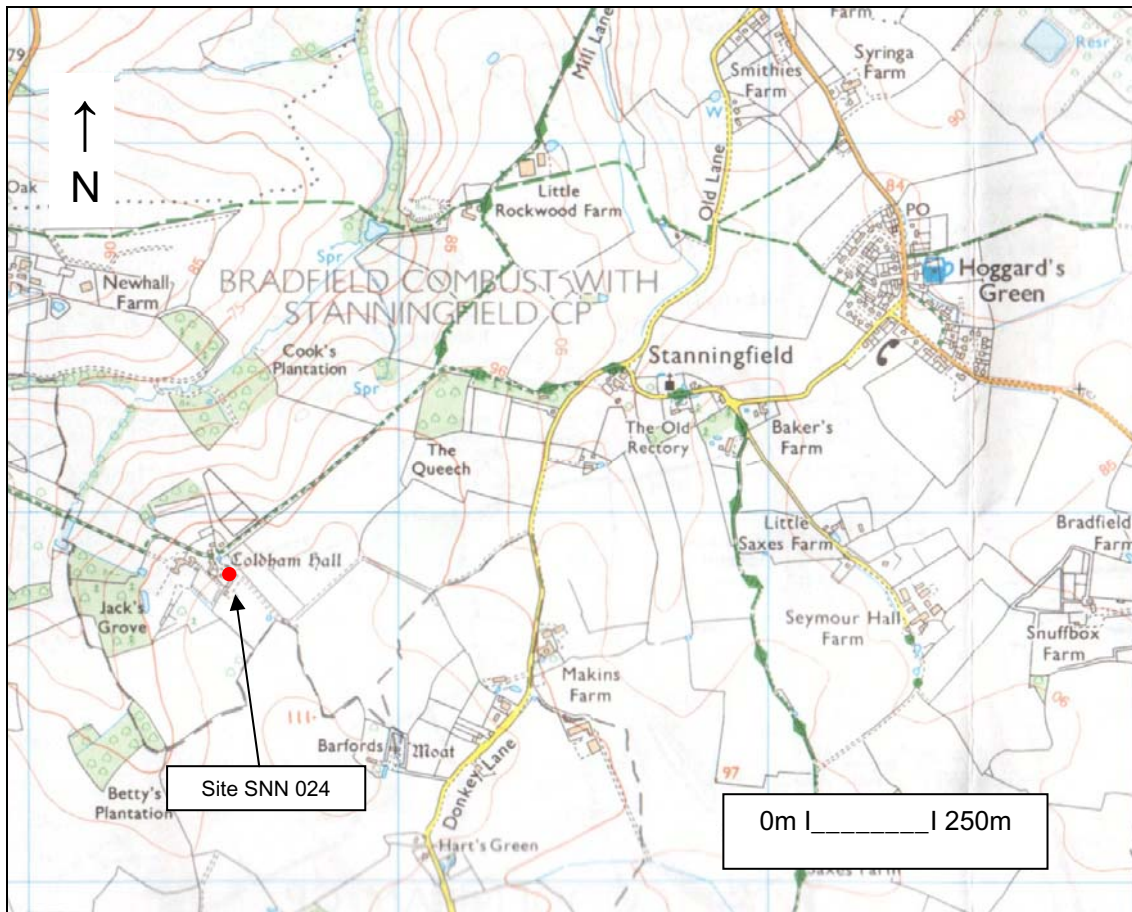


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

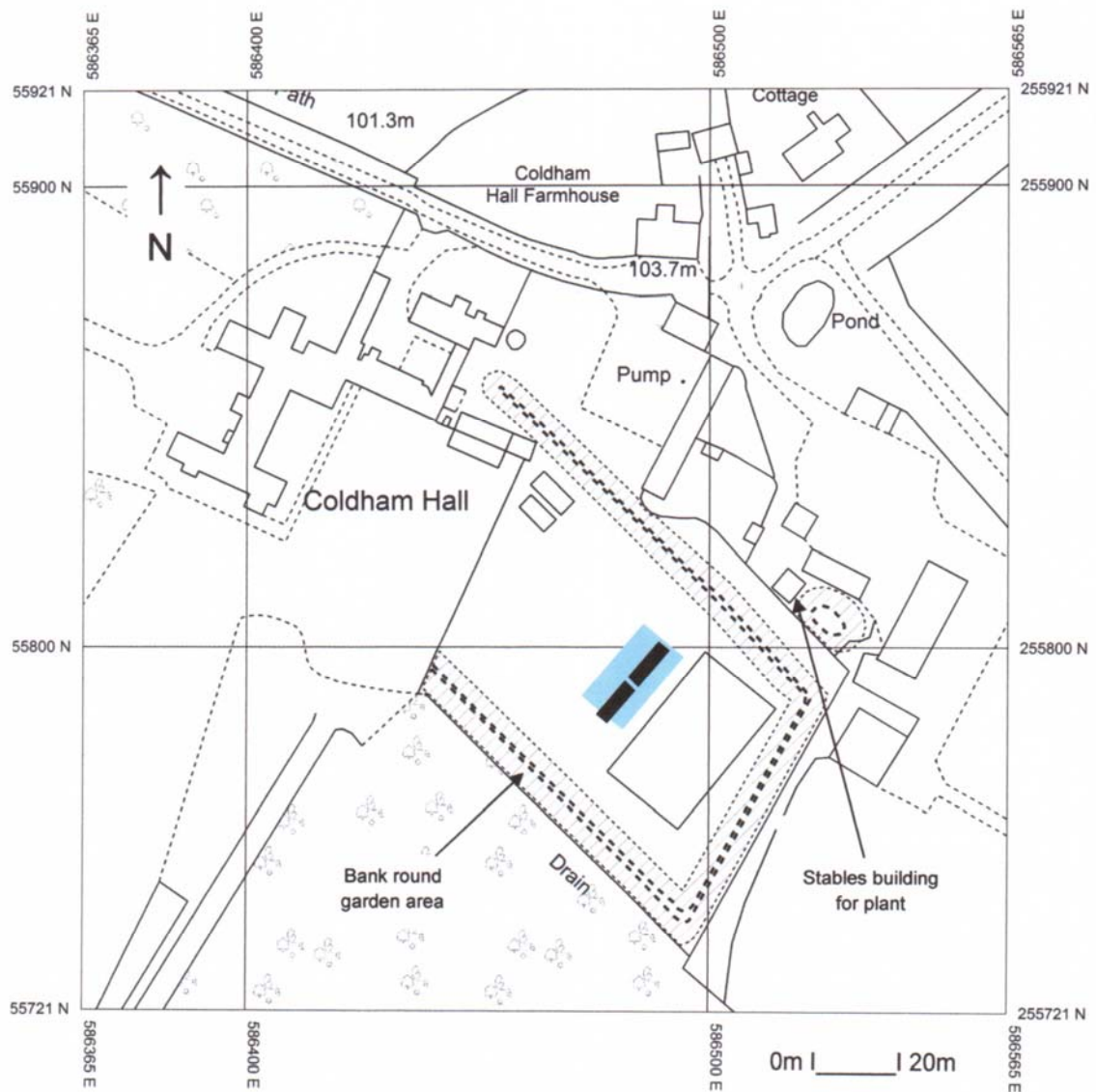


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench & stables building (proposed pool- blue)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from south-east with hall in background



Trench from north-east



Trench from south-west



Deposit profile

**Coldham Hall, Stanningfield,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Coldham Hall, Stanningfield, Suffolk

Client: Maple Building Services Ltd

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: tbc

Proposed development: Construction of swimming pool with re-use of existing building as plant room

Proposed date for evaluation: 28 September, 2013

Brief ref: SCCAS\_ColdhamHall\_EvalSpec

Grid ref: TL 8641 5586

LBS ref: 1229768 (Grade I, chapel grade II\*, other structures grade II)

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Dean Jay Pearce Architectural Design & Planning on behalf of their client, Maple Building Services Ltd, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed swimming pool development within the cartilage of a grade I listed building. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to proposed development which is under consideration as a planning application and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr R Hoggett 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 20m x 8m swimming pool within an embanked former garden area at Coldham Hall, Stanningfield which, it is planned, will re-use a nearby outbuilding as a pump house with the relevant pipe work to be thrust bored under an existing Post medieval garden boundary.

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

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stanningfield parish is located some 4.5 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with Coldham Hall being c1300m south-west of the parish church in an isolated location. The site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is close to the 110m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. At present the site is soft ground under grass cover within an area that formerly was an embanked garden behind Coldham Hall.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Coldham Hall is a Grade I listed structure built of red brick and described as a 'large country house, 1574, for Robert Rookwood.' The site saw continued development into the Post medieval period and a former Roman Catholic chapel dated to 1800 is listed as Grade II\* and other outbuildings of 19<sup>th</sup> century date are of Grade II status. The proposed site for the swimming pool is c60m west of the main structure and within an embanked area that previous small scale archaeological

trenching has indicated is of Post medieval date and in all likelihood an enclosed garden area for the hall (Boulter, 1997). Whether pre 16<sup>th</sup> century settlement evidence is present at the site remains unclear following works to date.

3.2 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The site of the proposed swimming pool lies within the gardens which surround Coldham Hall, a Grade I-listed, 16th-century stately home with later additions recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as SNN 007. This part of the garden is surrounded by an earthwork bank, and there is potential for traces of formal gardens, a possible moat and/or earlier structures associated with the hall to survive below the ground in this location.' 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 swimming pool site relates to its location within the curtilage of a Grade I listed building of 16<sup>th</sup> century date, which may have had a medieval predecessor, and within a formal garden area of Post medieval date. The site therefore has the potential in particular to contain archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date by virtue of its location. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned pool footprint under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a 20m x 8m swimming pool on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development area to sample the site and the proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. 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 of 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 is assessed as being low to medium 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 in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. 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)
- 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 incur

additional cost and will take time to obtain, however 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. 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. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

### 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 agent/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.

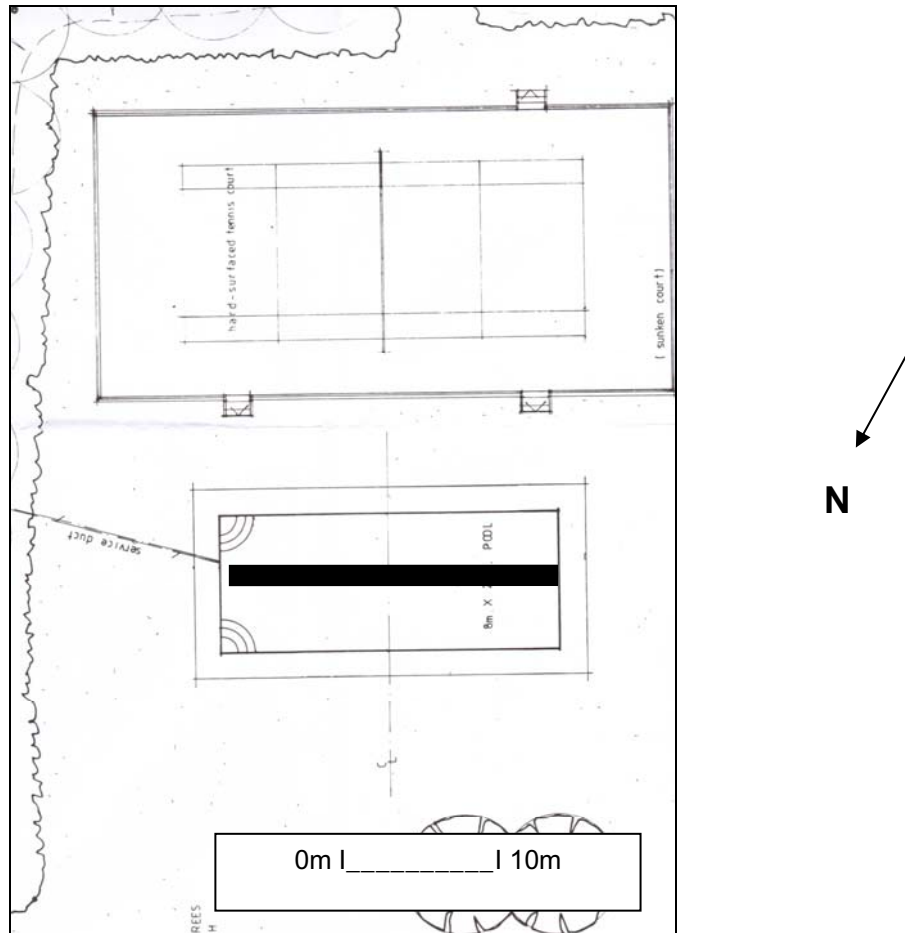
## John Newman Archaeological Services

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### 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

Boulter, S 1997 Coldham Hall- Record of an Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS report no 97/54, HER No SNN 007)



Proposed location of trial trench

### Appendix III- Images of stables



Stables from front (north-west)



Interior of stables



Roof structure



Interior with hay manger in north-east corner



External side of bank near stables

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-162583**

### Project details

Project name	Coldham Hall, Stanningfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Stanningfield, Coldham Hall (SNN 024, TL 8649 5589) evaluation trenching for a proposed swimming pool within the embanked area of a former formal garden, which now has a grass cover, to the rear of the hall did not reveal any archaeological features or any significant finds. A rapid examination of the small later 19th century stables structure to the north of the garden that is planned to be the related pump room did not note any features of particular historical merit and the building will not be altered in order to perform this new function.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2013 End: 28-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SNN 024 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	1229768 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0433/HH - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location



Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BRADFIELD COMBUST WITH STANNINGFIELD COLDHAM HALL
Postcode	IP29 4SD
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8648 5579 52 0 52 10 06 N 000 43 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 101.00m Max: 102.00m

### 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	Coldham Hall. Stanningfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report