

**Longlands Hall, East End Road,  
Stonham Aspal Suffolk**

**Planning application: 1131/14**

**HER Ref: SAL 039**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(November 2015)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Longlands Hall, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, IP14 6AR

Client: Ms E Callaghan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1131/14

Development: Erection of new annex and cartlodge

Date of fieldwork: 26 & 27 October, 2015

HER ref: SAL 039 (moat SAL 027)

Event ref: ESF 23269

LBS ref: 279422 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-227370

Grid ref: TM 1438 5944

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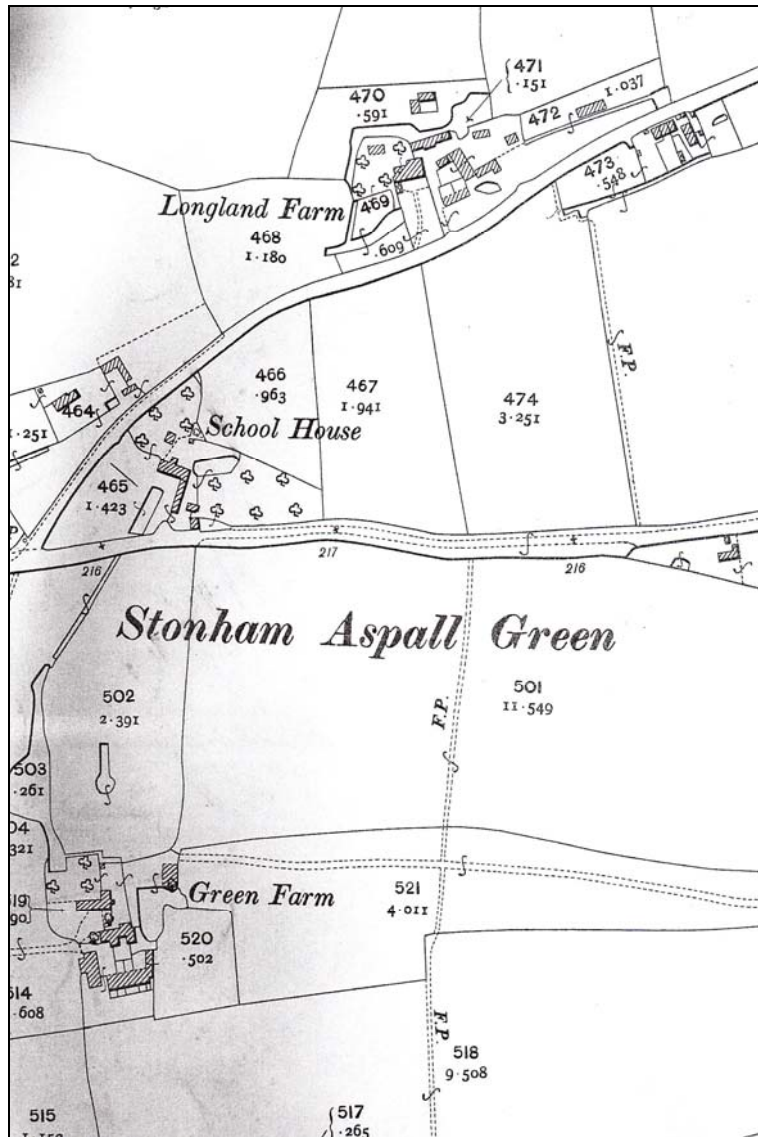
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*Summary: Stonham Aspal, Longlands Hall, East End Road (SAL 039, TM 1438 5944) monitoring of ground works for a new annex adjacent and just outside the north-eastern outer corner of the moat around the hall did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Ms E Callaghan).*



Frontispiece: Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition 25 inch map of 1904 (Suffolk RO sheet 57/7)

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Ms E Callaghan 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 1131/14. The monitoring requirements were set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and JNAS carried out the monitoring under a generic Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) that was submitted to the LPA in order that conditional discharge could be gained and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a new annex and a cartlodge at Longlands Hall, East End Road, Stonham Aspal.

1.2 Stonham Aspal village is located some 6 miles east of Stowmarket in central Suffolk with a linear settlement pattern along what is now the A1120. Historically remaining settlement in the parish was scattered around the edge of Stonham Green and dispersed along the minor lanes that criss-cross the area. Stonham Green is shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and was located along the northern end of the minor road that runs to Crowfield church and Longlands Hall is located close to the point where East End Lane joined the north-eastern corner of the green. Longlands Hall is shown, but not named, on this historic map, though it is named as Longland Farm on the Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (see frontispiece), and is a moated site c100m from the former green edge and 1000m east of the parish church. It is a grade II listed structure described as being 'built in two stages...late 16<sup>th</sup> century hall range and 17<sup>th</sup> century parlour wing.' The local drift geology is locally dominated by the heavy clay of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with Longlands Hall lying close to the 70m OD contour and at the time of the monitoring the annex area was soft ground under a grass cover.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by Longlands Hall being a moated site (HER SAL 027) of medieval origin which now contains a building of earlier Post medieval date. Therefore further evidence for activity dating from both periods might be present in close proximity to the moat as well as on the island area containing the hall with this development comprising a new cartlodge within the confines of the moat and a new annex directly to the north-east of the moat that will be linked to a 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding. In addition evidence for activity of Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon date (HER SAL 011) has been recorded from an area to the east of Longlands Hall.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Two visits were made to the site to monitor ground works for the new annex as they were carried out; however the ground works for the cartlodge were not monitored as they had been completed at an earlier date though the spoil from this work was examined. The monitoring was carried out under dry and sunny conditions and site visibility is considered to have been good. As the work progressed the

foundation trenches were 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 As indicated above the ground works for the cartlodge on the moat island (see Fig. 2) were not monitored as they had already been carried out. However as the cartlodge foundation was a raft type with a depth of c300mm to protect nearby tree roots it is unlikely that this unmonitored work caused any significant damage to any archaeological deposits in the footprint area. In addition no finds of any age were visible in the upcast spoil from the cartlodge foundation.

3.2 In total some 64m of 600mm wide and 2m to 2.70m deep foundation trenches were monitored for the new annex (see Fig. 2). These trenches revealed 250mm of topsoil above 150mm to 250mm of mid brown clay subsoil which in turn lay over the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which, as anticipated, proved to be stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints going to very stiff pale grey chalky clay at a depth of 2m. The trenching did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional small brick, tile and slate fragments that in all probability came from the demolition of a late Post medieval outbuilding that formerly stood nearby.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 In conclusion it is clear from the results of this monitoring that activity of medieval and early Post medieval date did not impinge to any great extent on the area of the new annex to the north-east of the moat and in all likelihood this area was in agricultural use until an outbuilding, as shown on the OS map of 1904, was constructed in the late Post medieval period. While the cartlodge footprint was not monitored as noted above it is unlikely that the construction of this structure caused any significant disturbance to archaeological deposits.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Liz Callaghan and Karl Shelley and everyone on site for their cooperation during the monitoring)*

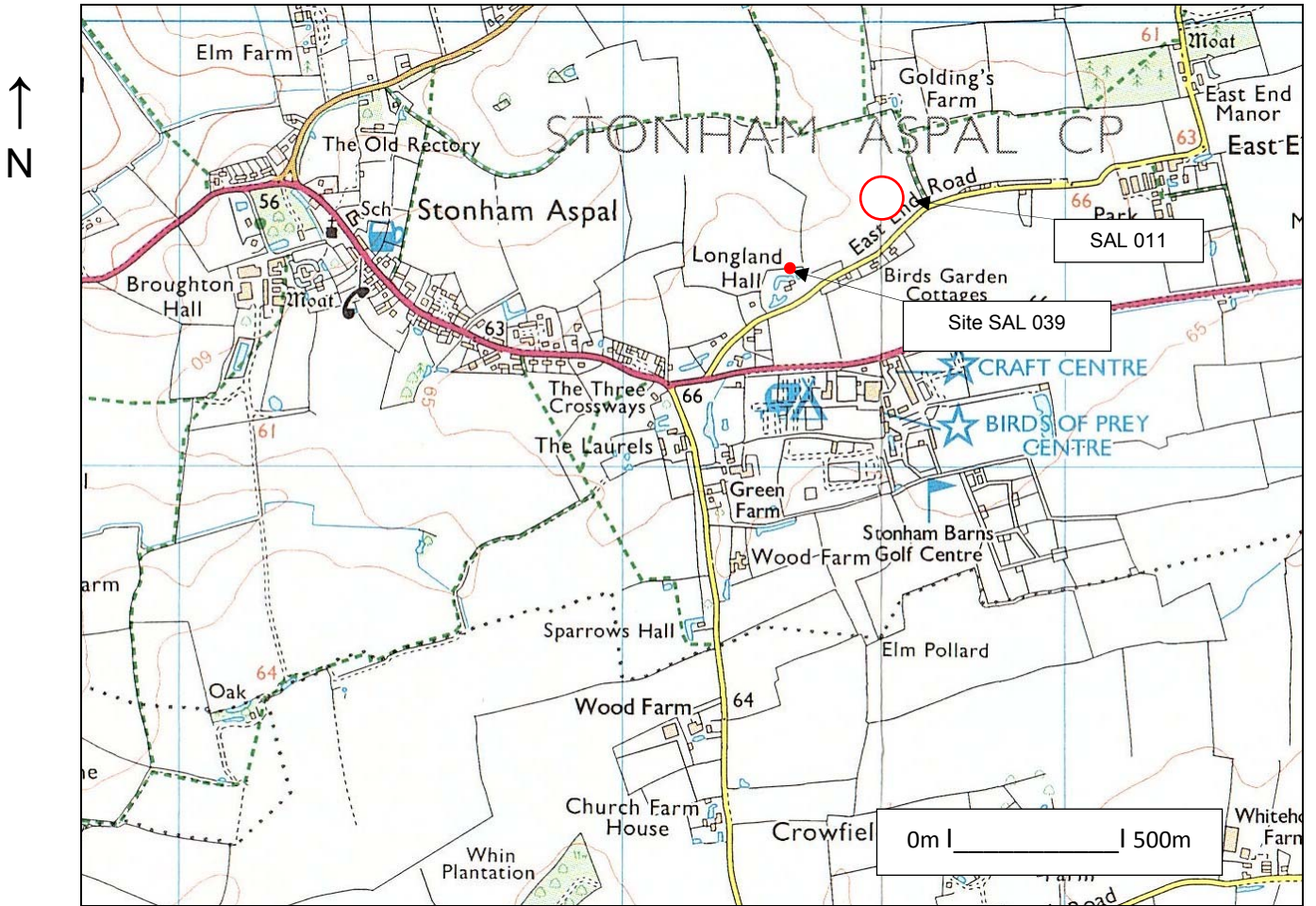


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
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**Fig. 2: Location of new annex to the north of the moat**  
 (light blue- new annex footprint, dark blue- monitored trenches, dark green- new cart lodge footprint)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view of annex area from northeast



Northern arm of moat and outbuilding that will part of annex from east





Eastern trench of annex north-south range from south



Southern trench of east-west range from west



Deposit profile in central annex area



Deposit profile on northern side

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Monitoring  
(Non site specific)**

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## **Site details**

Name: Longlands Hall, East End Road, Stonham Aspal

Client: Ms E Callaghan

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1131/14

Proposed development: New annex and cartlodge

LPA Archaeological advisor: Dr R Hoggett

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 1438 5944

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2. Methodology
3. Risk Assessment
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## 1. Aims of the Site Monitoring

1.1 The site lies in a location with high archaeological potential by virtue of nearby recorded sites and/or finds and its general topographic location. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor(s) will allow for unimpeded access to the area of the ground works, within constraints imposed by health and safety considerations, to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details to the exposed overburden and depth of deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

## 2 Methodology

2.1 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)*.

2.2 The construction method to be used on individual sites will vary but include traditional trench foundations, piling with related ground beams or pad foundations any possibly in conjunction with ground lowering/terracing or soil stripping for other developments such as swimming pools. In addition prior ground testing and demolition works may cause substantial ground disturbance. The relevant ground works on the site concerned will be monitored continuously or during and after excavation as the Brief specifies and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds (which may include a metal detector search if relevant to the Brief or exposed archaeology). Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Archaeological Office giving advice to the LPA in each case as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start.

2.3 The local HER will be consulted with regard to nearby archaeological finds and sites within the area around the proposed development if required. The area selected for this search will vary but may typically cover the area within 250m of the proposed development. The HER search area will be commensurate with the scale of the development and its location.

2.4 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by the relevant County HER. 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 related to the proposed development, 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 any exposed features.

2.5 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 at appropriate points. On stripped open areas contained features will be half-sectioned, linear features sectioned with a 1m wide section and bonded features cleaned, recorded and sectioned as appropriate. 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. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (20 litre) 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 relevant local County Archaeological Office will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in general the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low).

2.6 All finds will be collected and processed, save large quantities of Post medieval material which will be sampled in light of their date and significance, unless any variation is agreed with the relevant local County Archaeological Office. 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 local Archaeological Archive under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the local County Archaeological Office will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant County Archaeological Office.

2.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the relevant HER

within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As required the site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online grey literature archive at the Archaeology Data Service with submission of the subsequent report.

2.8 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 relevant Archaeological Office within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted the required number of bound hard copies and pdf version (with the monitoring archive on the same cd) will sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client or their agent. As required the site monitoring 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 County round-up (and a vector plan in dxf format will be provided showing the area examined if required). The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and fuller publication of the results will be undertaken if significant archaeological deposits are revealed.

### 3. Risk Assessment

3.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, gloves and 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. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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

3.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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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.

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

3.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

3.6 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.

### 4. Specialists

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



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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-227370**

### Project details

Project name	Longlands Hall, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Stonham Aspal, Longlands Hall, East End Road (SAL 039, TM 1438 5944) monitoring of ground works for a new annex adjacent and just outside the north-eastern outer corner of the moat around the hall did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2015 End: 27-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23269 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 039 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 027 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	279422 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	1131/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STONHAM ASPAL LONGLANDS HALL, EAST END ROAD
Postcode	IP14 6AR
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1438 5944 52.190934496225 1.136832811645 52 11 27 N 001 08 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69m Max: 70m

### 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	Longlands Hall, East End Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
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 26 November 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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