

Goldings, Stonham Aspal SAL 035

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/131

Client: Mr and Mrs Tydeman

Author: David Gill

December/2014

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

HER Information

Site Code:	SAL 035
Site Name:	Goldings, Stonham Aspal
Report Number	2014/131
Planning Application No:	2354/12
Date of Fieldwork:	October 2012
Grid Reference:	TM 14606 59815
Oasis Reference:	suffolkc1-199311
Curatorial Officer:	Dr. Abby Antrobus
Project Officer:	David Gill
Client/Funding Body:	Mr and Mrs Tydeman
Client Reference:	N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Project aims	1
4. Archaeology and historical background	3
Building summary	3
5. Monitoring results	5
Phase 1 16th century	5
Layer 0006	5
Fireplace 0004	7
Phase 2 17th century	8
Fireplace foundations 0003	8
Floor 0005	8
Phase 3 18th-19th century	9
The site prior to the construction of Golding farmhouse	9
6. Discussion	9
7. Archive deposition	14
8. Acknowledgements	14

List of Figures

Figure 1 Plan showing the location of Goldings.	2
Figure 2. Plan of the archaeological evidence for the west wing of Goldings.	6

List of Plates

Plate 1. 'Goldings' viewed from the NW	11
Plate 2. The site of the north-south wing following the dismantling of the frame	11
Plate 3. The position of the fireplace at the south end of the 16th century open hall	12
Plate 4. The foundation of 16th century fireplace	12
Plate 5. The foundation of the 16th century fireplace part excavated	13
Plate 6. The site of 'Goldings' following machining of the subsoil	13

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2.	OASIS summary

Summary

Planning permission (application no 2354/12) was granted to demolish a fire-damaged wing of 'Goldings', formerly Golding's Farm, in Stoneham Aspal and to replace it with a slightly larger range on a similar footprint.

The timber-framed and rendered building was constructed in three phases and its final form reflected the standard layout of many East Anglian farmhouses of the 17th century with a central two-bay hall flanked by a parlour on the south and a service bay to the north. A 'high-end' chimney with back-to back fireplaces divided the hall and parlour to heat both rooms. In the original structure, however, the central hall was designed as a free-standing building open to the (now missing) roof in the style of a medieval open hall. This small structure was almost certainly built in the early part of the 16th century as a detached bake-house rather than a domestic house in its own right, and it represented a rare survival.

Following demolition a shallow footing of the original 16th century chimney was the only part of the former building that could be detected below ground. The building remains were observed at a high level in the soil profile and above the depth at which most archaeological excavation normally occur and demonstrated why such buildings are rarely recognised on what are otherwise known rural medieval occupation sites.

1. Introduction

Planning permission (application no 2354/12) was granted by Mid Suffolk DC to demolish a fire-damaged wing of 'Goldings', formerly Golding's Farm, in Stoneham Aspal and to replace it with a slightly larger range on a similar footprint.

The building was based around an early post-medieval timber-frame but renovation in the 1980's had disguised its historic appearance and this together with an isolated position meant that it had been omitted from the schedule of Listed Buildings. Following the fire, an initial appraisal by architectural historian David Andrews identified the substantial remains of a 16th century building at Goldings' core with 17th century and later additions. In mitigation for the total loss of a historic building, planning consent was conditional on a detailed archaeological record being made of the upstanding remains and (following demolition) the ground on which the building had once stood.

A brief and specification for the survey and archaeological work was issued by Dr. Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and architects Richard Jackson Ltd commissioned SCCAS Field Team to undertake the work on behalf of the landowners Mr and Mrs Tydeman. The building was recorded and excavated during October 2012.

2. Geology and topography

Once part of a farm, Goldings lies isolated in open countryside approximately 1.2 km east of Stonham Aspal parish church, close to the hamlet of East End. It is situated at TM 14606 59815, above the 65m contour on the brown glacial 'boulder' clay that characterises the plains of 'High Suffolk'.

3. Project aims

The domestic housing stock of East Anglia between the 13th-18th centuries was made up largely of timber, box-framed buildings. The region is still populated by many standing examples but these tend to be the better-constructed, higher-status buildings that belonged to the yeoman class or above. It is perhaps surprising that of the countless other buildings from this period that have disappeared over the intervening years hardly any have been re-discovered during archaeological excavations; this is particularly true of those in rural settings. It is acknowledged that this unaccountability

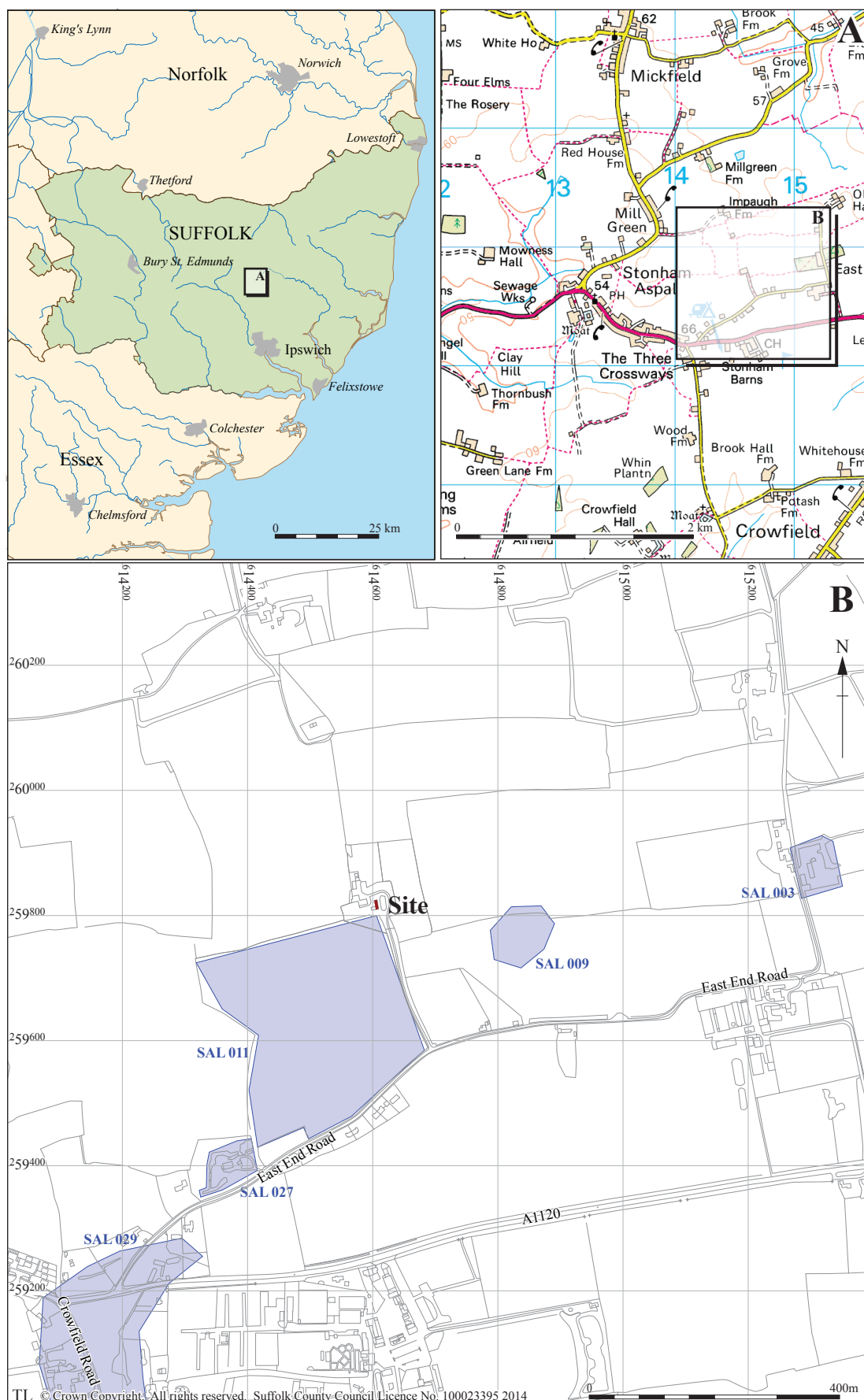


Figure 1. Plan showing the location of Goldings and those archaeological sites listed on the county's HER mentioned in the text.

is in part due the construction method for this building-type, whereby they are built without foundation and as a consequence make very little impact below ground. Evidence can therefore be extremely nuanced and it is likely that the reason for their absence from the archaeological record is one of a failure of recognition.

The demolition of Goldings provides an unusual opportunity to examine what traces are left in the ground by a rural timber-frame house with the benefit of the knowledge of what went before. It is hoped that by this study to improve upon the identification of what should be relatively commonplace building-type within archaeological context. To further this aim the project was designed to:

- Compile a high level record and written report of the structure (English Heritage Level 3).
- Record the archaeological footprint of the building
- Produce a permanent archive which will be deposited with Suffolk HER and make provision for the dissemination of results

4. Archaeology and historical background

The county HER records that Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds have been discovered by metal detector searches of the field adjacent to and south of Golding's Farm (SAL 009 and 011). The remains of moated enclosures surround Longland Hall (SAL 027), 400m to the south-west and East End Manor (SAL 003) 700m to the east, whilst Stonham Green (SAL 029) lies 600m to the south west (Fig.1).

The building was the subject of a drawn and photographic survey to English Heritage Level 3 standard by architectural historian Leigh Alston. The results of the survey have been produced in a separate report and are summarised below.

Building summary

by Leigh Alston

The timber-framed and rendered property was extensively renovated and extended in the 1980s, disguising much of its historic fabric and character, and was accordingly omitted from the Schedule of Listed Buildings. Fire damage to its thatched roof in January 2012 resulted in a grant of planning consent for demolition despite the substantial survival of its historic fabric.

The survey of Stonham Aspal's houses by Penrose and Hill notes that 'Goldings, a small medieval house, has documents which seem to relate to it from the start of the 16th century', but gives no other details (Suffolk Review Vol. 4 no. 1, Autumn 1971). The map of the parish which accompanies this survey is based on early records and shows the approach road which now terminates at the property continuing north to other tenements and returning westwards to the church. At the time of the tithe survey in 1839 Goldings was a small tenanted farm of 26.5 acres (seven of which were pasture and the rest arable), owned by Thomas Buttram and occupied by Mark Moyse.

The timber-framed structure was aligned on an approximately north-south axis and extended to a total of 14.2 m in length by an unusually narrow 4.1 m in width (46.5 ft by 13.25 ft), with walls that rose to 2.8 m at their roof-plates (9.25 ft). It was built in three phases and its final form reflected the standard layout of many East Anglian farmhouses with a central two-bay hall flanked by a parlour on the south and a service bay to the north. A 'high-end' chimney with back-to back fireplaces divided the hall and parlour to heat both rooms. The original structure, however, differed significantly from the norm and was of considerable historic interest. The central hall was designed as a free-standing building of 6.4 m in length (21 ft) consisting of two unequal bays that were open to the (now missing) roof with an arch-braced open truss in the style of a medieval open hall. The northern bay was 2.6 m long between its wall posts (8.5 ft) and the southern 3.4 m (11 ft). In other respects, however, it differed dramatically from a medieval hall: it lacked a cross-passage (as the usual positions of the opposing doors were obstructed by low internally trenched wall braces rising from the corner posts to the roof-plates), along with hall windows and any evidence of sooting. The roof-plates continued by 1.2 m (4 ft) beyond the southern gable but lacked studwork of any kind and were evidently designed to carry the roof over a large chimney that adjoined the southern gable. This is confirmed by the lack of framing evidence in the extant southern corner posts, in contrast to the northern posts where mortises for wall braces could be seen. Despite the presence of mortises for large tie-beam braces in the storey posts of the open truss, and the lack of a ceiling, the rear (western) wall contained a high window of 1.2 m in length (4 ft) and just 48 cms in depth (19 ins) below its roof-plate that retained four original diamond mullions and a rebate for an internally sliding shutter. There was no window on the ground floor beneath and no first-floor window in the eastern wall. Losses to the original fabric made it impossible to identify the positions of any other ground floor windows or doors. This small structure was almost certainly built

in the early part of the 16th century as a detached bake-house rather than a domestic house in its own right, and represented a rare survival. Bake-houses performed many functions in addition to baking, including brewing, washing, the slaughtering animals and the heating of water. High windows are a recognised feature of such buildings as they lit platforms extending along the walls.

The bake-house was converted into a farmhouse at the beginning of the 17th century when the chimney was rebuilt, a ceiling was inserted into the hall and a parlour bay of 3.6 m (12 ft) added to the south. Parts of a clasped-purlin roof structure survived the fire at this end of the property. The hall fireplace was rebuilt again in the 20th century but the intact piers of the parlour fireplace retained good original red-ochre pigment with back pencilling (i.e. a painted pattern of bonding). The service bay of 3 m (10 ft) was an addition of the 18th century with primary wall braces. Fragments of good 18th century whitewashed pargeting with bold swirl patterns survived beneath the 20th century cement render. Given the rarity of its 16th century structure, and its largely intact 17th century parlour, the property would have met the English Heritage criteria for listing at grade II despite its 20th century alterations.

5. Monitoring results

The building was demolished and the floor slab broken out and removed in advance of the archaeological excavations and very little material evidence of any building having stood there remained. The building footprint was hand-cleaned, a plan of the site was drawn (Fig. 2) and any features excavated before the site was stripped by machine to expose the geological surface below. There was no indication of an occupation prior to the construction of Goldings and all of the features recorded on the site were associated with the former standing building; these are described by chronological phase below.

Phase 1 16th century

Layer 0006

The floors (and sub-base) had been laid directly over earth and their removal revealed a pale brown subsoil horizon (0006) which extended across the complete footprint (Pl.1). This soil had no loam content suggesting that the site had been prepared in advance of the construction of Goldings in the 16th century by removing the topsoil but leaving in place the underlying, and levelled, subsoil/ b-horizon; a 0.2m deep silt layer that



Figure 2. Plan of the archaeological evidence for the west wing of Goldings, recorded at the surface of the subsoil horizon

masked the natural clay below. Since the 16th century the floor within the building has been replaced but the original floor level had not been truncated and this is evidenced by areas of burning which survive within an original hearth.

The walls of the timber-frame had been underpinned with brick dwarf walls sometime in the 19th century, presumably to correct a rotting sole plate. The underpinning was inserted from the outside which necessitated lowering the surrounding external ground level, which had the effect of leaving the floor area within the building slightly raised (Pl. 2). A single sherd of 'Glazed Red Earthenware' pottery, which had been pressed into the surface of the subsoil, was recovered from the area of the 17th century addition at the south end of the building. The pottery was a handle from a mug or tankard, with a dark brown glaze over a bright orange fabric and dated from the 16th to 18th centuries.

Fireplace 0004

Analysis of the framing identified the central part of the building was originally laid out as an open-hall, part of a detached kitchen dating to the 16th century. Goldings's main chimney was located at the south end of the hall within a chimney bay in a position which did not alter throughout the building's life. For its final incarnation the chimney had been rebuilt in the 19th century but retained the brick-built piers of a previous 17th century fireplace which was itself a replacement for the original kitchen fireplace.

Although the original, pre-17th century, fireplace was completely rebuilt evidence of its footing still survived. This comprised a shallow, flat bottom trench packed with flints; in plan it described three sides of a rectangle (Fig. 2, 0004) and would have formed a hardstand for the fireback and side piers. The trench was 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep, along its base was packed fist-sized flints which were dry-laid in two courses and were sealed in place by a covering layer of soft green clay. The fireplace was single-sided which faced north, heating the kitchen's open-hall, and the internal width of the hearth was 1.55m by 0.85m deep. The fireplace was off-centre in the room and the line of the east pier would have projected into the line of the framing, so that the brick of the chimney would have formed an exterior wall face – in the manner typical of late 16th – early 17th century houses (e.g. Pottery Cottage, Wattisfield and Street Farm Fressingfield). There was no structured hearth floor remaining but an area of burnt, broken-up clay and discoloured subsoil within the centre of the hearth attested to the site of the fire.

Phase 2 17th century

Fireplace foundations 0003

The fireplace was rebuilt or altered when the parlour, with chamber above, was added to the southern end of the hall towards the end of the 17th century. The replacement fireplace had back-to-back hearths, so that both the hall and parlour were heated, it was moved slightly westward and reduced in width so that it was wholly inside of the line of the east wall. The fireplace piers had been constructed of well-coursed brickwork in which evidence of ruddling was retained within the joints; it was this fireplace which was still in existence at the time of demolition.

The evidence for this second phase fireplace was less substantial than the original and consisted of only a thin layer of broken brick and tile 0003. The brick and tile fragments were dry-laid as a compressed, flat surface, but were in no particular pattern, in the manner of crazy paving. The rubble material was all recycled and part coated with white lime mortar from a previous use. This late 17th century footing lay alongside the west pier of the original fireplace foundation and was stuck to clay of the earlier feature. The makeshift pattern of layer 0003 suggests that it may have been inserted as a packing under the later pier.

A copper alloy *liard*, a small denomination French coin of Louis XIV (1643-1715) was recovered from below the foundations 0003 and was thought to be a votive or commemorative memento placed there by the fireplace builders to register their position in history. The coin dates to c.AD 1650-1699, was minted in Paris and was worth three deniers; the obverse legend reads: LXIII [ROY DE FR ET] DE NA16C], the reverse reads LIARD / DE / FRANCE /A. A bodysherd from a large bowl in a glazed red-earthenware dating from the 16th to 18th was also found amongst the rubble.

Floor 0005

Two thin patches of soft unburnt yellow clay were recorded within the south end of the building. The clay was laid directly upon the silt subsoil horizon 0006 and was interpreted as the last vestiges of the original 17th century floor or sub-floor laid within the parlour.

Phase 3 18th-19th century

Over the course of the late 18th-19th century the complete circuit of the timber-frame's sill-beam was underpinned with brick. The underpinning was clearly added retrospectively to the construction of the frame; it required the undermining of the floor levels and was completed piecemeal probably over the course of a century. The brick 'bonding' was improvised and rusting, necessitated by the awkwardness of working beneath extant walls, and in each case the bottom course of bricks was laid without a mortar bed directly onto the ground. Four periods of underpinning were identified and are labelled in chronological order A-D on the plan (Fig. 2).

The earliest stretch of underpinning by fabric was a short length of 'Tudor' bricks (A) dry laid on edge and these together with two courses of plain bricks laid in English-bond were either inserted during the 17th century or were contemporary with the service bay added to the north end of the building in the 18th century. Plain, 'handmade' bricks used below the central section of the west wall (C) were heavily sooted on one face; it is likely that these were salvaged from the 17th century chimney when it was pulled down and rebuilt and therefore dates this underpinning episode to the 19th century.

The site prior to the construction of Golding farmhouse

Following the recording of the features directly associated with the building, the site was stripped by machine to the surface of the underlying natural clay. This is the depth to which archaeological sites are often stripped in rural contexts and the aim of this was to observe how the building manifested itself at this level and to record any archaeological features that might have pre-dated the building. Stripping the area revealed a completely featureless expanse of clay, which whilst suggesting that the building had been erected on a virgin site was a stark demonstration that all reminders of a building which had been in occupation for over four hundred years had been completely expunged.

6. Discussion

The survey identified 'Goldings' as the detached kitchen, once part of a suite of buildings that would have been ancillary to the main living accommodation in the 16th century (the main house was demolished before the drawing of the tithe map its location is unknown).

The excavation as well as providing the final part of a record of the building also highlighted how scant the archaeological evidence for this building type can be below ground. All of the archaeological remains of the building lay either on the surface or very high in the soil profile and even the footings of the large brick-built fireplace failed to impact at the depth at which most archaeological excavations normally occur; without the previous knowledge it would have been impossible to detect that a building ever existed here. The work shows why such buildings are rarely recognised on what are otherwise known rural medieval occupation sites and suggests that to look at the negative evidence such as breaks in the pattern of the spread of other types of deep-cut features (such as pits and ditches) is as good an indicator of a building position as the presence of physical remains; investigation of the footprints of similarly-dated houses at Moneypot Farm, Redgrave (RGV 043) and Old Thatches, Preston St Mary (PSM 031) have shown that these too would have eluded conventional archaeological thinking.

In our alleged environment-conscience age, perhaps a lesson can be learnt in observing how gently Goldings rested upon the ground and that after over 400 years of existence it could be removed having made virtually no lasting or negative impact on its immediate surroundings. This light-touch contrasts strongly with the current building practice of filling the ground with concrete which makes the effects of modern house-development on the landscape almost irreversible.

David Gill



Plate 1.' Goldings' viewed from the NW showing north-south wing of the house which is based around a former detached bake-house dating to the 16th century. The tall chimney is a 19th century replacement which stands directly on the site of its 16th and 17th century predecessors



Plate 2. The site of the north-south wing following the dismantling of the frame looking north. The building has been demolished to the original 16th century floor level; underpinning of the timber sole plate with brick (foreground) during the 19th century necessitated the lower of the surrounding external ground, creating the effect that the internal floor area is raised.



Plate 3. The position of the fireplace at the south end of the 16th century open hall which was retained throughout the subsequent developments of the house chimney. The burning is indicative of the hearth and demonstrates that the excavation surface is at, or close to, the 16th century floor level. The smudgy rubble alongside the scale on the right is all that remains of the 17th brick fireplace; the scale division are in this and all pictures are 0.5m



Plate 4. The foundation composed of green clay over flints for the fireback and piers of 16th century fireplace. The large hearth (1.5m wide) faces toward the bottom of the picture and served only the open hall; the hearth (the interior faces of the fireback and piers) are highlighted in blue.



Plate 5. (above) The foundation of the 16th century fireplace part excavated showing a dense packing of flint sealed below a layer of green clay.



Plate 6. The site of 'Goldings' following machining of the subsoil to the surface of the geological clay (a depth of c.200mm). This shows not a trace of what was a substantial structure only days before and demonstrates why there is a void, quite literally, for this type of building in the archaeological record.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Stonham Aspal\SAL 035

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HYT 32-54

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds Store Location: Stonham Aspal parish box.

8. Acknowledgements

The building survey was carried out by Leigh Alston and the monitoring by David Gill

Post-excavation management and specialists finds report was provided by Richenda Goffin who also edited the report

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**GOLDINGS, EAST END ROAD, STONEHAM ASPAL,
SUFFOLK**

Demolition of a fire damaged building and erection of a slightly larger building on a similar footprint

PLANNING STATUS: condition on application Mid Suffolk District Council
(2354/12)

GRID REF: TM 146 398

Listed Building No N/A

1. Introduction

- Planning permission has been granted to demolish a fire damaged wing of Goldings, Stoneham Aspal, followed with it's replacement by a slightly larger building on a similar footprint. It is a condition of the planning consent that archaeological recording of the building and the excavation of the building footprint should take place.
- A brief for the survey has been issued by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, and SCCAS Field Team has been asked to provide a Written Scheme of Excavation detailing how the requirements of the brief will be fulfilled.
- The Written Scheme of Investigation has been produced on behalf of Richard Jackson Ltd, architects and adequate provision has been made to cover the cost of this work.
- The work is scheduled to be undertaken between October 2012 –March 2013
- The site will be recorded under a new HER site code issued at the start of the project
- An OASIS form will be initiated <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> prior to the start of fieldwork and completed for submission to the HER including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

2. Historical Background

- The building was formerly part of a farm and although not listed it clearly has elements dating back to the 16th century.

3. Project aims for building recording and the excavation

The project is designed to:

- Compile a high level record and written report of the structure (English Heritage Level 3). Detailed historic building recording of the extant remains is to be carried out prior to any dismantling of the remaining structure, and, where appropriate, during demolition (with due regard for Health and Safety requirements).
- The academic objective will be to provide a detailed understanding of the nature and development of the building's fabric and of the craft processes that shaped it, and to provide the historical context and significance of the building
- Demolition, subsequent to the recording of the standing building remains, should proceed in liaison with the historic building specialist/archaeologist; where appropriate, foundations and other features must be recorded by archaeological investigation prior to removal to produce a permanent record which will be deposited with the county HER.
- Floors will be removed under archaeological conditions. The footprint of the replacement building will be stripped under archaeological supervision, and excavated under control of the archaeologists where appropriate. This will ensure that any features (e.g. structural, pits, postholes, hearths, surfaces) at or below ground level and significant to the development of the site are investigated, recorded and understood before they are damaged or removed by demolition and development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- The aims of the investigation will be understand both features related to the use of the building and any earlier evidence for the site, which may have been concealed by later building.

4. Method statement

Monitoring of standing remains

- The building contractor will give adequate notice (48hrs) of the commencement of work.
- The building survey and monitoring will be carried out by Leigh Alston contracted by SCCAS, a specialist in the recording of historic buildings
- Both a descriptive and analytical survey will be carried out up to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006, 14). As set of by English heritage and listed in the Brief.
- The building will be recorded and analysed by the buildings expert prior to demolition who will decide whether further attendance during demolition and afterwards (to examine individual timbers on the ground) is required in consultation with the curator.
- Recording will proceed in line with the Brief and Specification issued by the SCCAS curator Dr Abby Antrobus dated 09/10/2012.

5. The excavation

- Following above ground demolition floor levels will be recorded as archaeologically appropriate and the subsequent excavation and removal of below ground levels will be under the control of an archaeologist.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led by a Project Officer. The excavation team will comprise up to 3 experienced excavators from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- The area of excavation will conform to the footprint of the new building, and landscaping where this is deemed destructive unless otherwise agreed between Abby Antrobus and the commissioning body.
- The excavation area will be stripped using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist down to the first archaeological level
- The site will be hand-cleaned as necessary and all archaeological deposits and features sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims.
- Archaeological contexts will be catalogued with a unique number and recorded on SCCAS (Context/ small finds/ soil sample/ burial) pro-forma sheets. The site will be recorded under the HER site code BSE290.
- The site will be planned by hand on A3 drawing film; the drawn record will be supported by digital survey data. The site plan will show feature outlines, excavated sections and levels, will be recorded electronically. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT will be informed immediately, which may result in an additional Brief being prepared to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed
- A Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained if necessary (any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed). However this is unlikely to happen on this site.

5. Report:

- All site and finds records will be entered onto Microsoft Access databases and will be archived in paper and electronic form. Site plans and sections will be digitised for report and archive purposes.
- A post-excavation archive and assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The report will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further publication not be required.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.
- The digital archive relating to this project will be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service, and allowance will be made within the costs to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) and a

full project archive will be submitted to the County Store. The archive will be in paper and electronic form. A summary of the project findings will also be produced. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report with all finds fully listed

- A hard copy of the report and a pdf version on CD will be submitted to HER as required by the brief.
- The oasis record will be completed and a pdf version of the report uploaded for release.

7. Risk Assessment:

- Staff will comply with the Health and Safety requirements of the main contractor. Building recording will only be carried out following an on site inspection of safety lone working will not be carried out during building recording.
- The work will be undertaken by a person experienced in recording buildings.
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times.
- Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).
- A risk assessment will be carried out for the fieldwork following acceptance of the quote for excavation.

8. Project Staff:

The excavation work will be overseen by the following officers using staff from a pool of experienced archaeologists within the SCCAS Field Team.

David Gill 01284 741247
Andrew Tester 01284 741248

Andrew Tester 10/10/2012
Senior Project Officer
Suffolk CC Archaeological Service Field Team

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-199311

Project details

Project name	SAL 035 Goldings Stonham Aspal Monitoring
Short description of the project	Planning permission (application no 2354/12) was granted to demolish a fire-damaged wing of 'Goldings', formerly Golding's Farm, in Stoneham Aspal and to replace it with a slightly larger range on a similar footprint. The timber-framed and rendered building was constructed in three phases and its final form reflected the standard layout of many East Anglian farmhouses of the 17th century with a central two-bay hall flanked by a parlour on the south and a service bay to the north. A 'high-end' chimney with back-to-back fireplaces divided the hall and parlour to heat both rooms. In the original structure, however, the central hall was designed as a free-standing building open to the (now missing) roof in the style of a medieval open hall. This small structure was almost certainly built in the early part of the 16th century as a detached bake-house rather than a domestic house in its own right, and it represented a rare survival. Following demolition a shallow footing of the original 16th century chimney was the only part of the former building that could be detected below ground. The building remains were observed at a high level in the soil profile and above the depth at which most archaeological excavation normally occur and demonstrated why such building are rarely recognised on what are otherwise known rural medieval occupation sites.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2012 End: 26-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 009 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 011 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 027 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 003 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAL 029 - Related HER No.
	SAL 035 - HER event no.

Any associated
project reference
codes

Any associated
project reference
codes 2354/12 - Planning Application No.

Any associated
project reference
codes 2014/131 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type BUILDING/BAKEHOUSE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Demolition of Building

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STONHAM ASPAL SAL 035 Goldings, Stonham
Aspal Monitoring

Postcode IP14 6AS

Study area 58.22 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 14606 59815 52.194212785 1.14037176025 52 11 39 N 001 08 25 E Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 65.00m Max: 65.50m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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

Project design
originator Abby Antrobus

Project
director/manager David Gill

Project
supervisor David Gill

Project
supervisor Leigh Alston

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Land owner

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Mr and Mrs Tydeman

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	SAL 035
Digital Media available	"Text","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	SAL 035

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	SAL 035 Goldings, Stonham Aspal: Archaeological monitoring report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gill, D
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/131
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, Comb Bound, White Card Covers, Two Appendices (also Available as pdf File)
Entered by	David Gill (david.gill@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	13 January 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice
 © ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?ID=199899> for this page

Archaeological services

Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01449 900120

rhodri.gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk