



SUFFOLK GOLF & SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVEIVE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





**SUFFOLK GOLF & SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST
GENEVEIVE, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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Site Code	FSM 028	NGR	TL 844 675
Planning Ref.	DC/16/1338/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-268153
Event Code	ESF24994	HER Inv. No.	9193770
Approved By:		Date	December 2016



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Abstract

On the 8th December 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St, Genevieve, Suffolk (TL 844 675) in advance of work to extend the function room and create a new club house at the Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel

Background research showed that the site had a high potential for prehistoric archaeology and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Despite the potential no archaeological finds or features were encountered in the excavated area. The evaluation revealed two phases of activity on the site. The first relates to a Remnant Woodland Soil which is likely a buried post-medieval to modern soil formed when the area was dominated by trees and vegetation.

The second and final phase of activity on the site relates to the modern landscaping of the area. The practice putting green for the golf course (present in the area of the proposed club house) was formed after the area was cleared, on to which Modern Gravel and Modern Sand were placed as a levelling layer followed by Topsoil.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 8th December 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St, Genevieve, Suffolk (TL 844 675) in advance of work to extend the function room and create a new club house at the Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. 2016) required a single trial trench measuring 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 1) to be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located 3.5km north of the centre of Bury St. Edmunds on the eastern bank of the River Lark which meanders to the west and south of the site. The Street forms the northern boundary and a housing estate lies to the east.

The bedrock geology is described as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. This formed during the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2016).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Croxton Sand and Gravel. These formed during the Quaternary Period in ice age conditions (BGS, 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 67 monument entries and 28 events within and just outside the 1km search radius. 32 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area, however none of these are within 100m of the site.

The assessment site lies in an area on the edge of Fornham St. Genevieve and Fornham St Martin. Some of the estate maps produced in the 18th century seem to show the site in Fornham St Martin, however the Tithe and Enclosure Maps suggest it falls at the southern end of Fornham St. Genevieve.



The SHER search returned five entries dating to the prehistoric period. The most significant prehistoric entry refers to a 1.87km cursus running parallel to the River Lark from Hengrave to Fornham (FAS 004), which runs 450m to the south-west of the site area at its terminus. The cursus averages 40m wide within most of the search area and is closed at either end. Reports have been made of large concentrations of flints at points in the ditches. A further possible cursus (FAS 029), now built over, was identified running parallel to the south of the larger cursus 800m to the west of the site area. These have been identified as part of a trio of cursuses with FAS 026, which lies outside of the search radius to the west. On the course of the major cursus FAS 004, a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper (FAS 037) was discovered during monitoring works 750m to the east of the site. Bronze Age pottery was found in a ditch during an evaluation on the southern bounds of the golf course (FSA 022). Two large areas of crop marks that identify the route of the major cursus and numerous later Bronze Age features are recorded as Scheduled Monuments in the Historic England list (SF114-a and SF114-b)

FSG 014 located on the periphery of the search area 1km to the north of the site refers to the discovery of a discreet group of early Iron Age finds and features identified during an evaluation on a wider area at Ingham Quarry (FSG 012).

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. The Fornhams are located approximately 43km north of Camulodunum. Only two monument records of Roman date were returned by the SHER search. A findspot of a 3rd or 4th Century gold Roman ring with cabochon garnet is located 600m to the south-east of site (FSM 004). A 4th Century coin, a bronze Follis of Constans, was found 750m to the south-south-west of site (FAS 011). In addition to these two records, Roman pottery and a 2nd Century coin of Marcus Aurelius were found in the secondary siltings of an undated ring ditch at the end of the large cursus 450m to the south-west of the site (FAS 013).

Fornham All Saints (FAS 043), Fornham St Genevieve (FSG 016) and Fornham St Martin (FSM 023) are thought to have their origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Fornham is derived from Old English *forne* + *hām* meaning 'homestead or village where trout are caught' (Mills, 2003). Fornham St Genevieve and Fornham St Martin were also in the Saxon Hundred of Thedwestry while Fornham All Saints was in the Thingoe Hundred with the River Lark forming the boundary.

The earliest documents known to mention the Fornhams date to 945AD when Fornham Parva (possibly St. Martin) was granted to the monastery of St Edmund and became the first landed property outside of the Bury St. Edmunds precincts.

Despite clear Anglo-Saxon origins, this period is represented by just one record from the HER search, which refers to a bronze disc from a hanging bowl from the 6th or 7th Centuries found 950m south-south-east of the site area.

The Fornhams are often seen as a single entity, however the documentary sources show they were administered independently. This is illustrated with their separate entries in Domesday (1086). Fornham St Genevieve is recorded as having 30 households (quite



large) and remained in the Lordship of the Abbey of (Bury) St Edmunds after the conquest. The value to the manor rose slightly between 1070 and 1086 from £4 to £4.5, suggesting modest growth.

In 1173 Fornham St Genevieve was the site a battle during the rebellion against Henry II. Rebel forces comprising Flemish mercenaries and led by Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, attempted to ford the Lark near the Church and were caught in open marshland by Royalist forces led by Hugh Bohun and Richard de Lacey. The Flemish were cut to pieces while de Beaumont's cavalry contingent were captured. The fighting is thought to have taken place all along the river valley between the hamlet of Babwell (modern Tollgate Inn) to near the Church of Fornham St Martin (Addy, D. 2016).

The manor at Fornham St Genevieve remained in the hands of the Abbey as an outlying grange until the Dissolution in 1540. By 1524 the subsidy returns for the manor listed 17 household which suggests significant decline in population from the Domesday survey.

The HER search notes the Churches of St Genevieve (FSG 002) 770m to the north west of the site and the Church of All Saints (FAS 017) 740m to the west. The origins of the Fornham Park (FSG 016) relate to the medieval manor, however the enclosure of the park is thought to date shortly before 1772 when a parliamentary Act required all road closures to be approved in parliament. No such orders exist for Fornham Park suggesting they were undertaken before this (ADDY, D. 2016).

Record FSG 009 relates to a medieval water mill owned by the Abbey and the Abbots Mill Estate (FSG 003) was located to the north of this and contained a villa and pond.

A medieval moated site (FAS 001) is located 750m to the west of the assessment site on the edge of the historic core of Fornham All Saints.

After the Dissolution, the Abbey holdings in Fornham St Genevieve were sold to Sir Thomas Kytson who already owned the manor in Hengrave. He acquired further monastic holdings in Fornham St Martin, Fornham St Genevieve, and Fornham All Saints, Chevington, Hargrave, Risby, Sextons Manor at Westley, and Monks Hall at Santon Downham (Addy, D. 2016).

An estate map prepared by Thomas Warren dating to 1769 shows a pre-emparkment landscape with roads and varying land ownership and tenancy. Between 1769 and 1788, many of the village houses were demolished and roads closed to form the new Park (FSG 016), however the assessment site was not included in this enclosure. Fornham Hall (FSG 003) was rebuilt by Sir Charles Kent at this time, who also employed Capability Brown to landscape the Park appropriately. The Church of St. Genevieve (FSG 002) burnt down in either 1775 or 1782 and the ruin of the tower is still extant.

The HER search notes the two sections of the river that were altered during canalisation. The section recorded as Fornham Lock (FSG 019) lies 100m west of the site and another section 136m to the south (BSE 396) is now the course of the river.



HER record FSG 029 lies adjacent to the western boundary of the site and is recorded as burial ground on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map (1884). No further information is given, however this could be a replacement for the graveyard of the Church of St. Genevieve.

A model farm known as Park Farm (FSG 027) is located 420m to the north east and dates to the 19th century.

One significant undated record is located within the red line boundary of the site, FSM 001. This covers the eastern half of the assessment site and identifies the site of 'numerous former tumuli'. The mounds have been destroyed by tree planting and the wider area has been subjected to quarrying, however the presence of potential barrows is likely given the known funerary archaeology in the immediate and wider area.

Given the above records the site has a high potential for prehistoric archaeology and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Rolfe, J. Brief, Section 4.2).

- 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.
- Determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3 (SCCAS/CT).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:



- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of 30.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of the Club House and Function Room extension. The trenching was target the footprint of these two extensions.

The work was to be carried out in two phases:

Phase 1 - Club House (Fig. 4)

A single 20.00m x 1.80m trench to be excavated over the footprint of the proposed Club House.

Phase 2 - Function Room

A single 10.00m x 1.80m trench was to be excavated over the footprint of the proposed Function Room, however after discussion with the SCCAS/CT monitoring archaeologist on site following the excavation of Trench 1, it was deemed that the phase 2 trench was not necessary due to the observation of truncation that had occurred within the phase 2 area.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4 - 7)

The trench was orientated NW-SE and located on a former practice putting green, within the footprint of the proposed new club house. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m.

8.1 Trench 1

Topsoil **1000** was the uppermost layer in the trench. Modern Sand **1001** was next in the stratigraphic sequence followed by Modern Gravel **1002**. This overlay Natural Geology **1003**, except in the south eastern end of the trench, which contained Remnant Woodland Soil **1004** which was present to a depth of 0.95m. The final layer encountered was the Natural Geology **1003**.

The trench contained five modern drains.

No archaeological finds or features were present in the excavated area.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6)

Topsoil **1000** consisted of dark brown-grey, compact silty sand. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.31m in Sample Section 2 and overlay Modern Sand **1001**.

Modern Sand **1001** was a light yellow grey, loose sand, layer present to a thickness of 0.08m and a maximum depth of 0.39m in Sample Section 2.

Modern Gravel **1002** was 0.13m in thickness and present to a depth of 0.52m in sample section 2. The layer consisted of mixed grey/orange, loose gravel. Modern Gravel **1002** overlay the Natural Geology **1003** except in the south eastern end of the trench where it overlay Remnant Woodland Soil **1004**.

Remnant Woodland Soil **1004** was 0.43m thick to a maximum depth of 0.95m. The layer consisted of dark brown grey lenses in a mid-orange/grey matrix of loose silty sand with occasional flint pebbles.

Natural Geology **1003** was the final layer in the sequence which consisted of mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint blocks.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a high potential for prehistoric archaeology and a moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

Despite the potential no archaeological finds or features were encountered in the excavated area. The evaluation revealed two phases of activity on the site. The first relates to Remnant Woodland Soil **1004** which is likely a buried post-medieval to modern soil formed when the area was dominated by trees and vegetation.

The second and final phase of activity on the site relates to the modern landscaping of the area. The practice putting green for the golf course was formed after the area was cleared, Modern Gravel **1002** was put down followed by Modern Sand **1001** which acted as a levelling layer followed by Topsoil **1000**.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Lionel Thurlow of Thurlow Architects for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team for his advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Dan McConnell and Martin Brook of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

[St Edmundsbury Chronical](#)



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW - SE	30.51m	Sample Section 1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: dark brown-grey, compact silty sand	
1001	0.30-0.35m	Modern Sand: light yellow grey, loose sand	
1002	0.35-0.44m	Modern Gravel: mixed grey/orange, loose gravel	
1003	0.44m +	Natural Geology: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint blocks	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW - SE	30.23m	Sample Section 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: dark brown-grey, compact silty sand	
1001	0.31-0.39m	Modern Sand: light yellow grey, loose sand	
1002	0.39-0.52m	Modern Gravel: mixed grey/orange, loose gravel	
1004	0.52-0.95m	Remnant Woodland Soil: dark brown grey lenses in a mid-orange/grey matrix of loose silty sand with occasional flint pebbles.	
1003	0.95m +	Natural Geology: mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with occasional sub angular flint blocks	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

5/17/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

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: britanni1-268153

Project details

Project name	Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St Genevieve, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Evaluation: On the 8th December 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St, Genevieve, Suffolk (TL 844 675) in advance of work to extend the function room and create a new club house at the Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel. Background research showed that the site had a high potential for prehistoric archaeology and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite the potential no archaeological finds or features were encountered in the excavated area. The evaluation revealed two phases of activity on the site. The first relates to a Remnant Woodland Soil which is likely a buried post-medieval to modern soil formed when the area was dominated by trees and vegetation. The second and final phase of activity on the site relates to the modern landscaping of the area. The practice putting green for the golf course (present in the area of the proposed club house) was formed after the area was cleared, on to which Modern Gravel and Modern Sand were placed as a levelling layer followed by Topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 08-12-2016 End: 08-12-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FSM 028 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	N None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St Genevieve, Suffolk
Postcode	IP28 6JQ

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/3



5/17/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

Study area 0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 84437 67612 52.275212111879 0.703731951055 52 16 30 N 000 42 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Lionel Thurlow

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID FSM 028
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID FSM 028
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

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APPENDIX 3 – Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Thurlow Architects as a condition of planning application reference DC/16/1338/FUL, in advance of construction work to extend the function room and create a new club house at the Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations at Suffolk Golf and Spa Hotel, The Street, Fornham St. Geneveive, Suffolk (NGR TL 844 675). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. 2016) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. This will comprise two trial trenches measuring 20.00m x 1.80m and 10.00m x 1.80m (for a total of 30m), and will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located 3.5km north of the centre of Bury St. Edmunds on the eastern bank of the River Lark which meanders to the west and south of the site. The Street forms the northern boundary and a housing estate lies to the east.

The bedrock geology is described as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. This formed during the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2016).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Croxton Sand and Gravel. These formed during the Quaternary Period in ice age conditions (BGS, 2016).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local development framework is the *St Edmundsbury Local Plan (2015)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 St Edmundsbury Local Plan (2015)

The relevant section in the local plan (9. Heritage and Conservation) states the following aims and objectives:



- 9.1 To maintain and improve the quality of the built environment
- 9.2 To achieve this aim, the objectives are to:
- a) retain and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and ensure that new development is sensitive to the character of the locality;
 - b) safeguard listed buildings, conservation areas and parks and gardens of special historic or design interest and their settings from inappropriate development;
 - c) protect and conserve the fabric of historic buildings, structures and other features, and the archaeological remains related to them; and
 - d) protect and conserve sites of archaeological importance and their settings.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 67 monument entries and 28 events within and just outside the 1km search radius. 32 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area, however none of these are within 100m of the site.

The assessment site lies in an area on the edge of Fornham St. Genevieve and Fornham St Martin. Some of the estate maps produced in the 18th century seem to show the site in Fornham St Martin, however the Tithe and Enclosure Maps suggest it falls at the southern end of Fornham St. Genevieve.

The SHER search returned five entries dating to the prehistoric period. The most significant prehistoric entry refers to a 1.87km cursus running parallel to the River Lark from Hengrave to Fornham (FAS 004), which runs 450m to the south-west of the site area at its terminus. The cursus averages 40m wide within most of the search area and



is closed at either end. Reports have been made of large concentrations of flints at points in the ditches. A further possible cursus (FAS 029), now built over, was identified running parallel to the south of the larger cursus 800m to the west of the site area. These have been identified as part of a trio of cursuses with FAS 026, which lies outside of the search radius to the west. On the course of the major cursus FAS 004, a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper (FAS 037) was discovered during monitoring works 750m to the east of the site. Bronze Age pottery was found in a ditch during an evaluation on the southern bounds of the golf course (FSA 022). Two large areas of crop marks that identify the route of the major cursus and numerous later Bronze Age features are recorded as Scheduled Monuments in the Historic England list (SF114-a and SF114-b).

FSG 014 located on the periphery of the search area 1km to the north of the site refers to the discovery of a discreet group of early Iron Age finds and features identified during an evaluation on a wider area at Ingham Quarry (FSG 012).

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. The Fornhams are located approximately 43km north of Camulodunum. Only two monument records of Roman date were returned by the SHER search. A findspot of a 3rd or 4th Century gold Roman ring with cabochon garnet is located 600m to the south-east of site (FSM 004). A 4th Century coin, a bronze Follis of Constans, was found 750m to the south-south-west of site (FAS 011). In addition to these two records, Roman pottery and a 2nd Century coin of Marcus Aurelius were found in the secondary siltings of an undated ring ditch at the end of the large cursus 450m to the south-west of the site (FAS 013).

Fornham All Saints (FAS 043), Fornham St Genevieve (FSG 016) and Fornham St Martin (FSM 023) are thought to have their origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Fornham is derived from Old English *forne* + *hām* meaning 'homestead or village where trout are caught' (Mills, 2003). Fornham St Genevieve and Fornham St Martin were also in the Saxon Hundred of Thedwestry while Fornham All Saints was in the Thingoe Hundred with the River Lark forming the boundary.

The earliest documents known to mention the Fornhams date to 945AD when Fornham Parva (possibly St. Martin) was granted to the monastery of St Edmund and became the first landed property outside of the Bury St. Edmunds precincts.



Despite clear Anglo-Saxon origins, this period is represented by just one record from the HER search, which refers to a bronze disc from a hanging bowl from the 6th or 7th Centuries found 950m south-south-east of the site area.

The Fornhams are often seen as a single entity, however the documentary sources show they were administered independently. This is illustrated with their separate entries in Domesday (1086). Fornham St Genevieve is recorded as having 30 households (quite large) and remained in the Lordship of the Abbey of (Bury) St Edmunds after the conquest. The value to the manor rose slightly between 1070 and 1086 from £4 to £4.5, suggesting modest growth.

In 1173 Fornham St Genevieve was the site a battle during the rebellion against Henry II. Rebel forces comprising Flemish mercenaries and led by Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, attempted to ford the Lark near the Church and were caught in open marshland by Royalist forces led by Hugh Bohun and Richard de Lacey. The Flemish were cut to pieces while de Beaumont's cavalry contingent were captured. The fighting is thought to have taken place all along the river valley between the hamlet of Babwell (modern Tollgate Inn) to near the Church of Fornham St Martin (Addy, D. 2016).

The manor at Fornham St Genevieve remained in the hands of the Abbey as an outlying grange until the Dissolution in 1540. By 1524 the subsidy returns for the manor listed 17 household which suggests significant decline in population from the Domesday survey.

The HER search notes the Churches of St Genevieve (FSG 002) 770m to the north west of the site and the Church of All Saints (FAS 017) 740m to the west. The origins of the Fornham Park (FSG 016) relate to the medieval manor, however the enclosure of the park is thought to date shortly before 1772 when a parliamentary Act required all road closures to be approved in parliament. No such orders exist for Fornham Park suggesting they were undertaken before this (ADDY, D. 2016).

Record FSG 009 relates to a medieval water mill owned by the Abbey and the Abbots Mill Estate (FSG 003) was located to the north of this and contained a villa and pond.

A medieval moated site (FAS 001) is located 750m to the west of the assessment site on the edge of the historic core of Fornham All Saints.



After the Dissolution, the Abbey holdings in Forhman St Genevieve were sold to Sir Thomas Kytson who already owned the manor in Hengrave. He acquired further monastic holdings in Fornham St Martin, Fornham St Genevieve, and Fornham All Saints, Chevington, Hargrave, Risby, Sextons Manor at Westley, and Monks Hall at Santon Downham (Addy, D. 2016).

An estate map prepared by Thomas Warren dating to 1769 shows a pre-emparkment landscape with roads and varying land ownership and tenancy. Between 1769 and 1788, many of the village houses were demolished and roads closed to form the new Park (FSG 016), however the assessment site was not included in this enclosure. Fornham Hall (FSG 003) was rebuilt by Sir Charles Kent at this time, who also employed Capability Brown to landscape the Park appropriately. The Church of St. Genevieve (FSG 002) burnt down in either 1775 or 1782 and the ruin of the tower is still extant.

The HER search notes the two sections of the river that were altered during canalisation. The section recorded as Fornham Lock (FSG 019) lies 100m west of the site and another section 136m to the south (BSE 396) is now the course of the river.

HER record FSG 029 lies adjacent to the western boundary of the site and is recorded as burial ground on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map (1884). No further information is given, however this could be a replacement for the graveyard of the Church of St. Genevieve.

A model farm known as Park Farm (FSG 027) is located 420m to the north east and dates to the 19th century.

One significant undated record is located within the red line boundary of the site, FSM 001. This covers the eastern half of the assessment site and identifies the site of 'numerous former tumuli'. The mounds have been destroyed by tree planting and the wider area has been subjected to quarrying, however the presence of potential barrows is likely given the known funerary archaeology in the immediate and wider area.

Given the above records the site has a **high** potential for prehistoric archaeology and a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the **medieval** and **post-medieval** periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Rolfe, J. Brief, Section 4.2).

- 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.
- Determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

The WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3 (SCCAS/CT).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 30.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of the Club House and Function Room extension. The trenching will target the footprint of these two extensions.

The work will be carried out in two phases:

Phase 1 - Club House (Fig. 4)

A single 20m x 1.80m trench will be excavated over the footprint of the proposed Club House in late November 2016.

Phase 2 - Function Room

A single 10m x 1.80m trench will be excavated over the footprint of the proposed Club House at a later date to be confirmed.

An interim report on the results of Phase 1 will be submitted in accordance with section 8 of this WSI if the Phase 2 evaluation is not undertaken within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork for Phase 1. If Phase 2 is completed within the six months a single report will be submitted in accordance with section 8.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**



7.1 *Site Plans*

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.



7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detector will be used to scan the trenches prior to excavation (Trench 1 for the purposes of this WSI), spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. Any finds will be recovered and recorded in accordance with the *CiFA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).



7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.



7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the Cifa *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service, (ULAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, CBC, Dr Mike Bamforth and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the



fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.



Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the evaluation prove positive.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2015).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum or the Suffolk County Store, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA bases their H&S procedures on the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

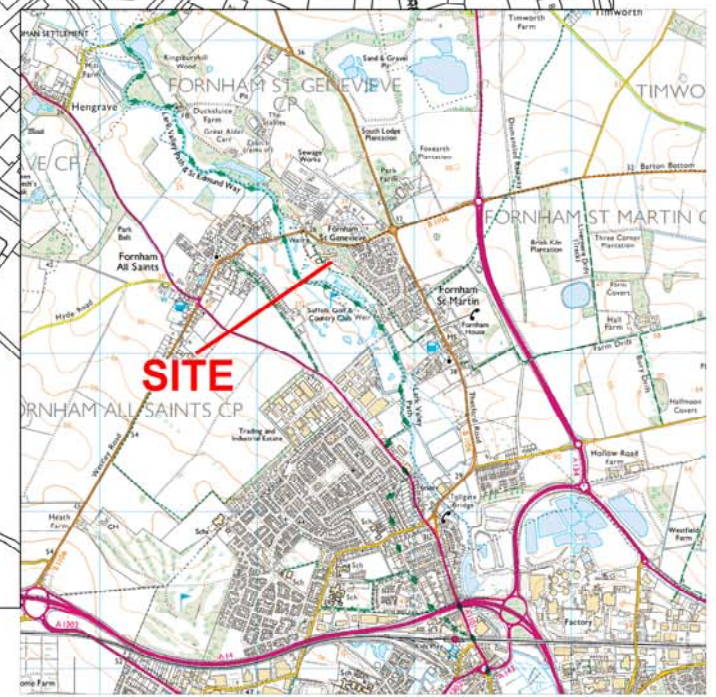
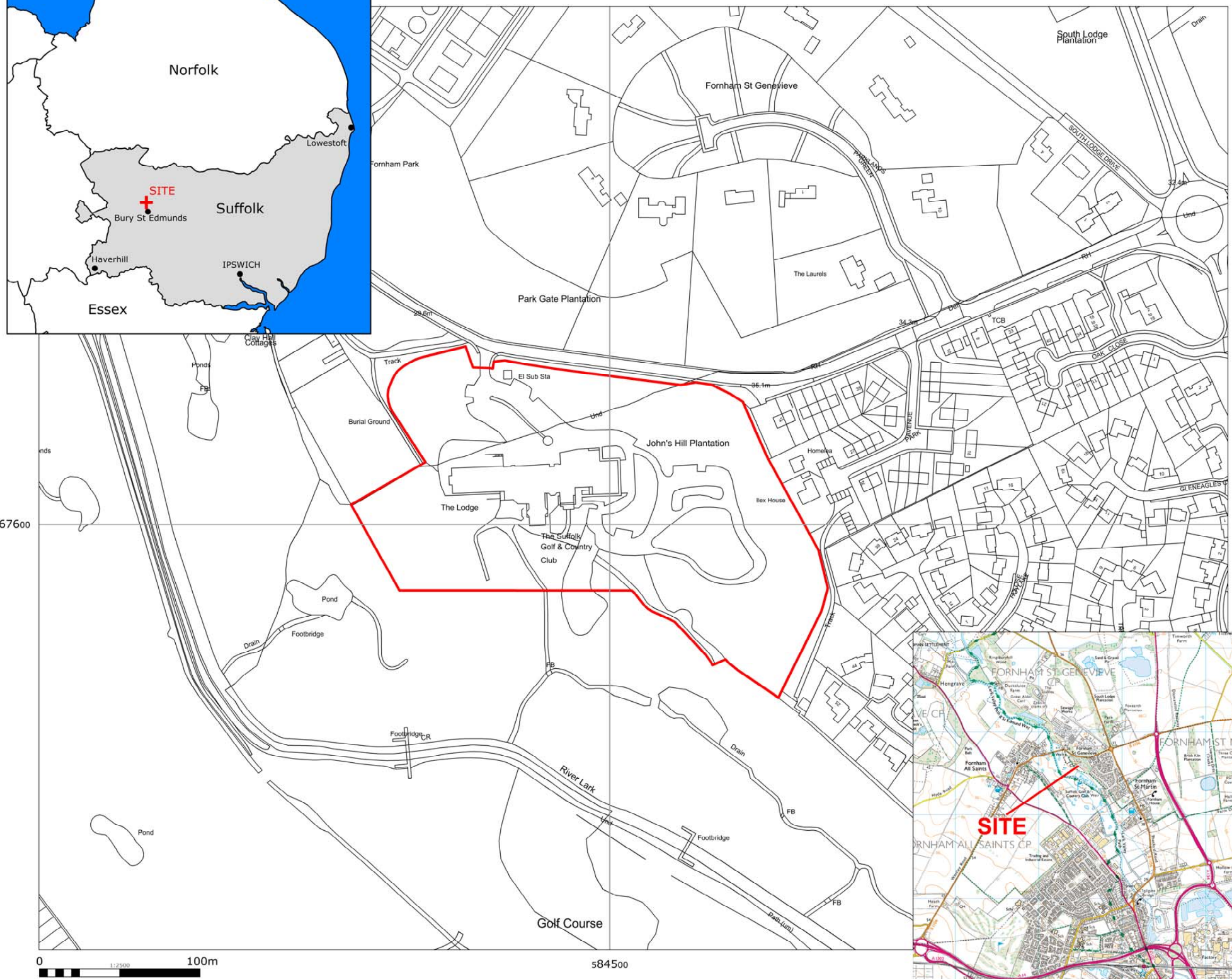
The evaluation fieldwork is potentially likely to begin in late November 2016 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. One member of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required), unless otherwise agreed. Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

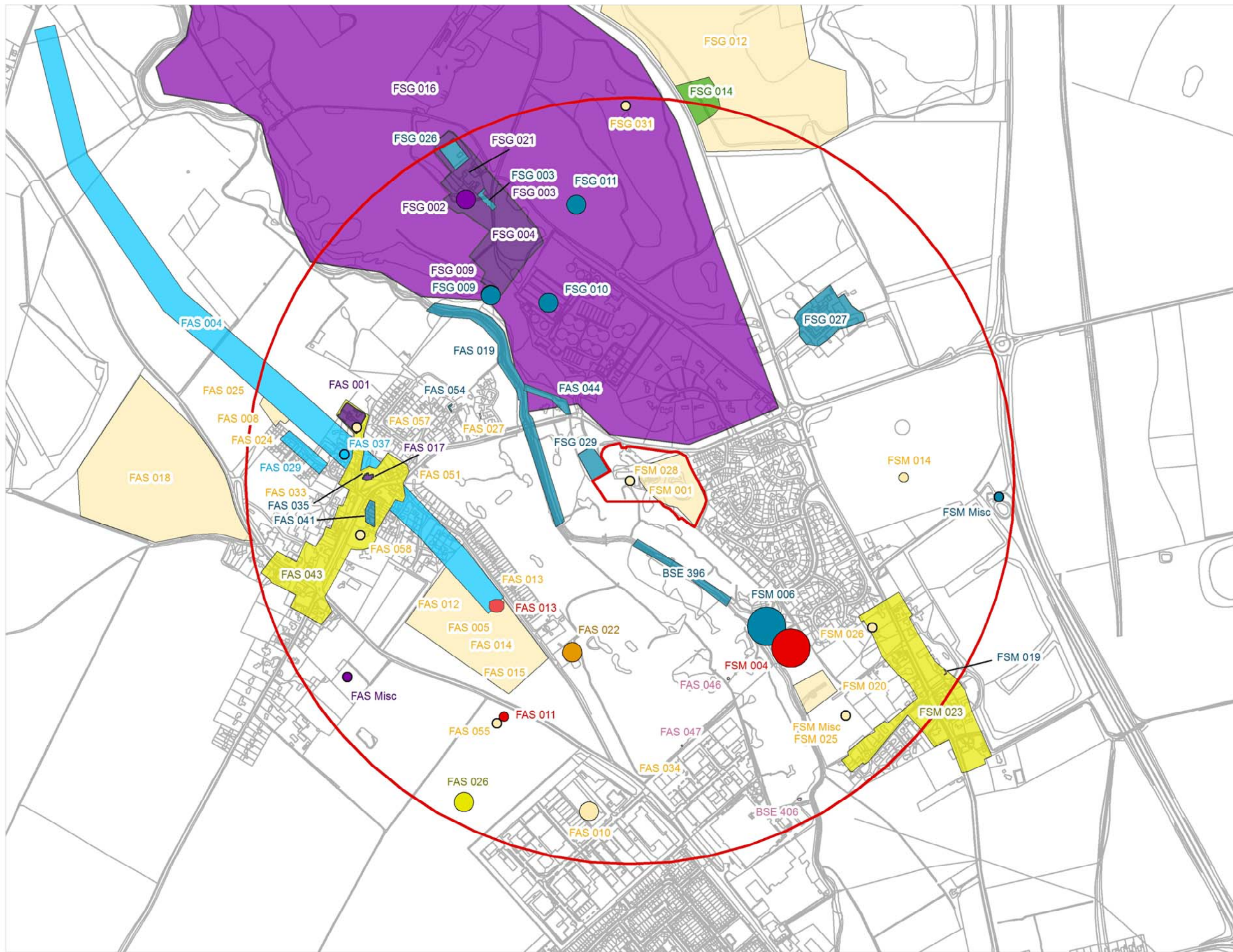
SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



Site Boundary

NGR:	584437 267612	REF:	R1147
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	ThurlowArchitects		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016</small>			
DATE:	DEC 2016	PLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		

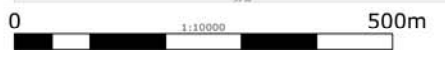
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- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

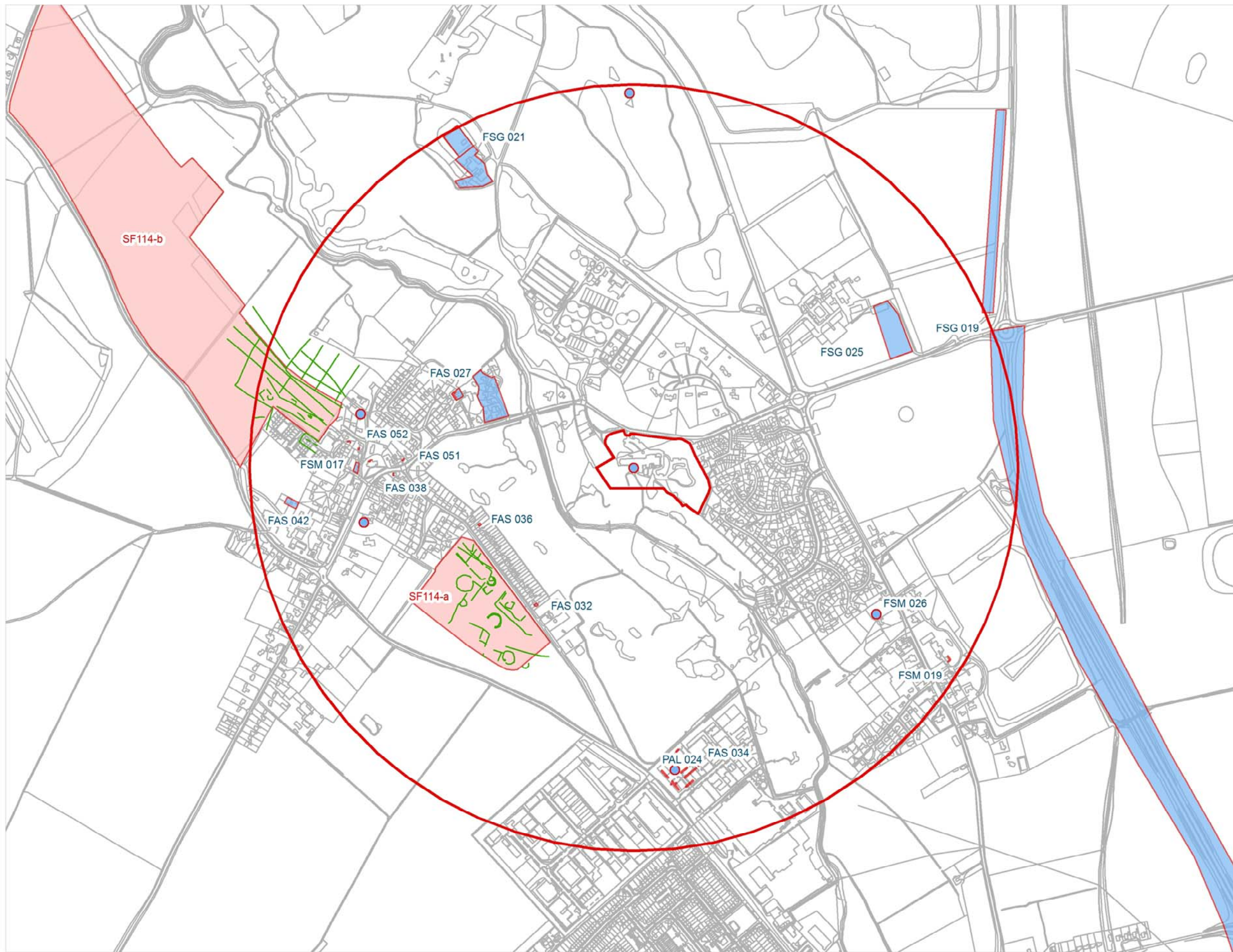
(NGR: 584437 267612) (REF: R1147)
 PROJECT: SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE
 DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - MONUMENTS
 CLIENT: ThurlowArchitects
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD






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DATE: DEC 2016	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 2	
APPROVED: MB		

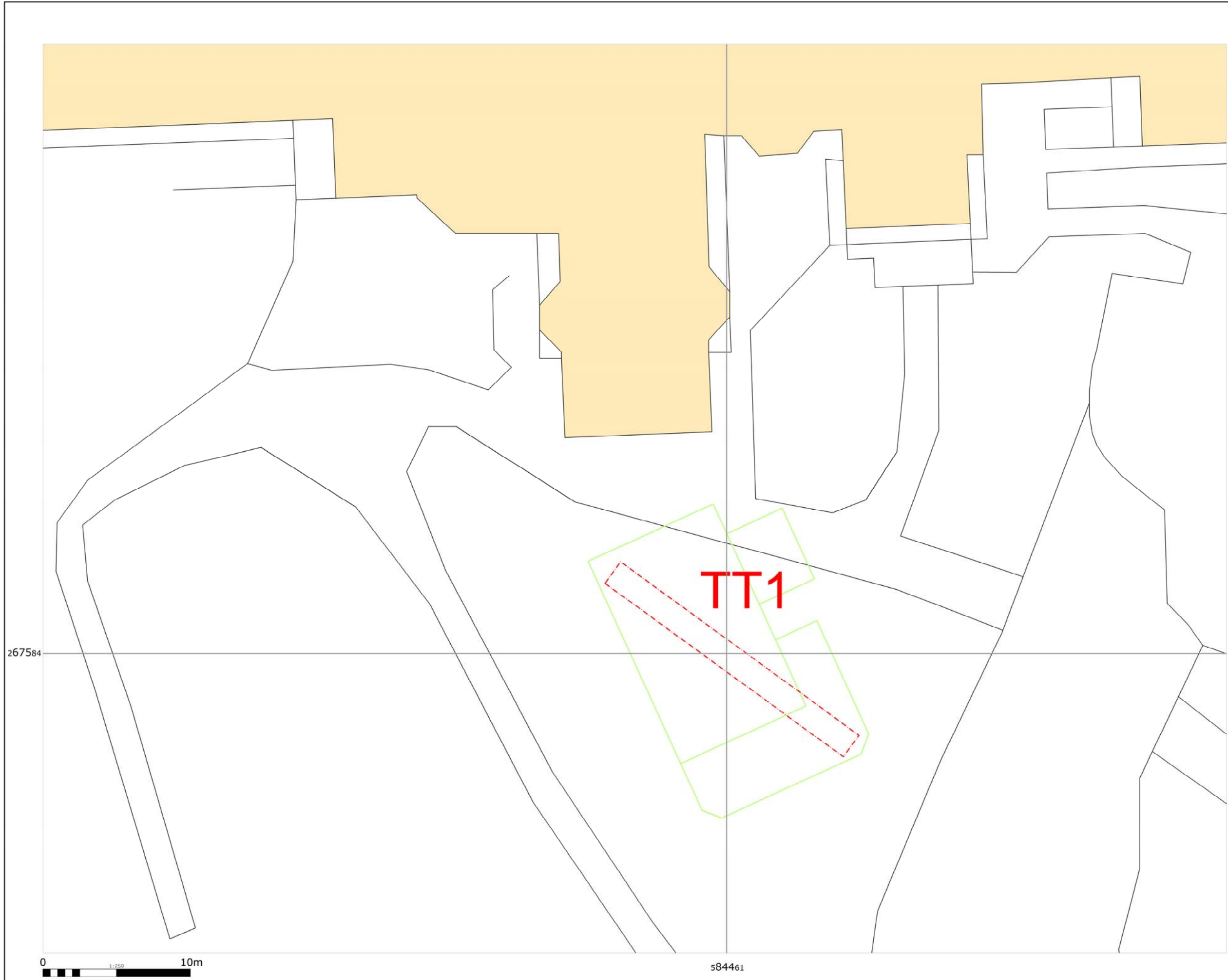


-  HER Search Area
-  Cropmarks
-  Archaeological Event
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  Site Boundary

0 1:10,000 500m

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NGR:	584437 267612	REF:	R1147
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE		
DESCRIPTION:	SHER DATA - EVENTS & SCHEDULED MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	ThurlowArchitects		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH		
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DATE:	DEC 2016	PLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		

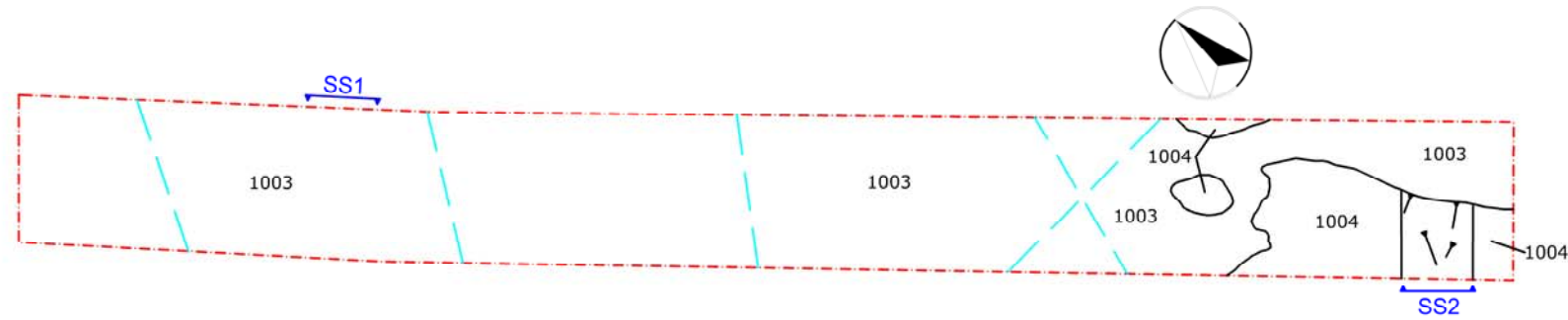


-  Golf Club Extension Footprint
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

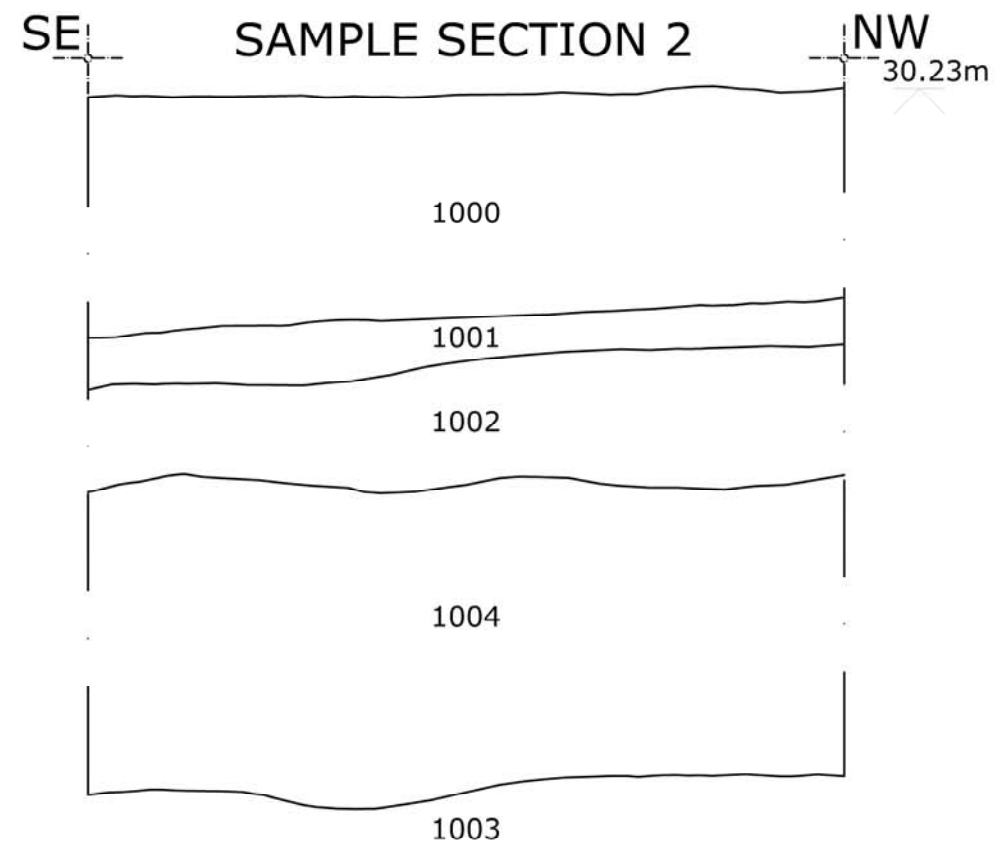
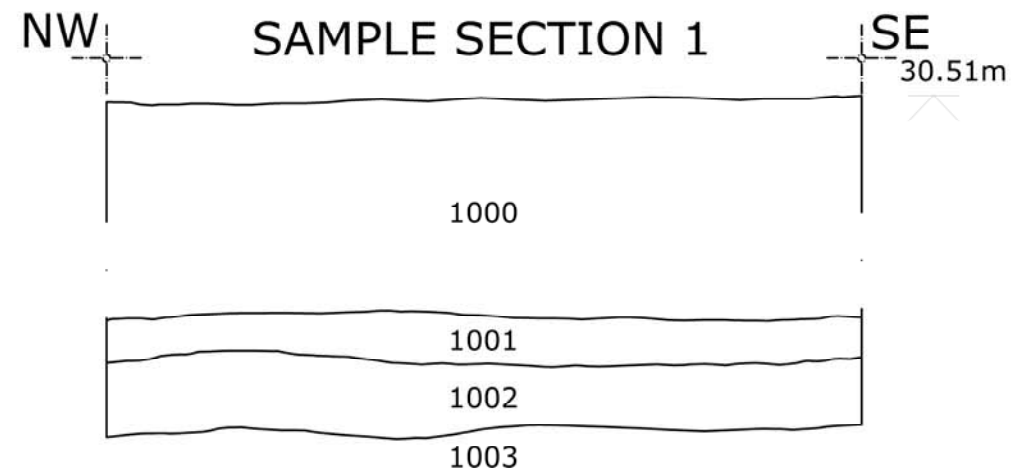
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PROJECT: SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN	
CLIENT: ThurlowArchitects	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016	

DATE: DEC 2016	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DEC	FIGURE: 4	
APPROVED: MB		

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TRIAL TRENCH 1: PLAN



- Sample Section
- Land Drain
- Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR: 584437 267612	REF: R1147
PROJECT: SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN & SECTIONS	
CLIENT: ThurlowArchitects	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016	

DATE: DEC 2016	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		



DP2 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW NW



DP1 - SS1 - VIEW NE



DP3 - SS2 - VIEW SW

NGR:	584437 267612	REF:	R1147
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK GOLF AND SPA HOTEL, THE STREET, FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH & SECTION PHOTOGRAPHS		
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