



STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE- DETERMINATION AREAS

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY



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STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

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Site Code	ESF 25419	NGR	596863 237139
Planning Ref.	DC/16/00928	OASIS	Britanni1-275325
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ABSTRACT

In March 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a detailed gradiometer survey of land at Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf & Spa (NGR 596863 237139). The survey comprises of five areas in which below ground impacts as part of a planning application (DC/16/00928) are to occur (Fig. 4). These areas are located within pockets of land covered by a pre-determination recommendation to the Local Planning Authority by SCCAS/CT.

The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin located in Areas A and C. The majority of anomalies identified in the survey are positive linear anomalies, synonymous with infilled ditch type features. Areas B, D and E identified no features of archaeological origin

Anomalies identified in Area A are believed to be modern in origin, as both anomalies are present in a 1945 aerial photograph, as well as one anomaly being present on the first edition OS 1885, until the revised OS 1958. The anomalies of particular interest are in Area C, where they possibly represent segments of an agricultural field system.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a detailed gradiometer survey of land at Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf & Spa (NGR 596863 237139). The survey comprises of five areas in which below ground impacts as part of a planning application (DC/16/00928) are to occur (Fig. 4). These areas are located within pockets of land covered by a pre-determination recommendation to the Local Planning Authority by SCCAS/CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The assessment site is located 2.10km north west of the village of Stoke-by-Nayland and 1.30km east of the village of Leavenheath. The assessment site lies in the District of Babergh.

The site is located across multiple fields most currently utilised for agriculture. One area in particular located in the north east is located on high ground overlooking the current golf course and is under use as arable pasture. It is bound to the north by agricultural fields and the B1068 which also forms the western boundary. The east of the site is bound by further agricultural fields and the A134 while to the south further fields under agricultural use bound the site. The site is bisected by two roads; Keepers lane and Plough lane. Multiple residential properties are located within the assessment site and the study area.

The bedrock geology in the west of the site is Crag Group Sand. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. The rest of the site is dominated by London Clay Formation Clay, Silt and Sand. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the area was previously dominated by deep seas (BGS, 2017). Superficial deposits include Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions and Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. This Deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local area was previously dominated by rivers. (BGS, 2017).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). The SHER search returned 57 records in total including historic monuments and listed buildings.



Suffolk has a rich record of prehistoric activity and archaeological sites. Fertile land and an abundance of natural resources means that the area has always been an attractive location for settlement.

The SHER returned two records of prehistoric date within the search area, none of which are located within the assessment site. One of the records (NYW 011) relates to the discovery of a single Palaeolithic flint flake found during gravel cutting while road works were being undertaken on Hapers Hill in March 1971 approximately 1500m south of the site.

The second and final record (ASN 004) dating to the prehistoric relates to the discovery of a Bronze-Age stone axe-hammer discovered 1100m northwest of the assessment site.

While the wider landscape contains evidence of very limited prehistoric activity, there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site. There are a number of undated cropmarks in the surrounding fields that are designated as undated which could potentially be of prehistoric date.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area. The Trinovantes were one of the principal tribes in the area with their capital *Camulodunum* (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Much of Britain remained virtually unchanged in the years shortly after the Roman invasion of 43 AD; however East Anglia experienced significant development both in settlements and villa building as well as road construction.

Only one record of Roman date was returned in the SHER search. SBN 062 is located 1050m east of the assessment site is the position of the Church of St Mary and refers to six pieces of Roman tile, one with *opus signinum* adhering, found under the 15th century north wall foundations.

There is no direct evidence for Roman activity on the assessment site and only limited evidence in the search area. The lack of Roman evidence in the area may be considered a little unexpected especially given the site's location near *Camulodunum*.

The withdrawal of Roman authority in Britain in the early 5th Century AD and the dominance of the Anglo-Saxons in the south and east of England led to significant changes in settlement distribution. Many of the Roman settlements, such as Colchester, waned in significance and new settlements were established. Settlement patterns persisting throughout Iron Age and Roman Britain did not necessarily continue into the Anglo-Saxon period.

The settlements of Stoke-by-Nayland was established within this period. The origins of the name Stoke is believed to have roots in the word *stoc* (meaning a place, or a secondary settlement). The combination of this name with the later addition of Nayland, (affixed in the 13th century) meaning, outlying farmstead, gives us the form that the name now derives from, (Mills, A.D. 2003).



There are no records in the wider landscape and no direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the assessment site.

The medieval period in Stoke-by-Nayland is better represented in both primary and secondary sources with three archaeological records and five listed buildings within the search area.

The entry in Domesday Book of 1086 AD, records Stoke-by-Nayland as Stoke. It is located in the Babergh Hundred in the County of Suffolk. The total population was 56 households (very large) comprising 15 villagers, 23 smallholders, 6 slaves. And 12 free men. The total tax was assessed at 5.6 exemption units which was a quite large amount. The village had 3 lord's plough teams, 8 men's plough teams, 25 acres of meadow, Woodland for 60 pigs, 2 mills, 1 church and 0.5 acres of church lands. The ownership of many manorial demesnes passed to Norman aristocrats after the Conquest and Down Hall was transferred to the ownership of Swein of Essex. (Morris, J. 1985).

With such a large population for the time and the high value attached to the land it is fair to say that Stoke-by-Nayland was a settlement of some significance before and after the conquest of 1066 AD.

A possible moated site (LVH 006) is located 500m to the North West of the site at Leaven Hall. The site is possibly 15th century with a central platform for a house. The site appears on the Hodskinsons map showing the possible remnants of a moat on the north and west side of the building.

Further medieval activity (PLS 052) was noted 1160m north of the site where in April 1999 a scatter of medieval and post medieval coins was encountered during metal detecting. The scatter included two stirling pennies of Edward I, two shortcross pennies of John or Henry II, a penny of Elizabeth I, a sixpence and penny of Charles I and a penny of Charles II. Also discovered was an identified band of gold from a bracelet.

Located 120m north of the site Harrow Street Farmhouse (278104) is a 15th century timber-framed and plastered hall house with a floor inserted in the hall during the 16th century. The house was altered in the 1st century and then renovated and restored in the 20th century. The building contains some original diamond mullioned windows. The interior contains exposed timber-framing. The building is Grade II listed.

Honey Hall (278107) is located 100m south of the assessment site and is a 15th century timber-framed and plastered hall house with cross wings at the north and south ends. A floor and fire places were installed on the 16th century. The building is Grade II* listed.

Hynards Cottage (278682) is located adjacent to the north-western boundary of the assessment site. The house is 15th century with 16th century alterations. The structure is timber-framed and rendered with traces of old pargeting and some panels of 20th century pargeting; the northern third of the house is in white washed brick. The building has a thatched roof and was once a farmhouse. The building is Grade II listed.



Spring Farmhouse (278102) located 300m south of the assessment site, is a timber framed and plastered house dating from the 15th century. The building has two storeys with 290th century casement windows. The building is Grade II listed.

The final building of note in the medieval period is The Church of St Mary (278559) in the centre of the village of Stoke-by-Nayland on the periphery of the search area, is 15th century in origin and built of freestone rubble and brick with stone dressings. The nave and aisles have castellated parapets and perpendicular windows. It also incorporates the remains of an earlier church built in the late 13th or 14th century. The late Norman piscina in the north chapel is the only surviving part of the original Norman church that is believed to have stood in this location. The west tower is 120 feet high and is in four stages with an embattled parapet. The church contains St Edmunds Chapel which was built in the 14th century by John de Peyton. The church contains a number of brasses dated to the 15th century and a standing wall monument to Sir Francis Mannock of Giffords Hall. The building is graded for its architectural, historical and topographical value. The building is Grade I listed.

PLS 019 is located 1150m north east of the site and refers to the Polstead Deer Park. First recorded in 1300. The location includes the possible area of emparked village, including a church within park. In the centre of the park areas date from the 16th century and were substantially rebuilt in the late 18th century.

Medieval activity in the search area seems to relate to domestic activity related to the medieval manors. The village centre of Stoke-by-Nayland developed near the parish Church of St Mary. There is no direct evidence for medieval activity on the assessment site however the close vicinity of the historic village of Stoke-by-Nayland suggests that evidence for more substantial settlement and commercial activity in area is likely.

Stoke-by-Nayland is reasonably well-documented, especially in cartographic sources, towards the latter half of the post-medieval period. The SHER search returned 3 monument records and 29 listed building records.

BXF 018 and BXF 023 are both located 1000m north of the site and are associated with Peyton hall. BXF 018 refers to Peyton Hall itself which is a timber-framed building with its origins in the 15th century. There are post medieval extensions built on the south end of the building. BXF 023 relates to the farm complex associated with the hall with the main buildings being of Late 18th Century date.

Located 50m south of the assessment site is Thomsons Farmhouse (469180). This Grade II listed building has its origins in the 126th century with later additions in the 18th century. The building is rendered and colour washed with a timber frame and plain tile roof with brick ridge and end stacks. The structure has a three unit plan with the unit on the left being the earliest which was eventually incorporated when the other two units were added in the 18th century.

278550 refers to Poplar Farmhouse which is located 250m south east of the assessment site. Originally a timber framed building with its origins in the 17th century this Grade II listed building is a plastered house and comprises a central block with an extension with a



lower roof level at the east end and an extension set back from the main front at the west end.

The final listed building in close proximity to the site is Greylands (278103) which is located approximately 200m to the north-west. The Grade II listed building is a 17th century timber framed house with exposed timber framing and plaster infill. The building has two storeys with a central modern gabled porch.

Located 1200m north of the assessment site the only archaeological event to be returned by the SHER search (ESF 22562) can be found at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford. A small evaluation was undertaken in advance of an infrastructure development at the farm. 11 trenches were excavated across the area which revealed traces of north-east and south-west orientated ditches. These have been interpreted as potentially of post-medieval or modern origins. Only a single ferrous blade was found within one of the ditches.

The SHER search produced seven undated records. The most significant of these records (SBN 058) is located on the assessment site itself in the north eastern corner. The records refers to ditches outlining one or more fields of which one (identified as modern) crosses a single ring ditch of unknown date which is 15 – 20m in diameter.

Two of the records (LVH 002 and PLS 024) refer to areas of defined ancient woodland. The rest of the records (PLS 013, PLS 014, SBN 081 and SBN Misc) all relate to substantial amount of cropmarks in the surrounding area. Despite this, only the above record (SBN 058) is located on the assessment site and none of those which have been recorded appear to extend through the boundaries of the site.

Although there is a paucity of evidence for historic activity within the site bounds, the topography and location (surrounding a river valley) lends itself to pre-historic and early medieval settlement and industry. Therefore the chance for encountering pre-historic and medieval archaeology are **moderate**.

4.0 PROJECT AIMS

A non-intrusive geophysical survey is required of this pre-determination portion of the development; the results of this survey is to feed into a programme of trial trenching to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified within the pre-determination areas, and not any other areas of the development. Any decision about the need for, and extent of, trial trenching will be taken following the geophysical survey (Brief Section 3.1).



5.0 METHODOLOGY

The survey grid was set out to the Ordnance Survey OSGB36 datum to an accuracy of $\pm 0.01\text{m}$ using a Leica Viva Glonass Smart Rover GS08.

A Bartington Dual Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer was used to undertake the survey, because of its high sensitivity and rapid ground coverage. The soils and underlying geology are receptive to magnetometer survey, but good results are heavily dependent on the contrast between the fills of a feature (with humic and charcoal rich deposits providing the best results) and the relative weakness of the local magnetic background field.

Only minimal processing of the datasets has been undertaken, data processing allows for the correction of errors introduced during the survey and instrument errors. The survey data has been processed using TerraSurveyor software V 3, where the following data processes were applied:

Destripe: Removes striping effects from the raw data caused by discrepancies between different sensors and walking directions caused by alternate zig-zag traverses.

Destagger: Corrects the displacement of anomalies caused by alternate zig-zag traverse.

Clip: The range of the data can be set to specified maximum and minimum values in order to improve the contrast of weaker anomalies within the data.

Compress: Weak anomalies were further enhanced by applying an arctangent weighing to the data.

Grad. Shade: The overall appearance of the data was improved

The raw and processed greyscale plots have been produced for comparison. An XY trace plot consisting of the processed data will be used in combination with raw and processed greyscale data. An interpretation plan characterising the anomalies has been produced based on the evidence collated from the greyscale and XY trace plots.



6.0 RESULTS (Figs. 6 - 26)

The following numbered anomalies refer to the numerical labels of the interpretation plot.

6.1 Gradiometer Results (Figs. 22 - 26)

6.1.1 Area A (Fig.22)

Positive anomalies

A positive linear anomaly **1000** has been identified in the north-west area of the survey. This anomaly is located at the top of the slope with a WNW – ESE orientation and is visible in the data for c.58m. This anomaly represents part of a field boundary which is present in an aerial photograph, dated to December 1945. Remnants of this boundary are still present in the field as thick patches of hedge following the same alignment.

Another positive linear anomaly **1001** is located in the centre of the survey area. This anomaly has east – west orientation and can be seen in the data for c.65m. This anomaly can be seen in the first edition OS 1885 as an irregular field boundary, which follows the steep contour of the slope present in area A. This field boundary is present on site until the revised OS 1958.

On the northern most boundary of the survey area is a low amplitude positive sub-circular anomaly c.27m in diameter. The low amplitude could suggest that the feature could have a shallow cut. It is worth noting that directly to the north of this anomaly was a mound of overgrowth and brick rubbish, it could be possible that this anomaly is a halo effect produced by this magnetic rubbish.

Negative Anomalies

A single negative linear anomaly **1003** is present within the survey area, this anomaly is present in the data for c.209m with a north-west to south-east orientation. The anomaly appears to be orientated towards the magnetic disturbance **1007**.

Natural Anomalies

The most prominent anomalies within the survey area are large low amplitude positive and negative anomalies with a predominant north to south orientation (**1004, 1005** and **1006**). These anomalies represent palaeochannels, following the slope of the hill towards the bottom of the river valley.

Modern Disturbance

The data has displayed a number of strong magnetic responses (Fig.6). A high amplitude spread of positive and negative magnetic noise **1007** c.52m in length is visible in the centre of the survey area. This spread is most likely the result of modern waste dumping, as the area was littered with concrete and brick rubble, buried deposits of which are the most likely the source of this anomaly. Another buried waste deposits **1008** can be seen



as a high amplitude magnetic spikes c.67m south-west of the aforementioned anomaly. In the north of the survey area further spreads of magnetic nose can be seen **1009**.

A water troth in the north of the survey area has produced a high amplitude magnetic spike **1010**. Numerous discrete high amplitude magnetic spikes can be seen in the data **2023**. Each of these discrete magnetic spikes consists of a well-defined dipolar response. Their high amplitudes suggest the presence of ferrous debris in the topsoil.

Bipolar magnetic halos can be seen around the north-east **1012** and north-west **1013** boundaries, produced by a wire fence which has created localised distortion to the earth magnetic field.

6.1.2 Area B (Fig.23)

Natural Anomalies

The only features present in Area B have been two palaeochannels **2000**. These are shown in the data as irregular shaped low amplitude positive and negative responses with north-east to south-west and a north-west to south-east orientation.

Modern Disturbance

A high amplitude magnetic response **2001** can be seen in the southern area. Believed to be modern in origin the source of these anomalies probably represents buried magnetic waste, settling at the base of the slope created by the palaeochannel.

Two magnetic halos are visible in the data, **2002** has been produced by a telegraph pole present in the field, and anomaly **2003** has been produced by the surveys proximity to a metal gate.

Numerous discrete dipolar responses are present in the data throughout the survey **2004**. These are well defined positive and negative responses with no separation between the polarities, which suggest the presence of ferrous material in the plough soil.

6.1.3 Area C (Fig.24)

Positive Anomalies

The survey has revealed two positive anomalies within Area C. The first of these anomalies is **3000**, this anomaly is formed of two positive linear anomalies of varying amplitudes with an associated central negative response. The anomaly has a north-west to south-east orientation, and is visible in the data for c.86m before disappearing out of the north-west of the survey area. The positive anomaly is indicative of an infilled ditch type feature, the associated negative anomaly represents a deposit of less magnetic material, which could be remnant bank material associated with the ditches, or a metallised surface.

Another positive linear anomaly of varying amplitude **3001** can be seen c.70 to the south of anomaly **3000**. This anomaly has a north-east to south-west orientation and is visible



in the data for c.57m before disappearing outside of the survey area. The anomaly has short section of a linear running perpendicular to the main alignment for c.10m. These are indicative of infilled ditch type features.

The varying amplitude is suggestive of anomalies **3000** and **3001** being disturbed at source.

Colluvial Deposit

In the southern portion of the survey area an irregular linear anomaly formed of irregular positive and negative responses of varying signal strengths **3002**. The anomaly has a broad north-east to south-west orientation, and is c.85m in length and c.10m in width. This is most likely a colluvial deposit formed at the bottom of the slope present in the field, formed by ploughing activity in the field.

Modern disturbance

An isolated high amplitude magnetic response **3003** has been recorded in the north of the survey area. This has been produced by a telegraph pole standing in the field. On the south-east boundary of the site is a spread of positive and negative magnetic noise **3004**, probably representing dumped magnetic material associated with the boundary ditch for the adjoining plot of land to the survey area.

A series of discrete high amplitude dipolar responses **3005** are visible in the survey area, with a higher concentration in the northern and south-eastern areas of the survey. These most likely represent large ferrous debris in the ploughsoil.

6.1.4 Area D (Fig.25)

Modern Disturbance

The survey has identified two spreads of magnetic noise in the survey areas **4000** and **4001**. Both of these anomalies have produced high amplitude positive and negative signals, suggestive of areas of disturbed ground.

Along the eastern boundary of the survey area is a lower amplitude spread of magnetic noise **4002**, this has been produced by the survey areas close proximity to an orchard, which is present in the adjoining field.

Several discrete high amplitude dipolar responses **4003** have been identified within the survey area. These anomalies most likely represent buried ferrous material in the ploughsoil.

6.1.5 Area E (Fig.26)

Modern Disturbance

Two irregular linear spreads of magnetic material have been identified within Area E **5000** and **5001**. Both of these appear to continue outside of the survey area. Anomaly **5000**



appears to have an east-west orientation, and is c.36m wide. Anomaly **5001** is located c.76m to the south of **5000** and is c.17m wide. These most likely represent magnetic material being deposited in the lower parts of the site, possibly the bases of palaeochannels.

A number of discrete high amplitude dipolar responses **5002** have been identified within the survey area. These anomalies most likely represent buried ferrous material in the ploughsoil.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin (**1000**, **1001**, **1002**, **1003**, **3000** and **3001**) located in Areas A and C. The majority of anomalies identified in the survey are positive linear anomalies, synonymous with infilled ditch type features (**1000**, **1001**, **3000** and **3001**). Areas B, D and E identified no features of archaeological origin

Anomalies identified in Area A are believed to be modern in origin, as both anomalies **1000** and **1001** are present in a 1945 aerial photograph, as well as anomaly **1001** being present on the first edition OS 1885, until the revised OS 1958. The anomalies of particular interest are in Area C, where anomalies **3000** and **3001** possibly represent some part of an agricultural field system.

Ground conditions from recent ploughing of Areas C, D and E affected the data collection in the field. However, the magnetic contrast seen in the survey indicates that the underlying geology was suited to magnetic geophysical survey. The anomalies present in the data have varying signal strengths suggesting that they have suffered truncation from modern ploughing of the field.

8.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all the work undertaken in accordance with the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists 1993. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum/HER office.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Kevin Marshall of Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf & Spa for commissioning the work and Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council for her input and advice throughout.

The survey was undertaken by Matt Adams, Matthew J. Baker, Martin Brook, Adam Leigh and Dan McConnell



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OASIS ID: britanni1-275325

Project details

Project name	STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DERTERMINATION AREAS
Short description of the project	Geophysical Survey - In March 2017 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a detailed gradiometer survey of land at Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf and Spa (NGR 596863 237139). The survey comprises of five areas in which below ground impacts as part of a planning application (DC/16/00928) are to occur (Fig. 4). These areas are located within pockets of land covered by a pre-determination recommendation to the Local Planning Authority by SCCAS/CT. The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin located in Areas A and C. The majority of anomalies identified in the survey are positive linear anomalies, synonymous with infilled ditch type features. Areas B, D and E identified no features of archaeological origin Anomalies identified in Area A are believed to be modern in origin, as both anomalies are present in a 1945 aerial photograph, as well as one anomaly being present on the first edition OS 1885, until the revised OS 1958. The anomalies of particular interest are in Area C, where they possibly represent segments of an agricultural field system.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2017 End: 06-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25419 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	N/A Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Golf course
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology	LONDON CLAY



OASIS FORM - Print view

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

Solid geology CHALK (INCLUDING RED CHALK)
Drift geology CRAG
Techniques Magnetometry

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH STOKE BY NAYLAND STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE,
PRE-DERTERMINATION AREAS
Postcode CO6 4PZ
Study area 22.3 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 96863 37139 51.997233242469 0.868005007909 51 59 50 N 000 52 04 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 Matthew Baker
Project director/manager Dan McConnell
Project supervisor Matt Baker
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLF & SPA

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media available "Map", "Photograph", "Report", "Survey "



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**Project
bibliography 1**

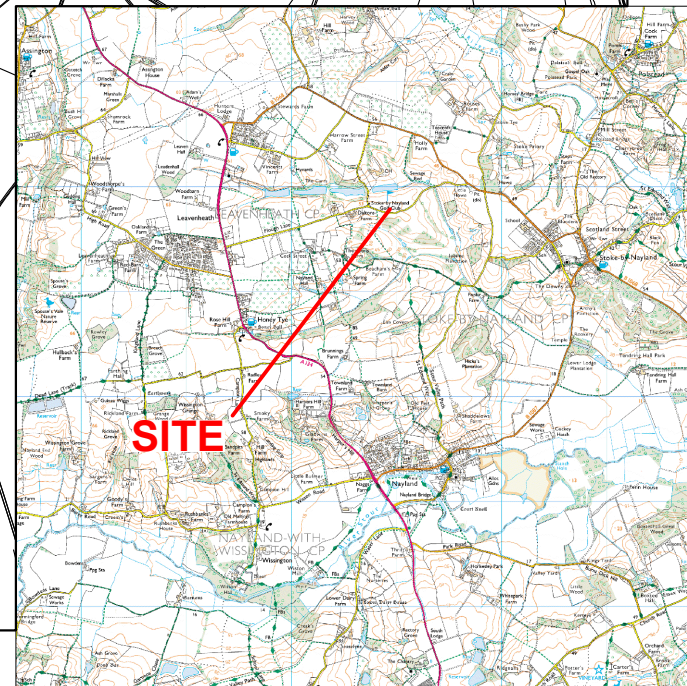
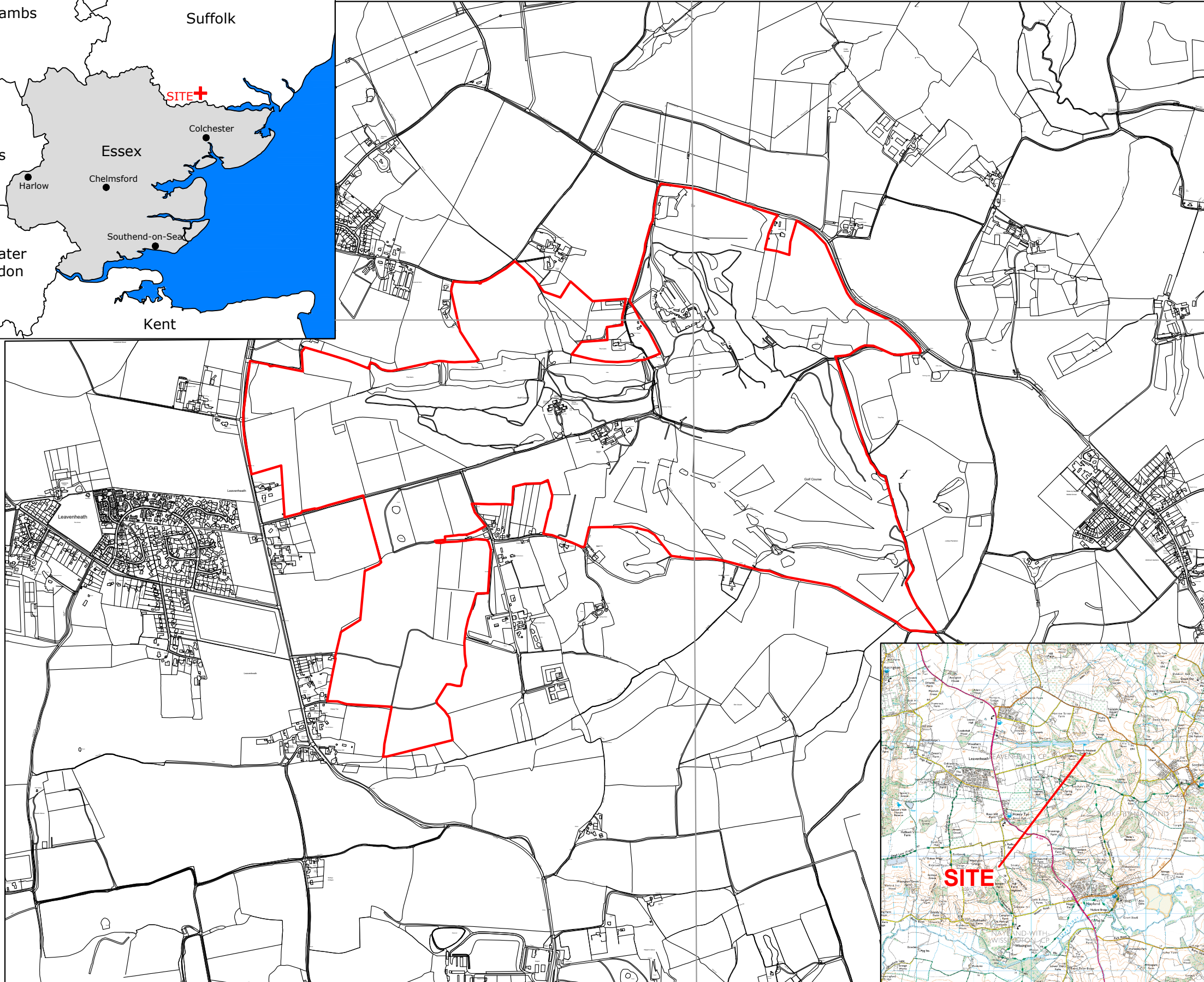
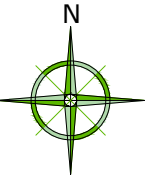
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS: DETAILED
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
Author(s)/Editor(s) Baker, M.
Other bibliographic details Report Number 1161
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 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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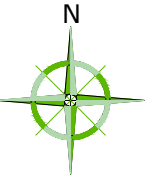
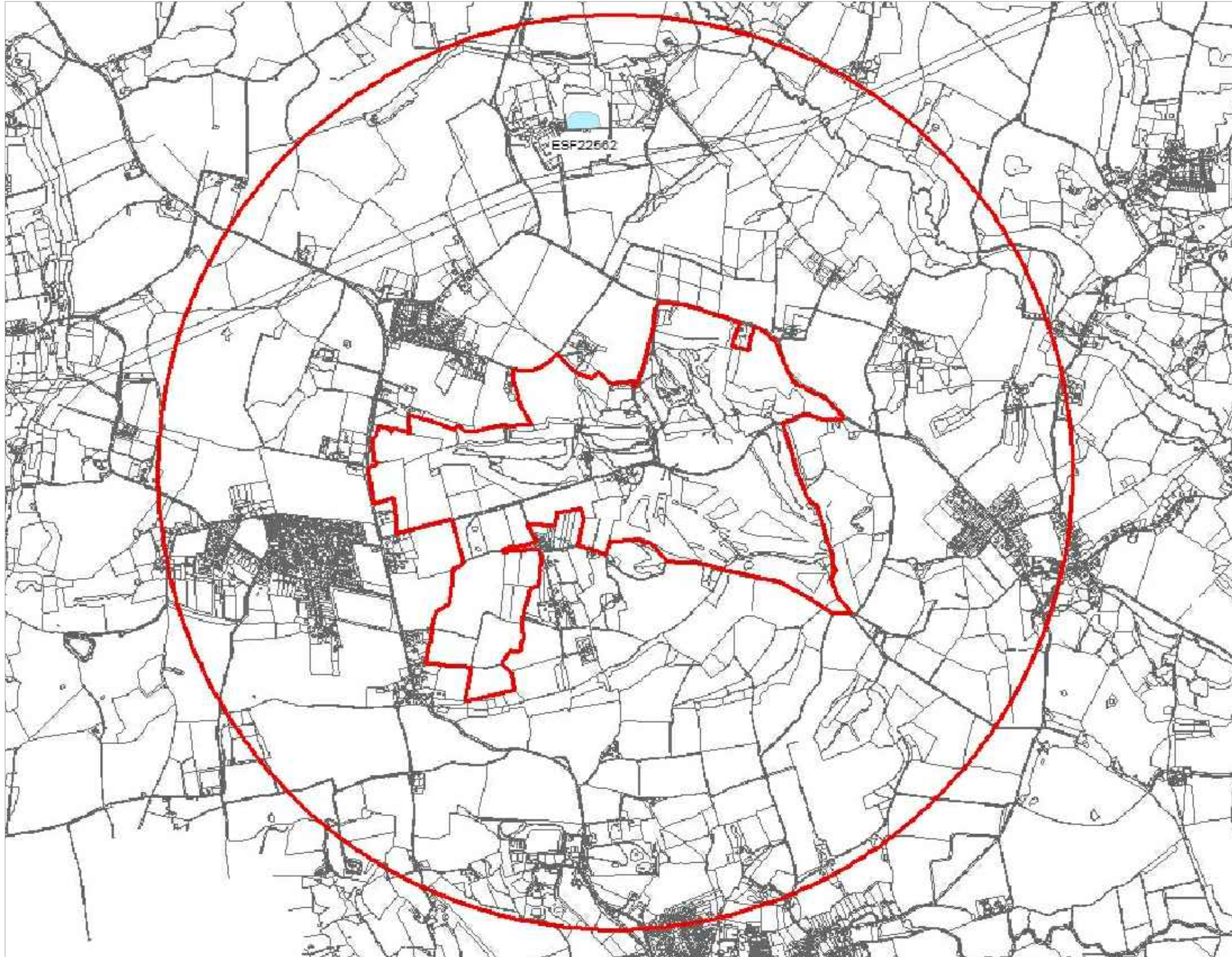
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AUTHOR: DPM

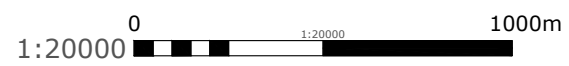
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FIGURE: **1**

237139

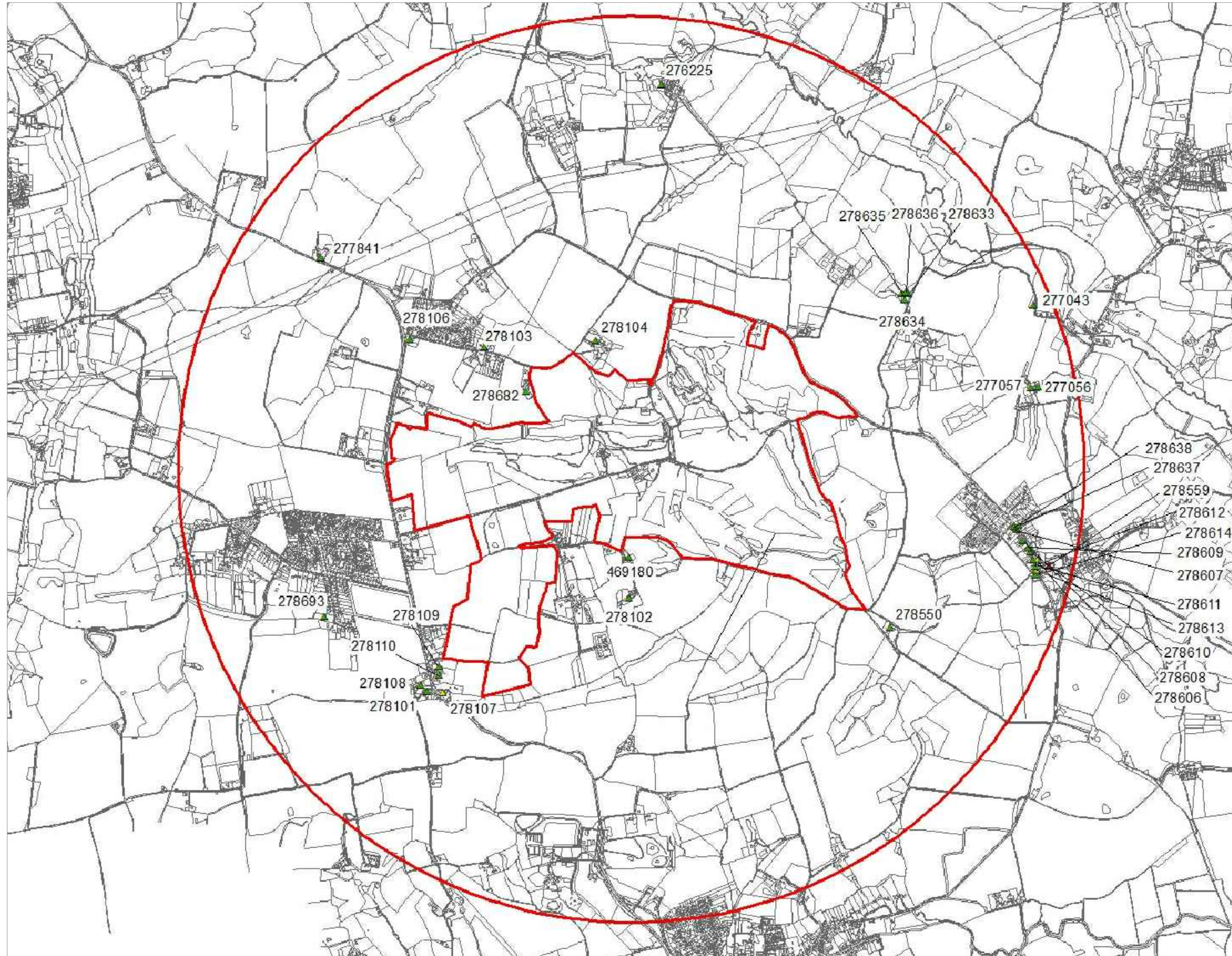
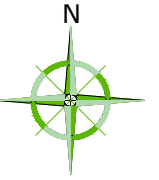







- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

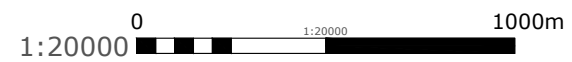


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VERSION:	2	AUTHOR:	DPM
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	2



-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II*
-  Grade II
-  Site Boundary



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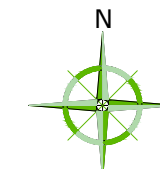
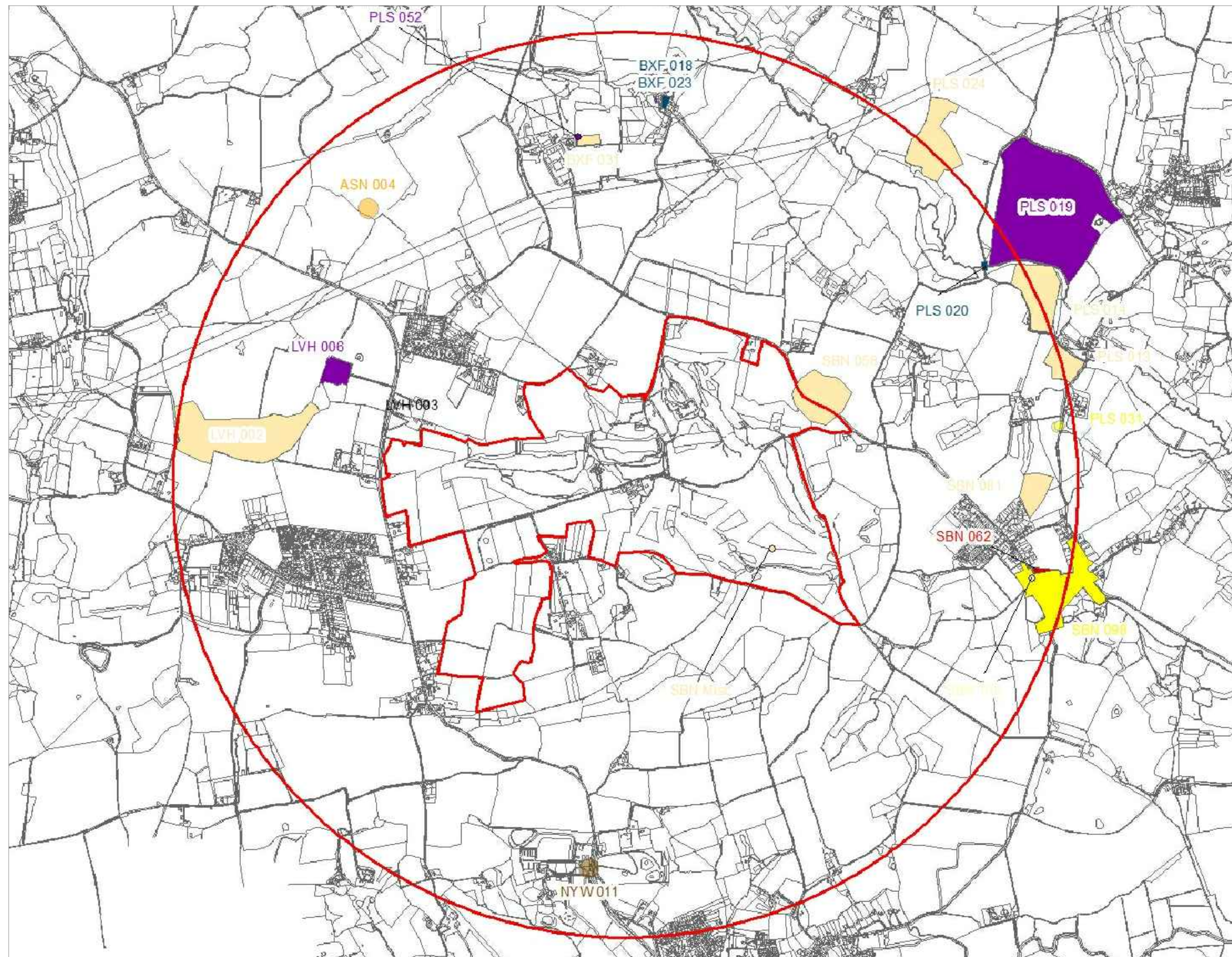
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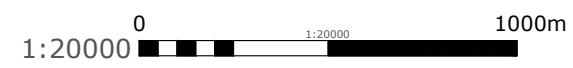
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FIGURE: 3

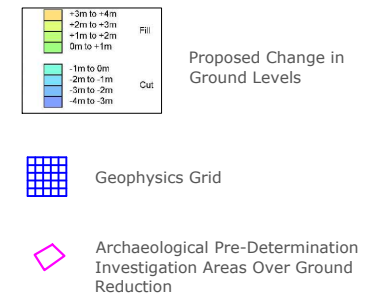
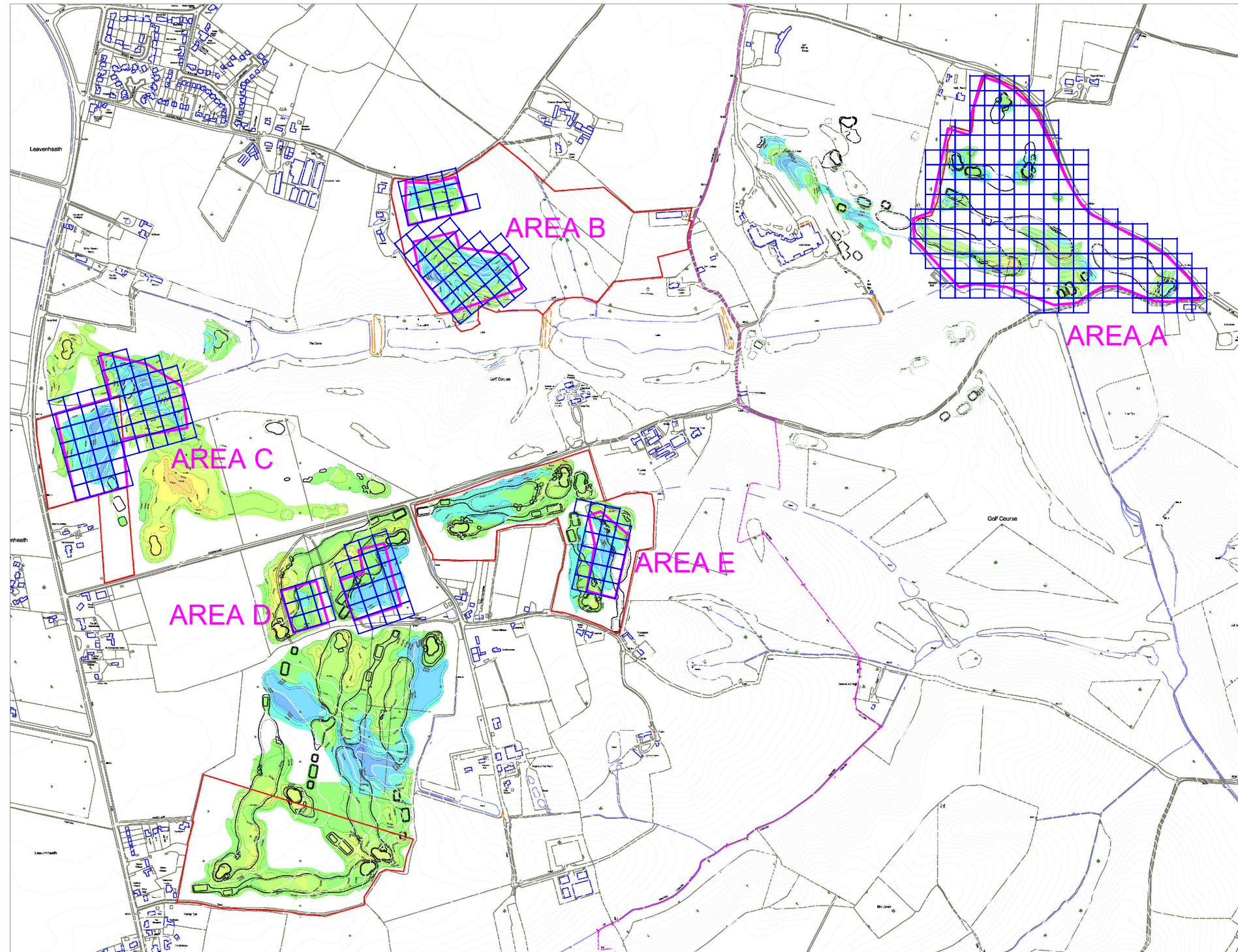
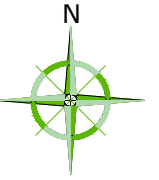


- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary



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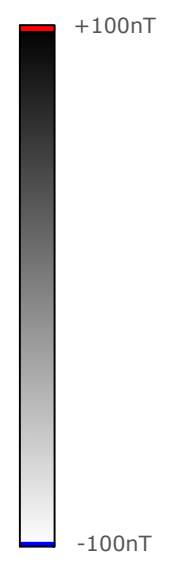
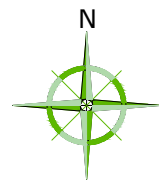
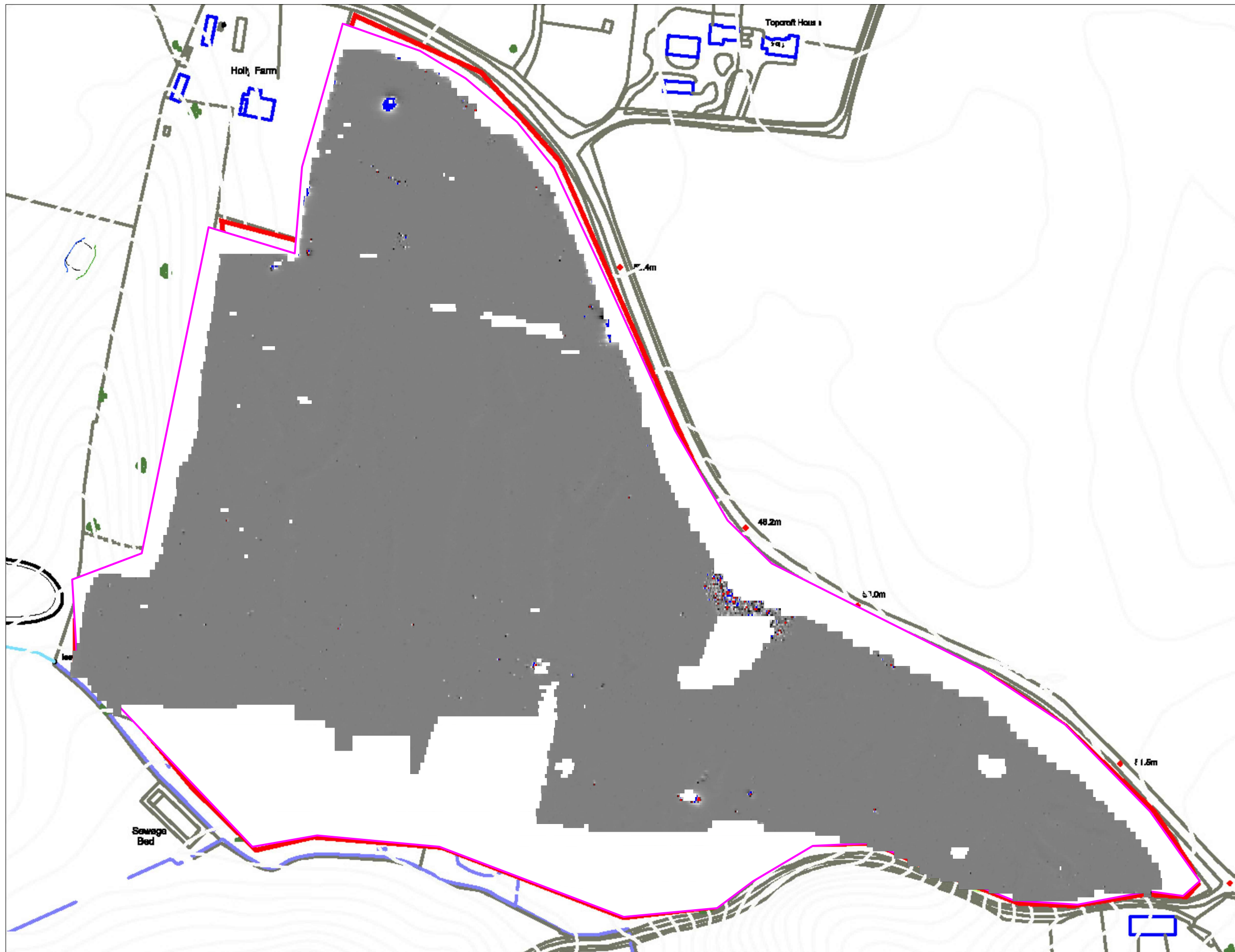
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FIGURE: 5



 Site Boundary

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PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: NON-PROCESSED DATA - AREA A

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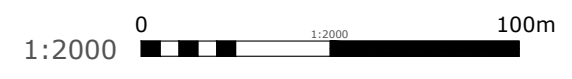
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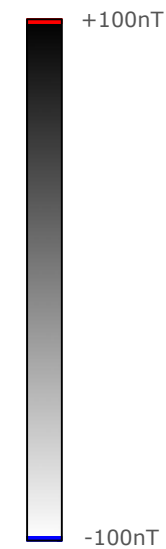
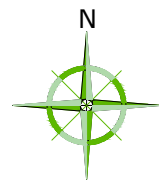
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FIGURE: **6**

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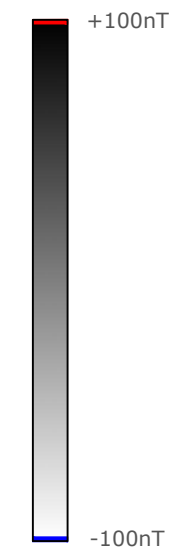
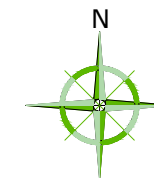
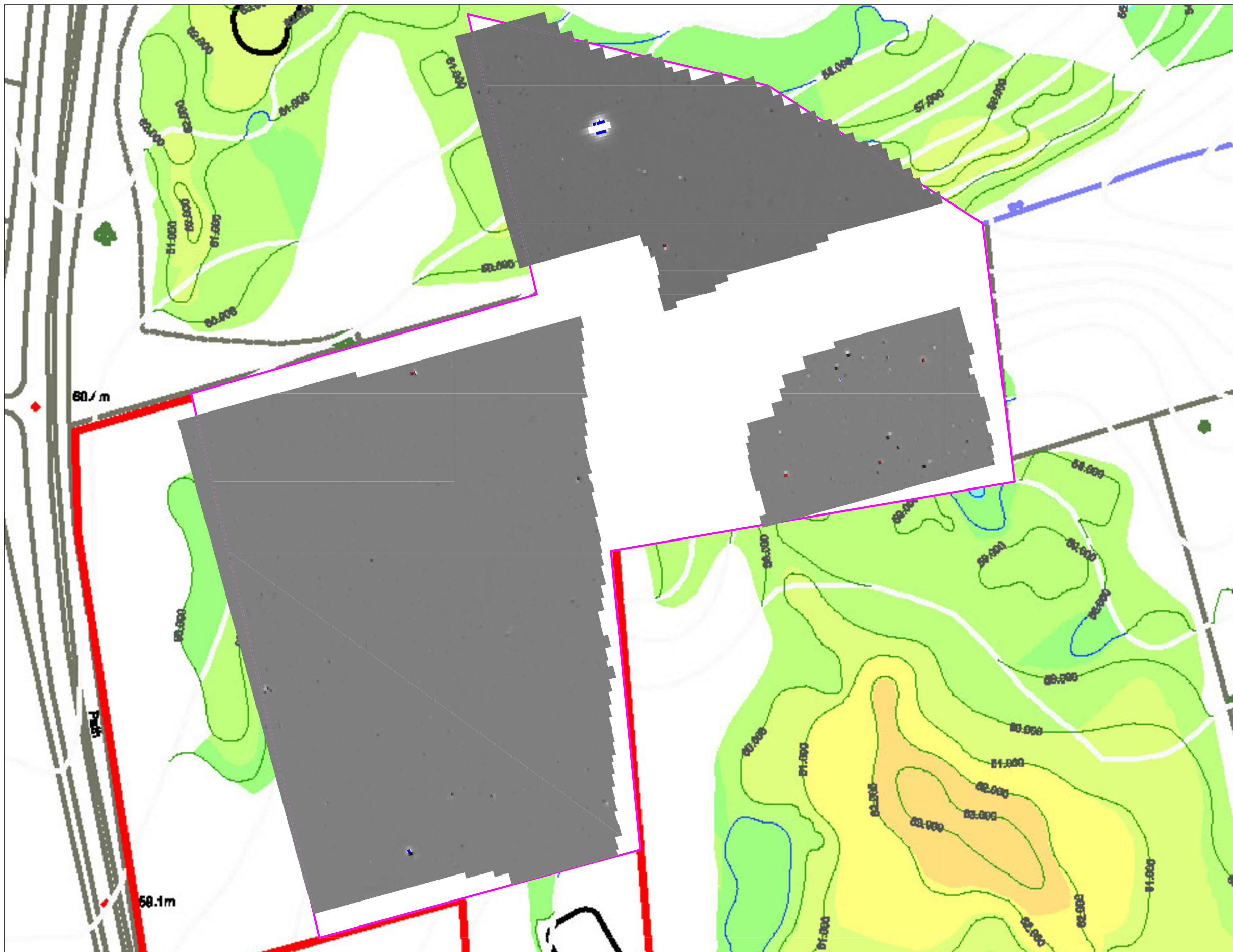
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FIGURE: 7

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1:1250 0 50m



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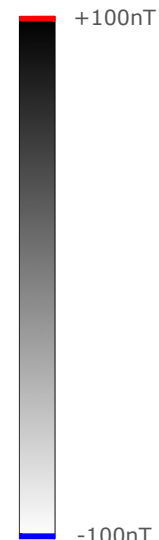
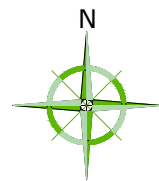
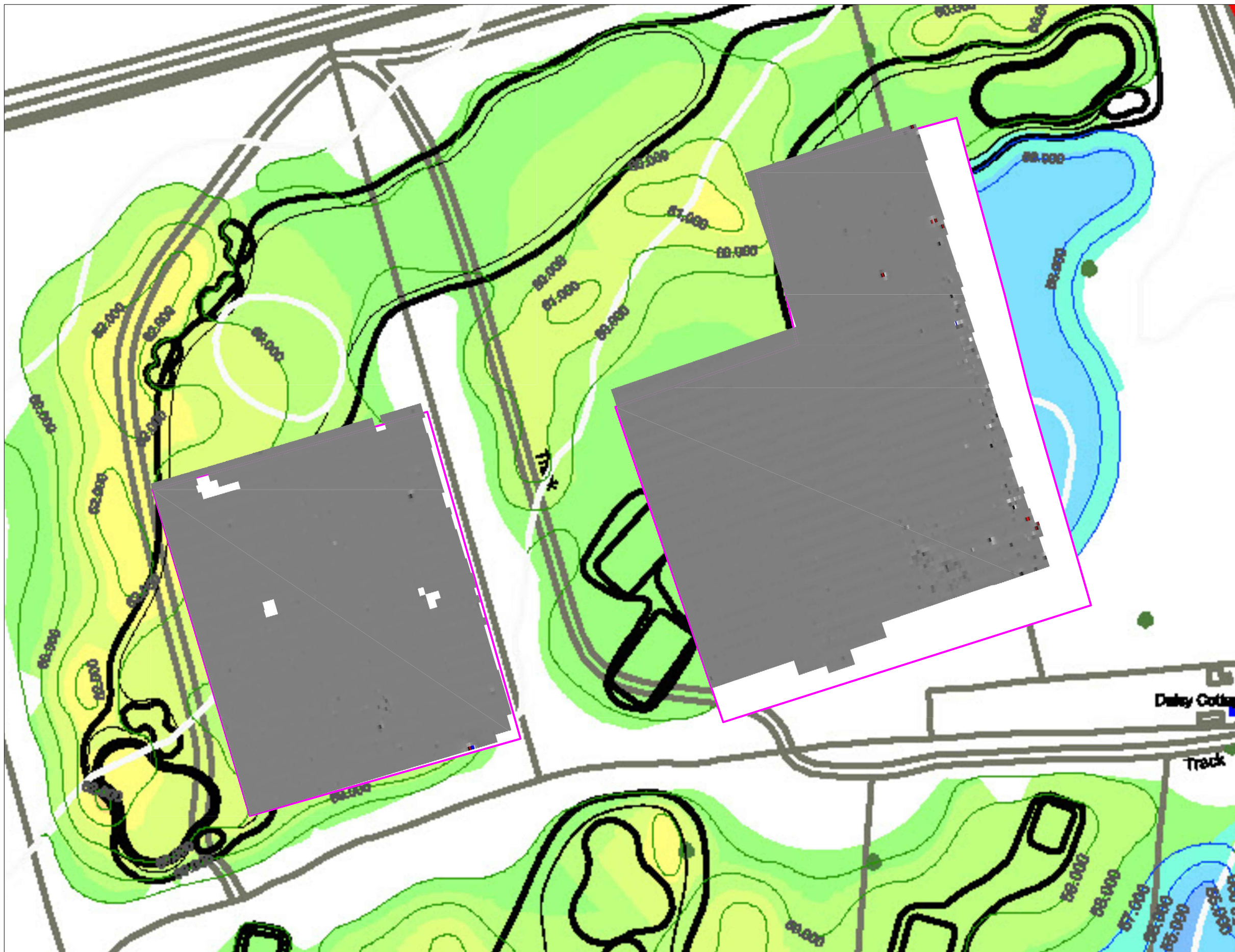
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FIGURE: 8

1:1250 0 1:1250 50m

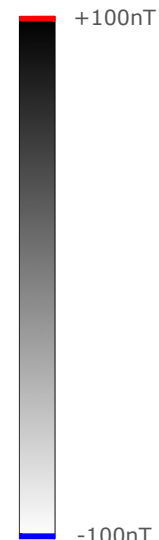
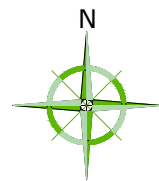


Site Boundary

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PROJECT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE		
DESCRIPTION:	NON-PROCESSED DATA - AREA D		
CLIENT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA		
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AUTHOR:	MJB	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	9



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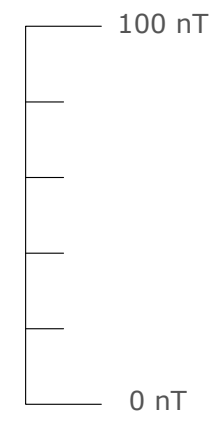
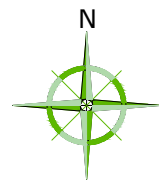
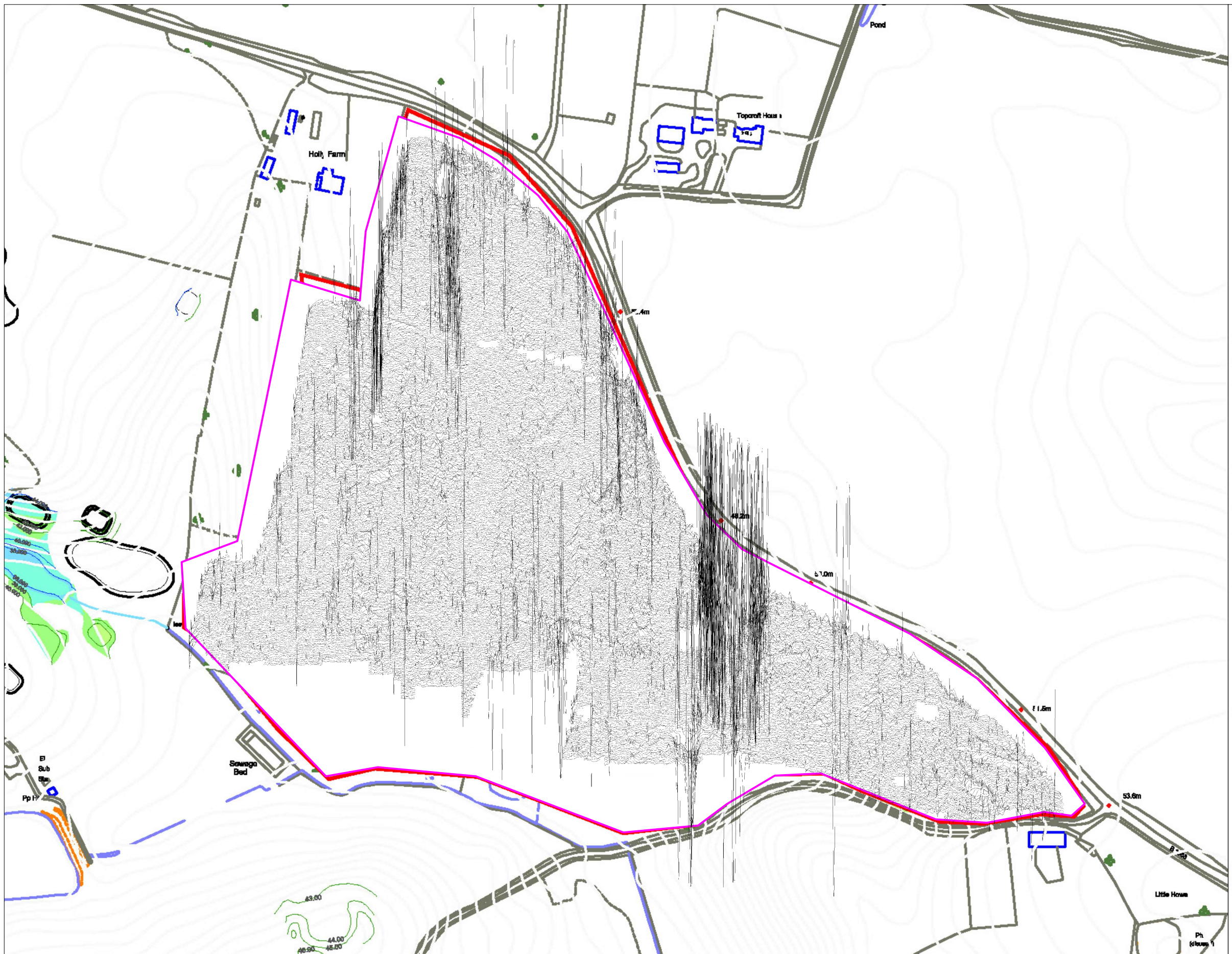


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Site Boundary

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PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: X-Y TRACE PLOT - AREA A

CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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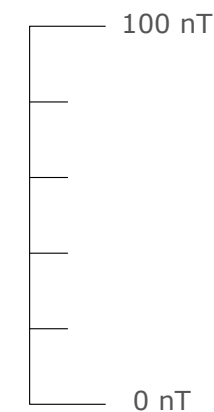
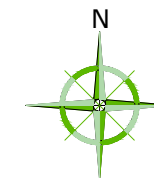
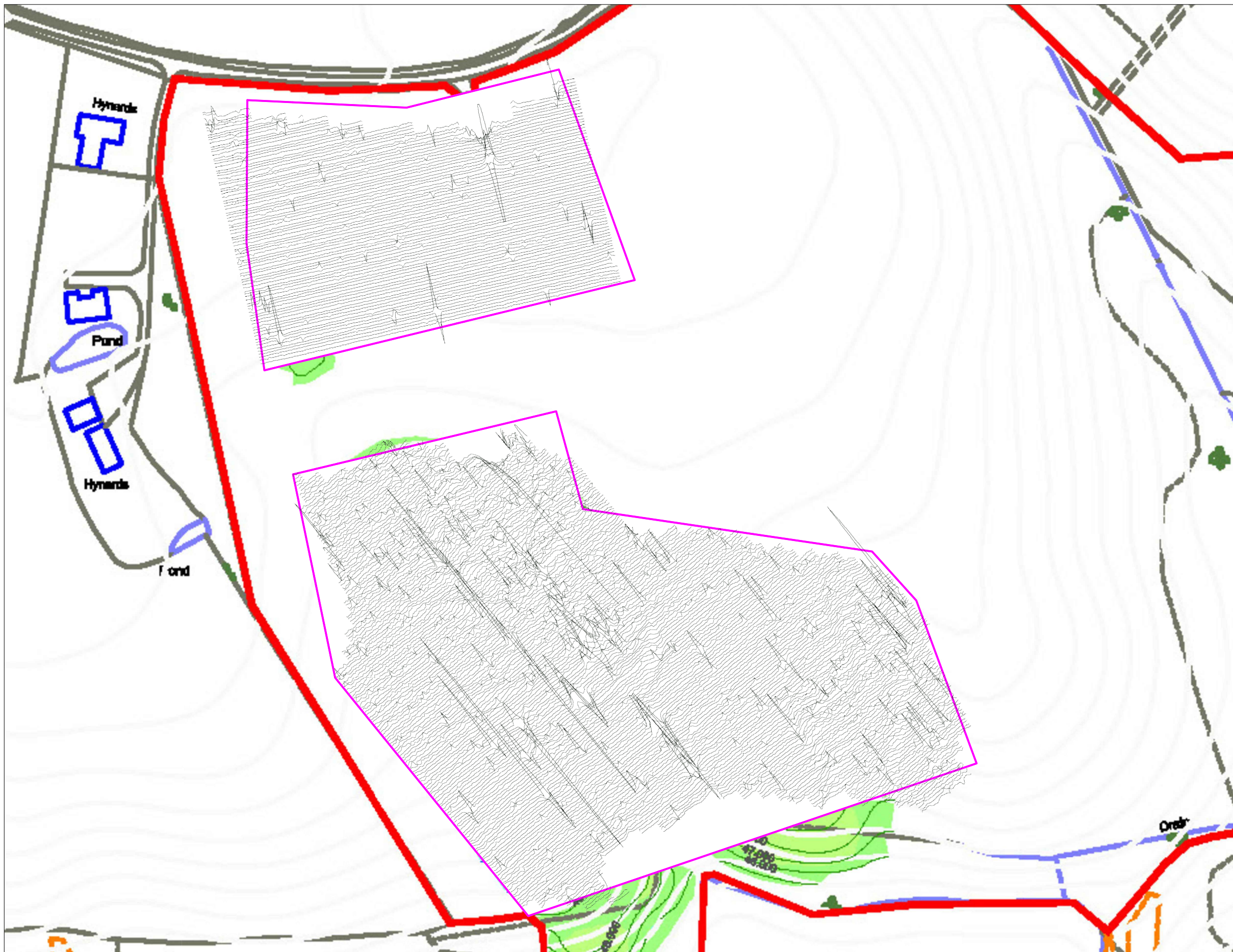
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FIGURE: 11

1:2500 0 100m

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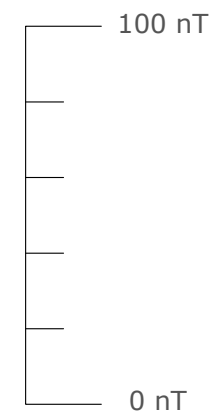
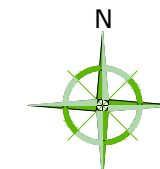
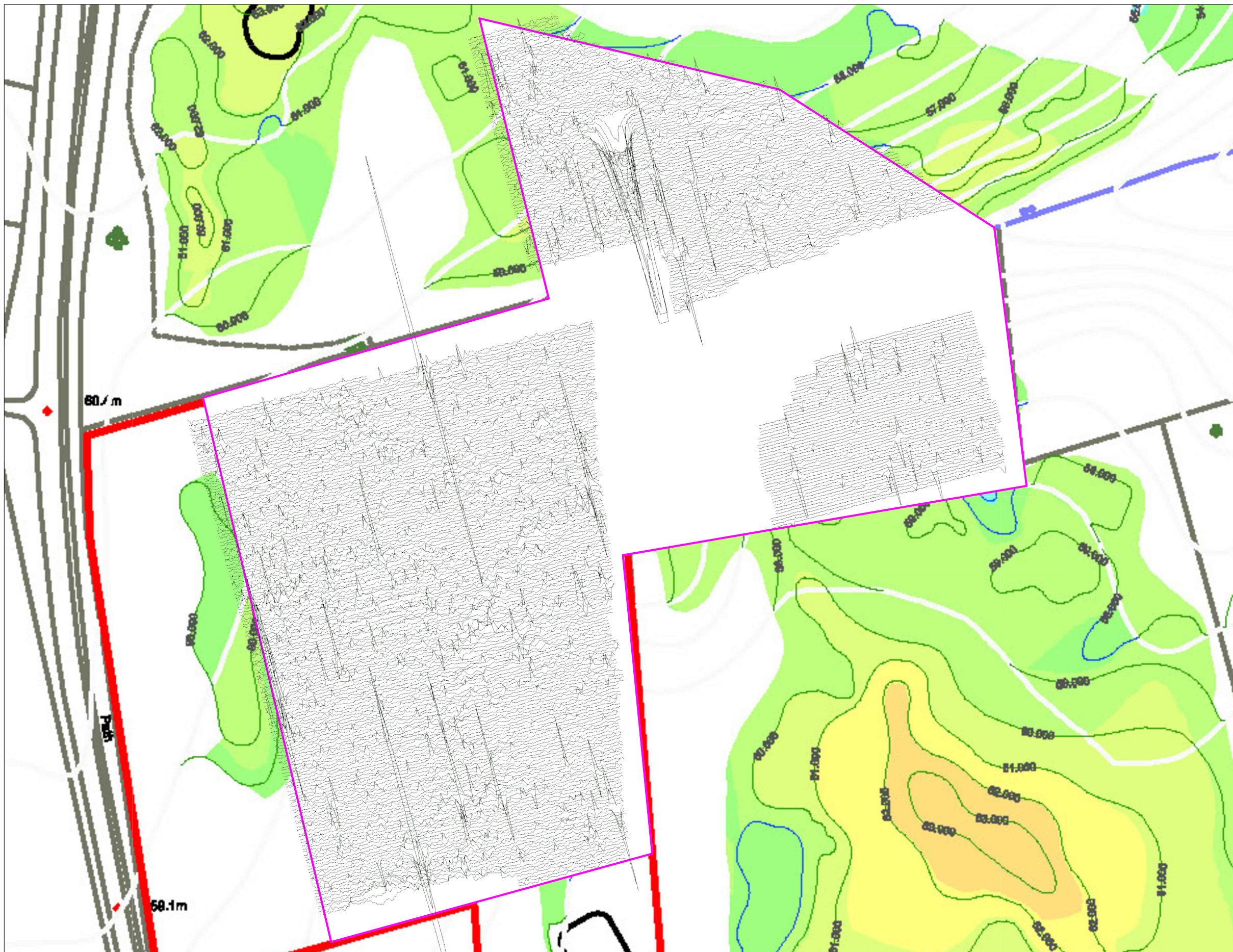
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FIGURE: 12

1:1250  50m



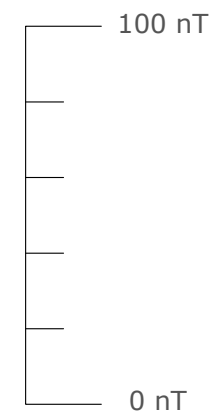
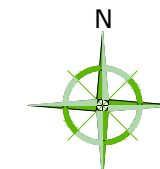
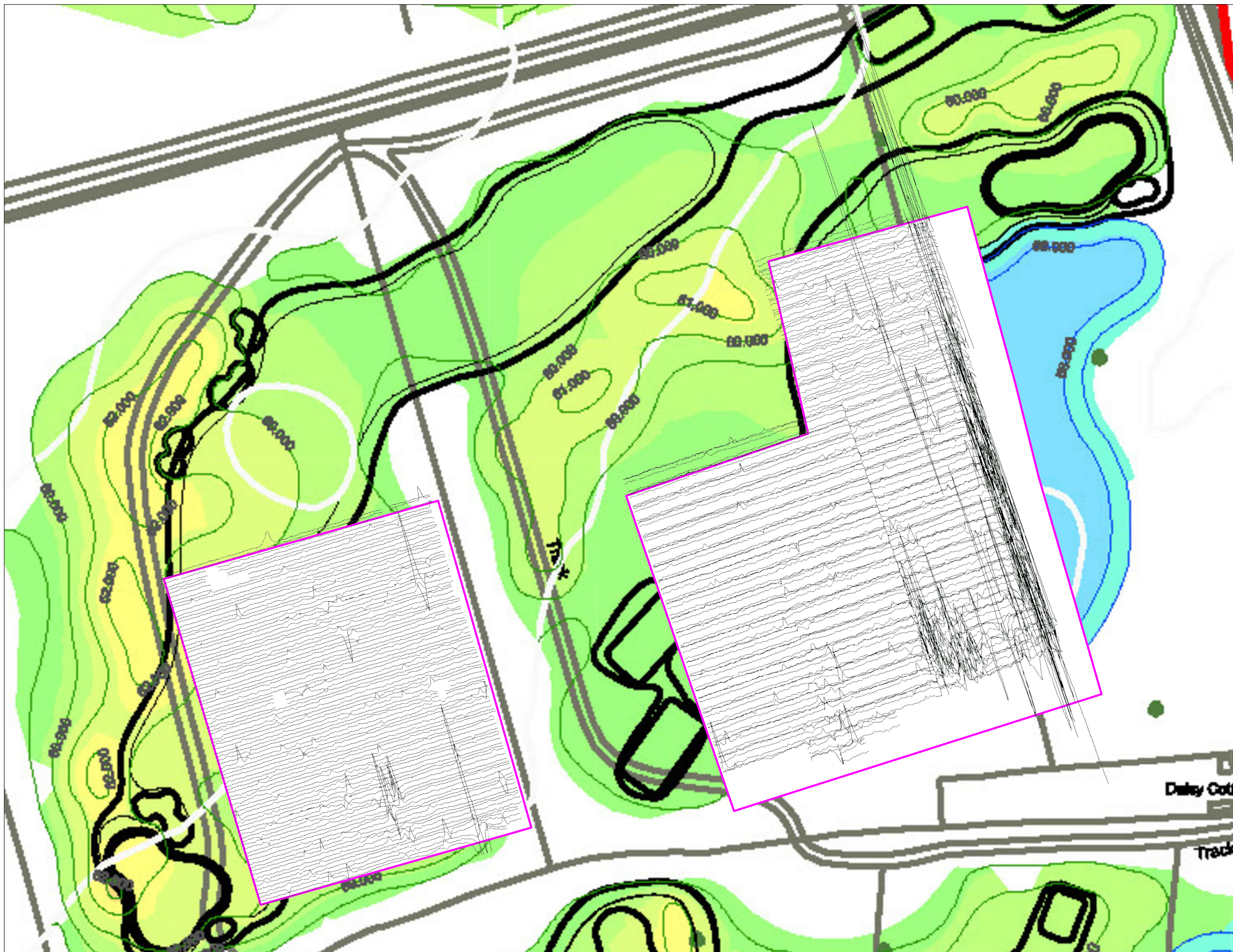
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 Site Boundary

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CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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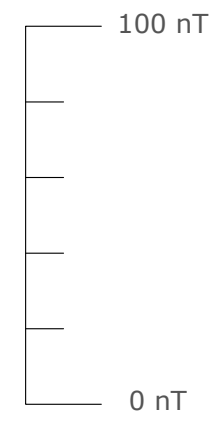
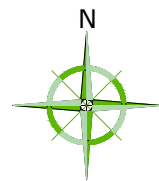
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FIGURE: 14



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Site Boundary

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DESCRIPTION: X-Y TRACE PLOT - AREA E

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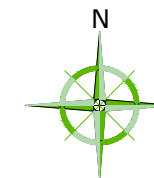
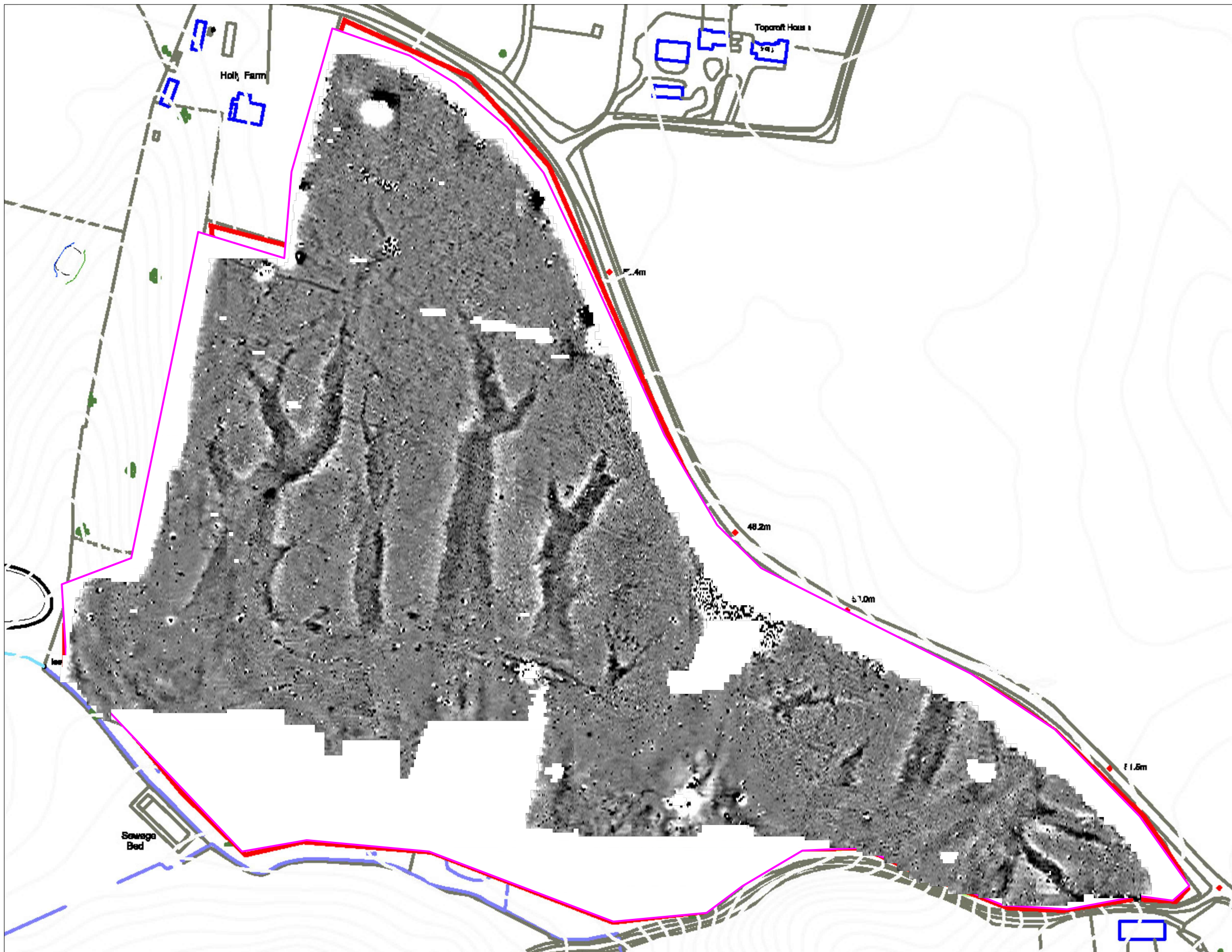
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AUTHOR: MJB
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 15



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 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: MINIMALLY PROCESSED DATA - AREA A

CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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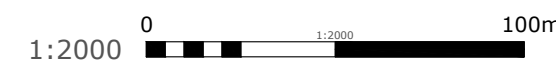
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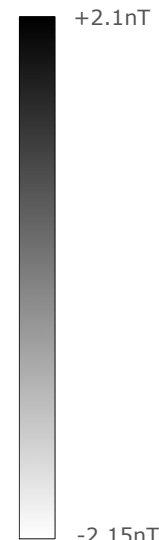
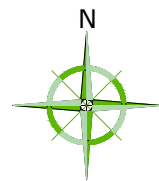
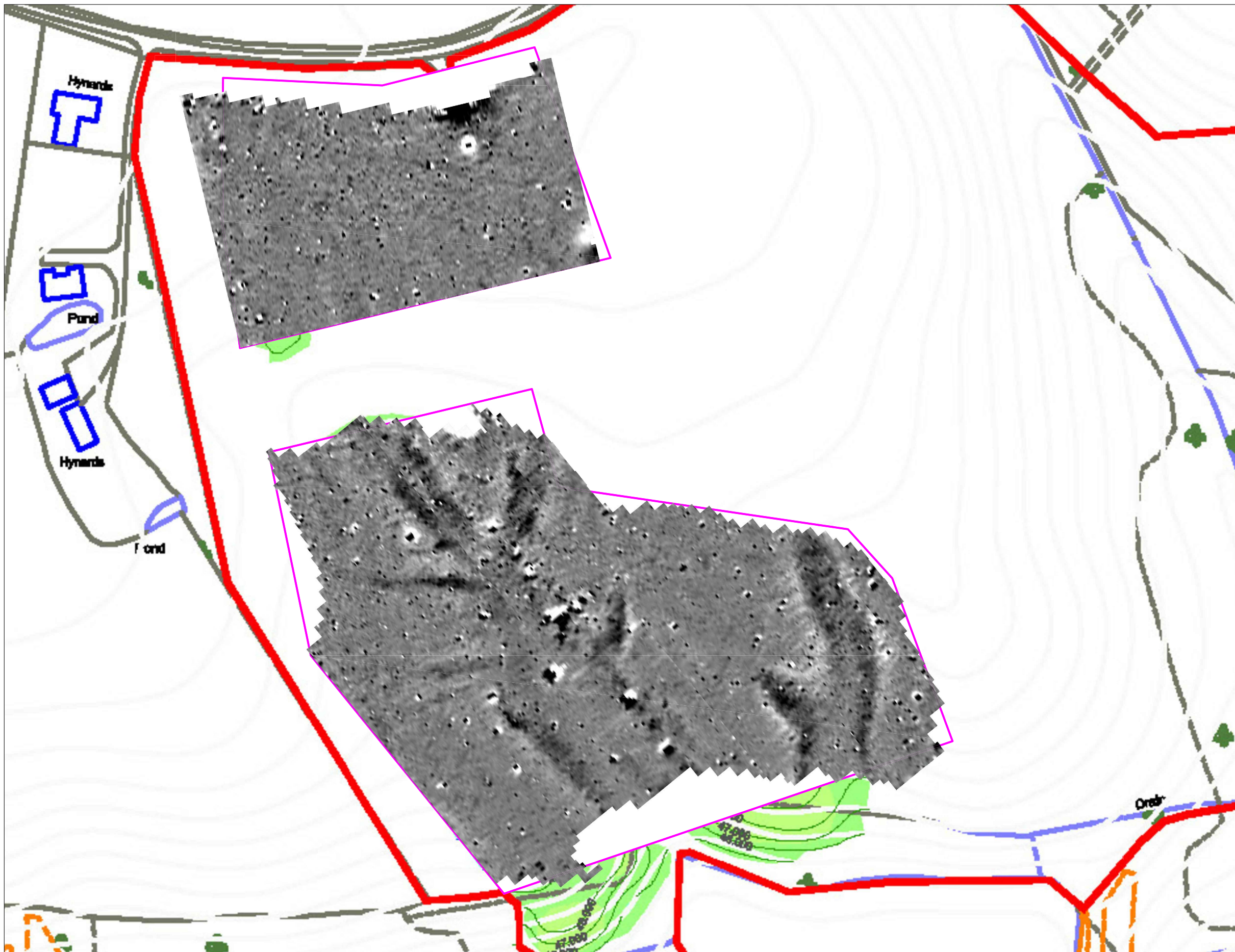
AUTHOR: MJB


APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 16



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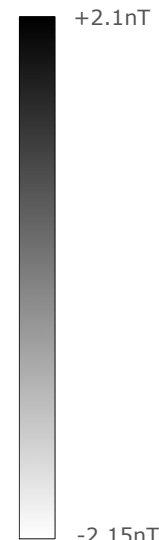
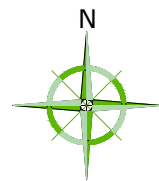
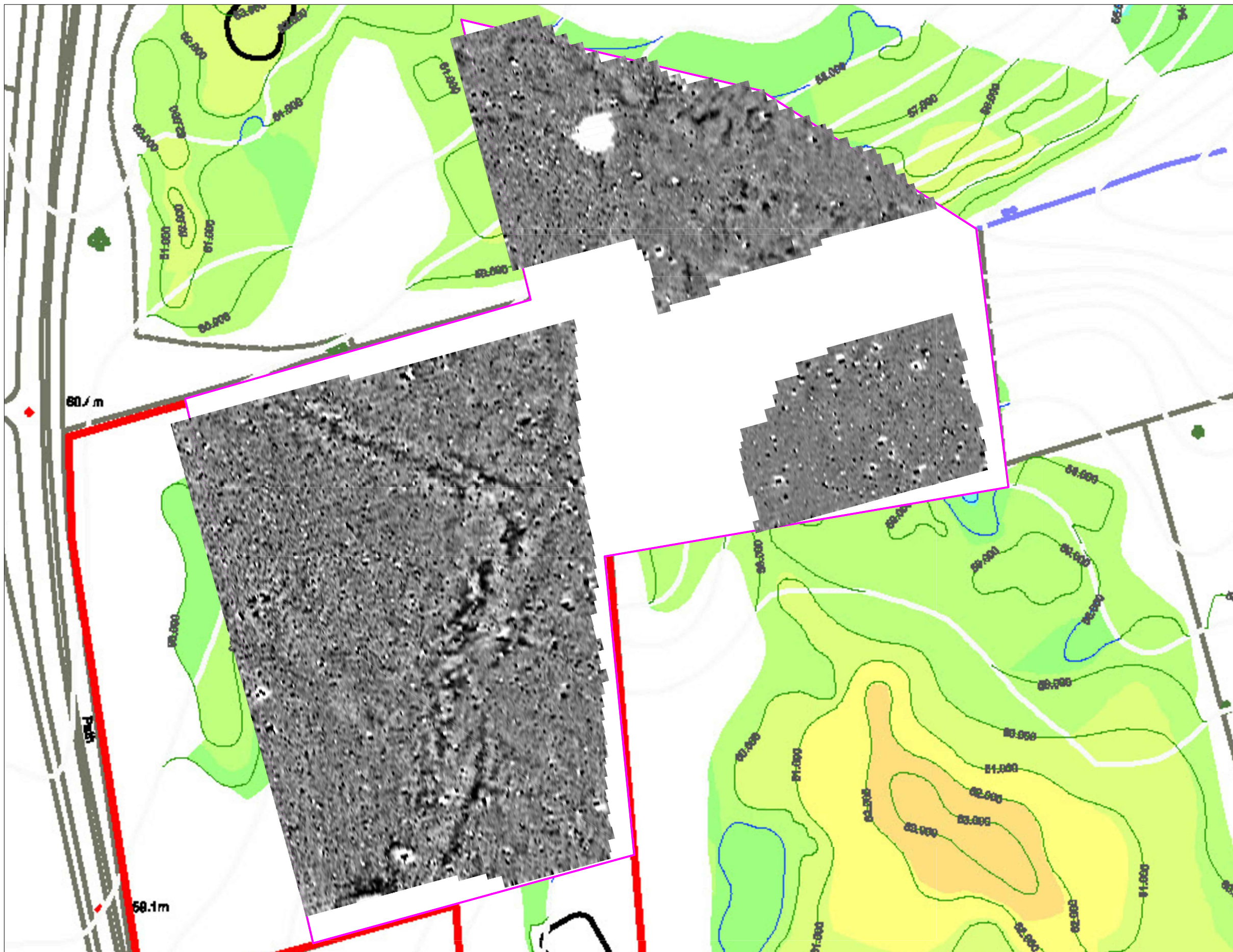


 Site Boundary

NGR:	596863 237139	REF:	P1180
PROJECT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE		
DESCRIPTION:	MINIMALLY PROCESSED DATA - AREA B		
CLIENT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA		
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AUTHOR:	MJB	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	17

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1:1250 0 1:1250 50m

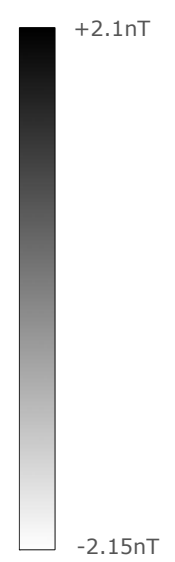
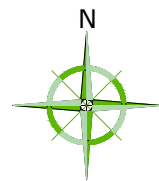
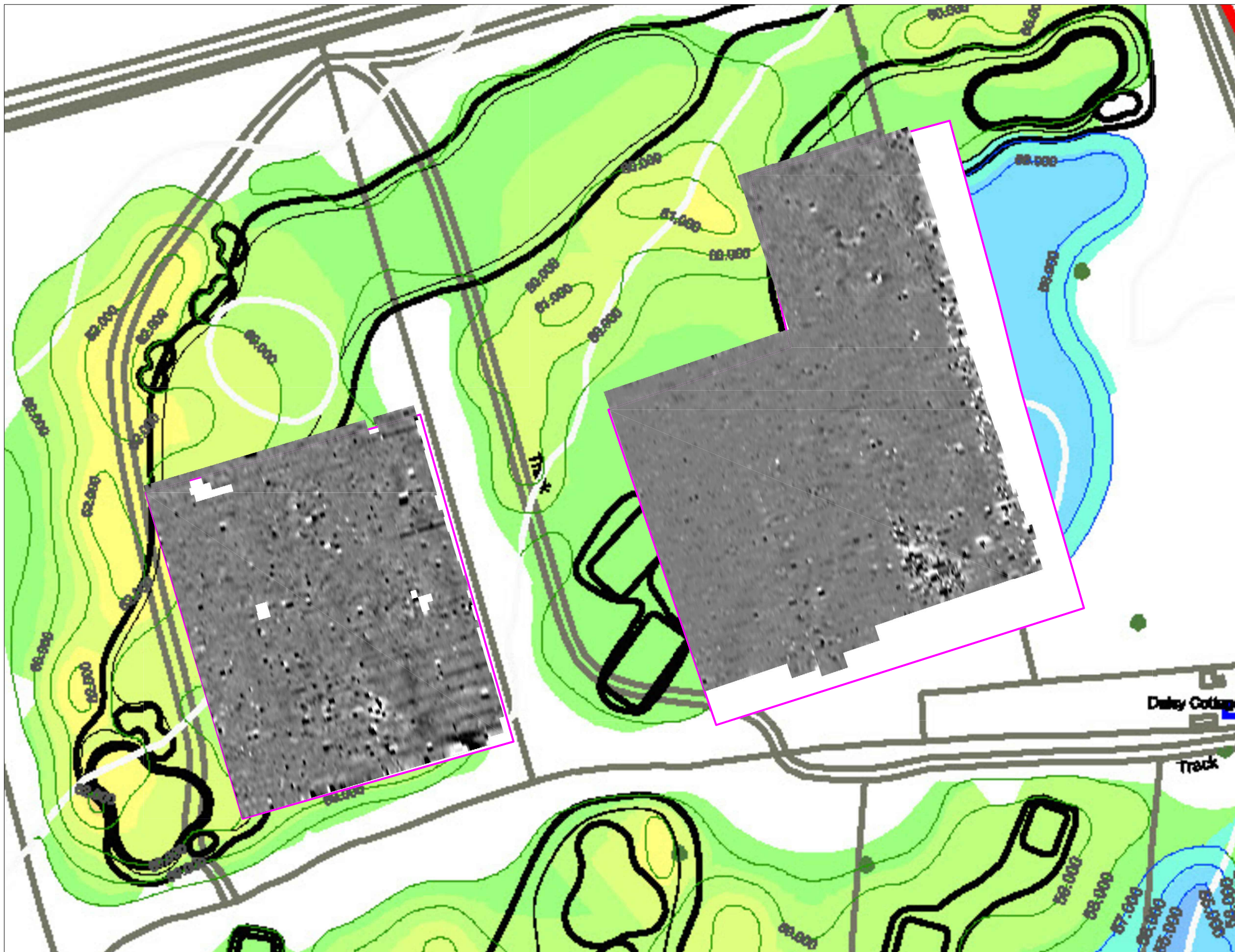


 Site Boundary

NGR:	596863 237139	REF:	P1180
PROJECT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE		
DESCRIPTION:	MINIMALLY PROCESSED DATA - AREA C		
CLIENT:	STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA		
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APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	18



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 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: MINIMALLY PROCESSED DATA - AREA D

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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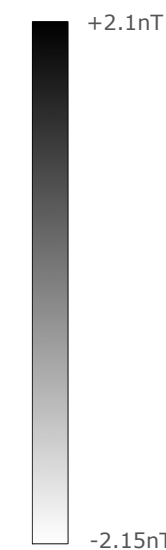
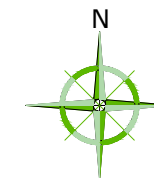
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FIGURE: 19



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 Site Boundary

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PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: MINIMALLY PROCESSED DATA - AREA E

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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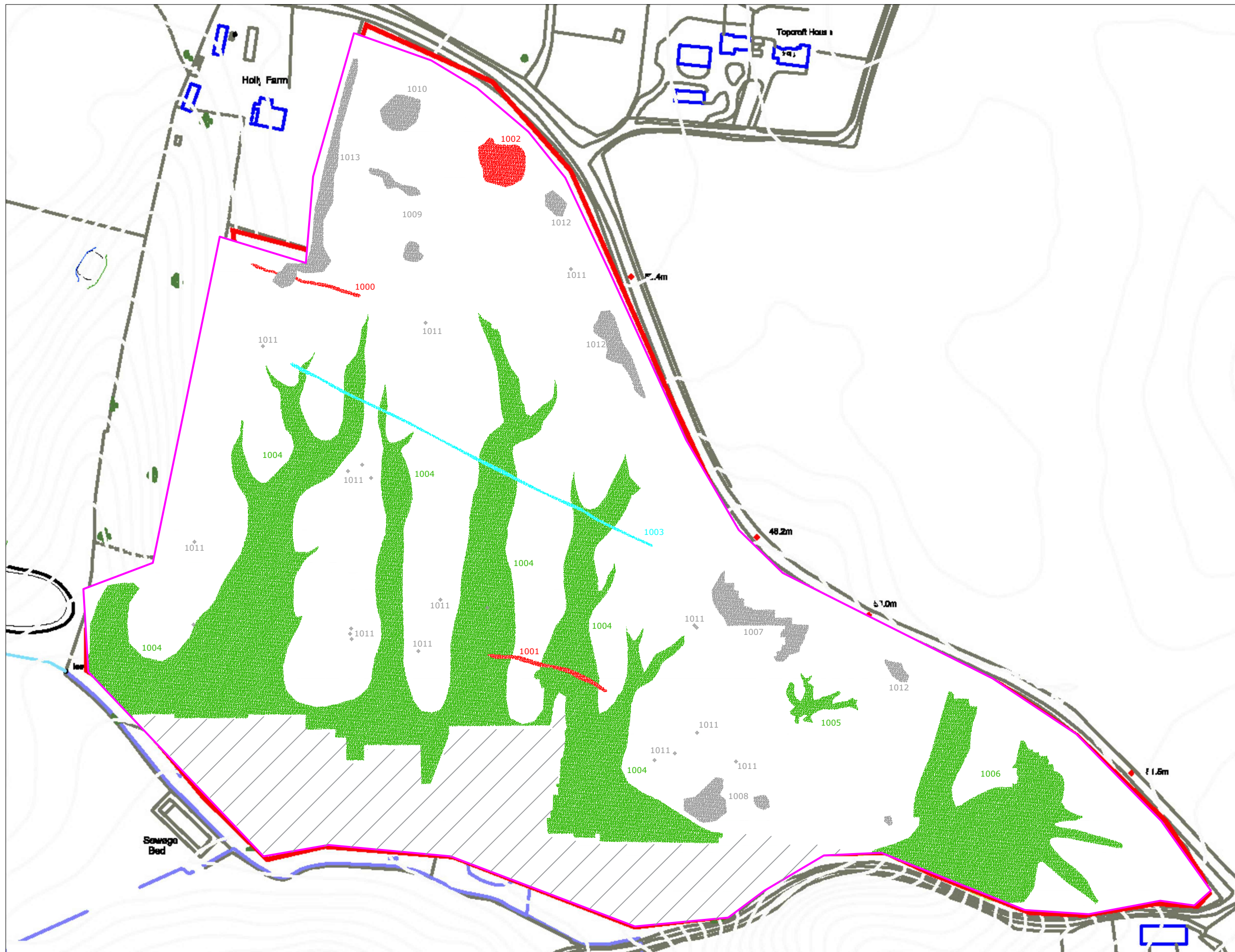
DATE: APR 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MJB

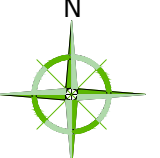
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FIGURE: 20


1:1000 0 1:1000 50m



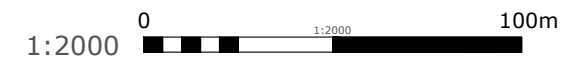
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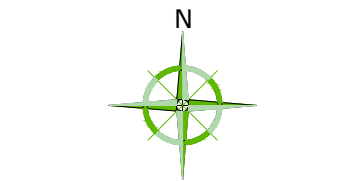
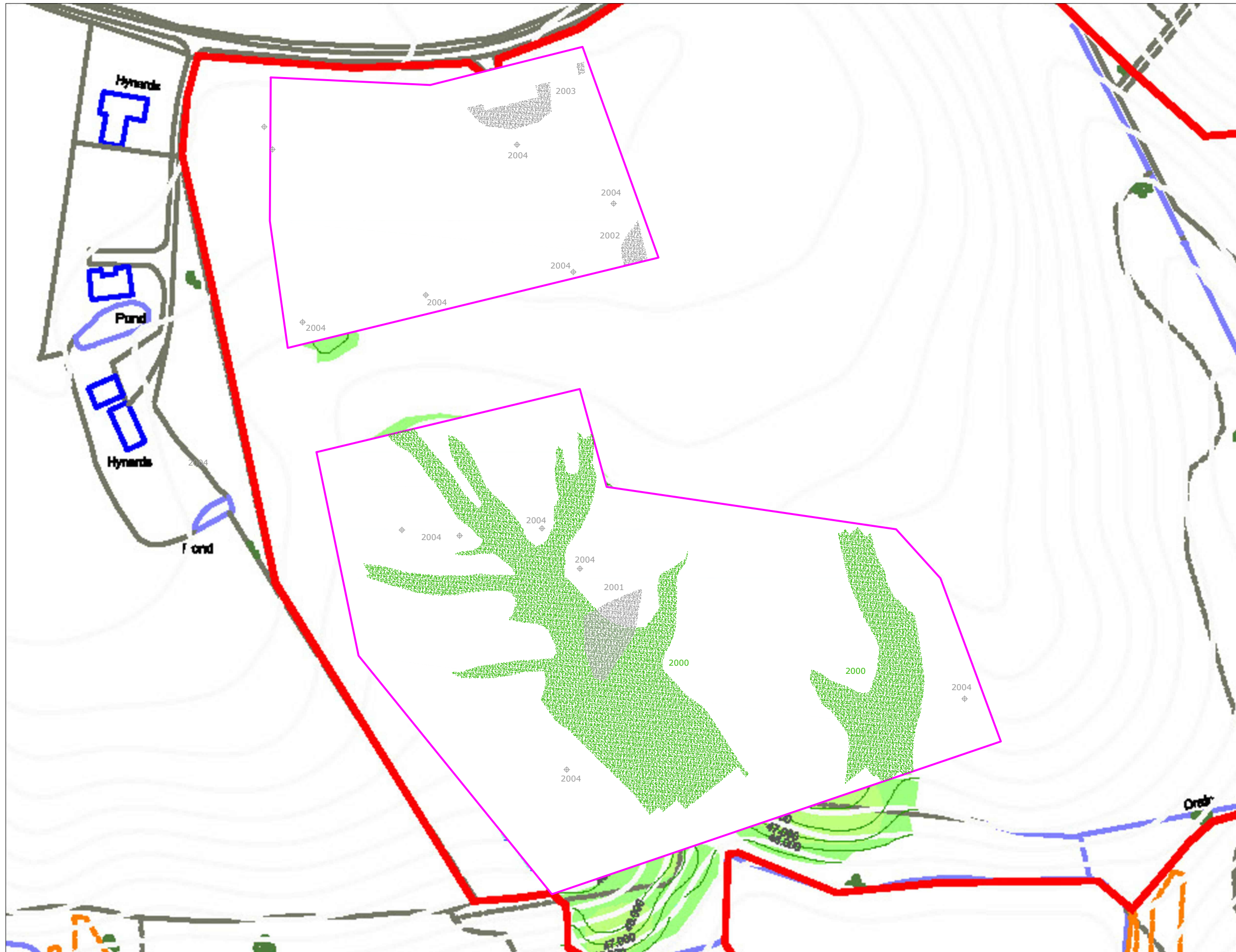
-  Positive Anomaly
-  Negative Linear Anomaly
-  Negative & Positive Spread, Geological Feature
-  Magnetic disturbance
-  Isolated Dipolar Responses




 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139	REF: P1180	
PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE		
DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - AREA A		
CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA		
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AUTHOR: MJB	FIGURE: 21	
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-  Negative & Positive Spread, Geological Feature
-  Magnetic disturbance
-  Isolated Dipolar Responses

 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - AREA B

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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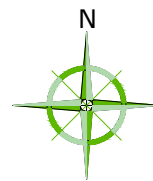
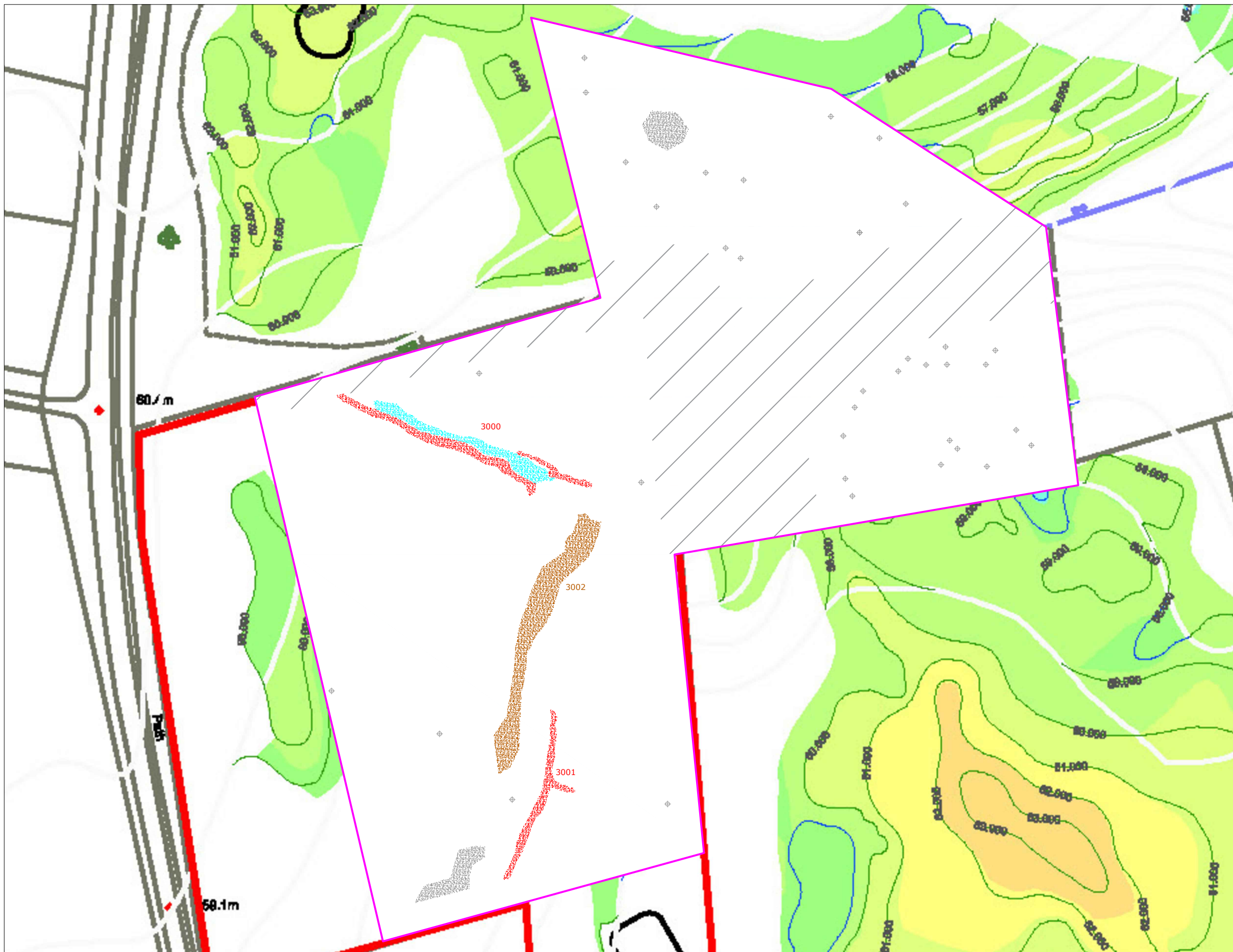
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FIGURE: 22



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-  Positive Anomaly
-  Negative Linear Anomaly
-  Non-Surveyable Area
-  Magnetic disturbance
-  Isolated Dipolar Responses

 Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - AREA C

CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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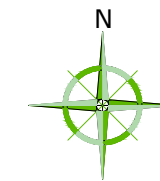
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FIGURE: 23

1:1250 0 50m

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Magnetic disturbance



Isolated Dipolar Responses



Site Boundary

NGR: 596863 237139 REF: P1180

PROJECT: STOKES BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - AREA D

CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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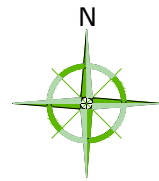
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FIGURE: 24



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Magnetic disturbance



Isolated Dipolar Responses

 Site Boundary

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PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLF COURSE

DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - AREA E

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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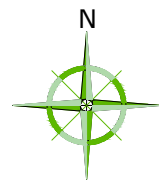
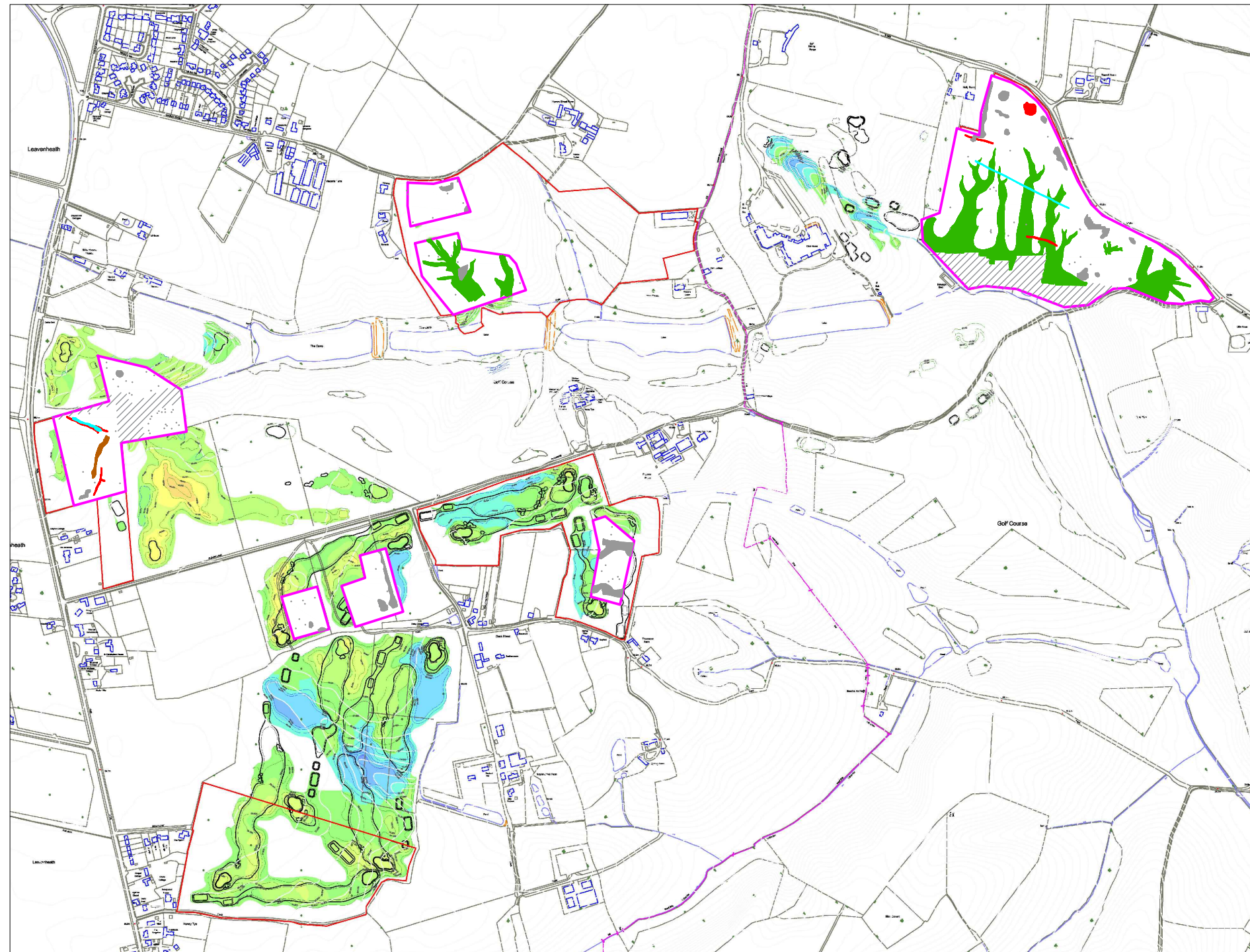
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AUTHOR: MJB

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 25

1:1000 0 1:1000 50m



-  Positive Anomaly
-  Negative Linear Anomaly
-  Negative & Positive Spread, Geological Feature
-  Magnetic disturbance
-  Colluvial deposit
-  Isolated Dipolar Responses
-  Non-Surveyable Area

-  Site Boundary



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DESCRIPTION: INTERPRETATION PLAN - COMBINED AREAS	
CLIENT: STOKES BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA	
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AUTHOR: MJB	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: DPM	26