STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLF COURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report Number: 1185

January 2018

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND GOLF COURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel Golf and Spa
Keepers Lane
Lavenheath
Colchester
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February 2018

Site Code	SBN 101	**NGR**	TL 954 367
Planning Ref.	DC/16/00928	**OASIS**	britanni1-299430
HER Inv. No.	Pending		
Approved By:		**Date**	January 2018

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Abstract

On the November 4th 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Stoke-by-Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas as part of a pre-planning investigation ahead of golf course landscaping.

The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the threatened area of the proposed development. This took the form of four linear trial trenches targeted over anomalies identified in the previous geophysical survey, the four trenches measure 30.00m x 1.80m, with two trenches orientate west - east and the remaining two trenches orientated north east - south west.

Despite moderate potential for prehistoric and medieval activity on the site, no features from this period were encountered in Area C. The evaluation was successful in identifying the source of the geophysical anomalies as two large land drains and geological features.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the November 4th 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Stoke-by-Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas as part of a pre-planning investigation ahead of golf course landscaping (NGR TL 968 371).

The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the threatened area of the proposed development. This took the form of four linear trial trenches targeted over anomalies identified in the previous geophysical survey, the four trenches measure 30.00m x 1.80m, with two trenches orientate west - east and the remaining two trenches orientated north east - south west.

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 area to be evaluated comprises area C (Fig. 1).

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 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning

Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development plan is the *The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (3km 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 shortcorss 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 1th 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 if 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 se 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) s 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 is **moderate**.

4.1 Previous work

A preceding geophysical survey undertaken by Britannia Archaeology in April 2017 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. The anomalies of particular interest were in Area C, where they possibly represent segments of an agricultural field system.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief stated that the evaluation should aim to address the following points (Brief, Section 3.6 (Antrobus 2016)).

- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results and metal detecting results,
- 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.

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 stated 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

SCCAS/CT required the excavation of 120.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of landscaping for the golf course expansion and associated works. The trenching targeted the anomalies identified in area C in the preceding geophysical survey. This comprised of 4 30.0m x 1.80m trenches and was considered adequate to identify if the anomalies were natural or archaeological in origin. If the anomalies were found to be archaeological in origin, then a further contingency of trenching would be required to the east of the anomaly.

A 360° mechanical excavator was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.

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

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 6 – 8)

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated north-west to south-east, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m and contained two large land drains and a natural feature.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated north-west to south-east, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m and contained two large land drains and a natural feature.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated north-east to south-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m and contained one natural feature.

Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated north-east to south-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.78m and contained one natural feature.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 7 - 8)

The deposit model was consistence across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was plough soil **1000**, a mid grey brown, firm, clayey silty with moderate inclusions of small stones. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.58m in sample section 1.

Beneath topsoil **1000** in trench 4 was colluvial subsoil **1001**, which consisted of a mid yellow-grey brown, compact clayey silt with frequent small-medium stone and chalk inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.78m in sample section 4.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence across the trenches was natural geology **1002** which was a mid grey yellow, compact sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate potential for encountering features and finds relating to prehistoric and medieval settlement and industry.

The preceding geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin located in Area C, which possibly represented segments of an agricultural field system. However, the archaeological evaluation didn't encounter any archaeological features. The sand and gravel superficial geology in the area of the anomalies had changed to a fine silty sand containing mineralised iron pan, which are most likely small runoff channels associated with glacial meltwaters. The south-eastern trenches also contained two large land drains, both the geological features and land drains are the source of the geophysical anomalies

Despite moderate potential for prehistoric and medieval activity on the site, no features from this period were encountered in Area C. The evaluation was successful in identifying the source of the geophysical anomalies as two large land drains and geological features.

11.0 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 fieldwork was undertaken by Matt Adams 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

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NW-SE	57.05	DP 1
Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**	
1	NW End	SW Facing	
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00-0.58m	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.58m+	Natural – Mid grey yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions.	

Sample Section 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
2	NW-SE	56.18	DP 3
Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**	
2	SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00-0.41m	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.41m+	Natural – Mid grey yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions.	

Sample Section 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
3	SW-NE	55.71	DP 5
Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**	
3	NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.32m+	Natural – Mid grey yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions.	

Sample Section 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
4	SW-NE	55.87	DP 7
Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**	
4	SW End	NE Facing	
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00-0.53m	Topsoil – Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions.	
1001	0.53-0.78m	Colluvium – Mid yellow-grey brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent small-medium stone and chalk inclusions	
1002	0.78m+	Natural – Mid grey yellow, compact, sandy clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions.	

APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-299430

Project details

Project name	Stoke By Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas
Short description of the project	On the November 4th 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching at Stoke-by-Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas as part of a pre-planning investigation ahead of golf course landscaping. The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the threatened area of the proposed development. This took the form of four linear trial trenches targeted over anomalies identified in the previous geophysical survey, the four trenches measure 30.00m x 1.80m, with two trenches orientate west - east and the remaining two trenches orientated north east - south west. Despite moderate potential for prehistoric and medieval activity on the site, no features from this period were encountered in Area C. The evaluation was successful in identifying the source of the geophysical anomalies as two large land drains and geological features.
Project dates	Start: 04-11-2017 End: 06-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SBN 101 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Golf course
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH STOKE BY NAYLAND Stoke By Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas
Postcode	CO6 4PZ
Study area	90 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9540 3672 51.993989520836 0.846480923755 51 59 38 N 000 50 47 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55.09m Max: 56.47m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Stoke by Nayland Hotel, Golf and Spa

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive ID	SBN101

Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	SBN101
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	SBN101
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Stoke By Nayland Golf Course, Pre-Determination Areas
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baker, M.
Other bibliographic details	R1185
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 bound report with fold out A3 figures
URL	http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/
Entered by	Matthew J. Baker (m.baker@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	2 February 2018

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 Stoke By Nayland Golf Course as a condition of pre planning application reference DC/16/00928, in advance of the redevelopment of the golf course. The areas to be redeveloped are located within pockets of land covered by a pre-determination recommendation to the Local Planning Authority by SCCAS/CT.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of area C specifically targeting an anomaly indicated in the preceding geophysical survey. This will help to determine the need for any future site investigations in area C. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. After discussions with SCCAS/CT it is felt that this can be achieved with 4 trial trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m, excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

SCCAS/CT may require further mitigation work based on the results of this evaluation and this will be subject to an additional Brief and WSI.

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 area to be evaluated comprises area C (Fig. 1).

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 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development plan is the *The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031)*.

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 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6)**.**

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

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 shortcorss 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 1th 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 if 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 se 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) s 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**.

4.1 Previous work

A preceding geophysical survey undertaken by Britannia Archaeology in April 2017 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. The anomalies of particular interest were in Area C, where they possibly represent segments of an agricultural field system.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to address the following points (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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* 2017 (SCCAS/CT), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, D. 2003) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA. 2014).

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

SCCAS/CT requires the excavation of 120.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. The trenching is to target the anonly identified in area C in the preceding geophysical survey. This will comprise of 4 30.0m x 1.80m trenches. This is considered adequate to identify if the anomloy is natural in orgin or archaeological. If it is archaeological then further contingency trenching may be required to the east of the anomaly.

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. 5).

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 shall 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 excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Metal Detector

A named, experienced metal detector user will be used to scan the area before the trenches are stripped, to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. 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 Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, within 14 days. 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 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)by SCCAS/CT* and will 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 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* (2017).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, 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 are 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 November 2017 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members 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). 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.

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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

N

Site Boundary

Overall Site Boundary

NGR: 595400 236700

REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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DATE: FEB 2018

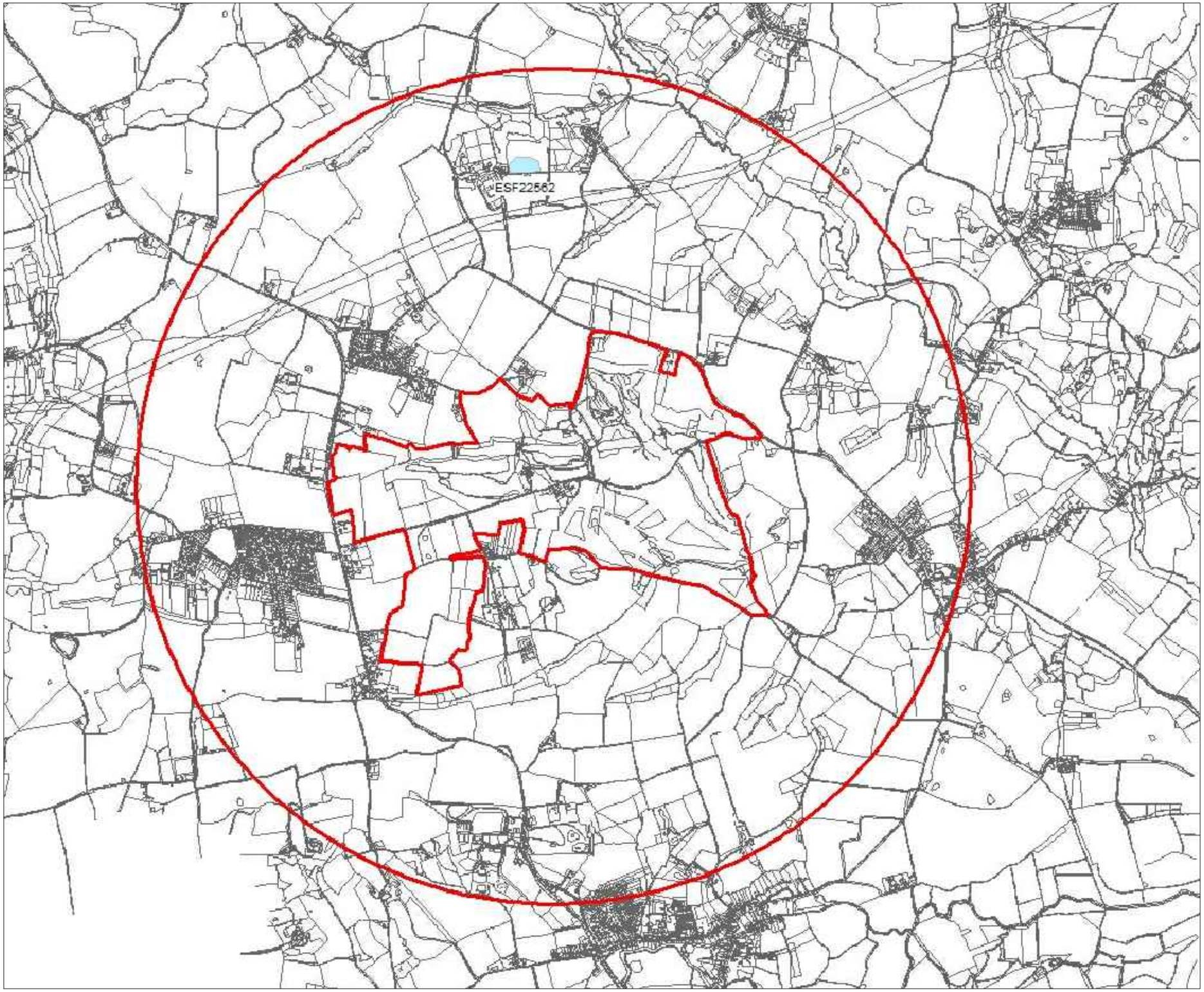
PLOT: A3

VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MJB

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 1



N

HER Search Area

Archaeological Event

Site Boundary

0 1:20000 1000m

NGR: 595400 236700

REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - EVENTS

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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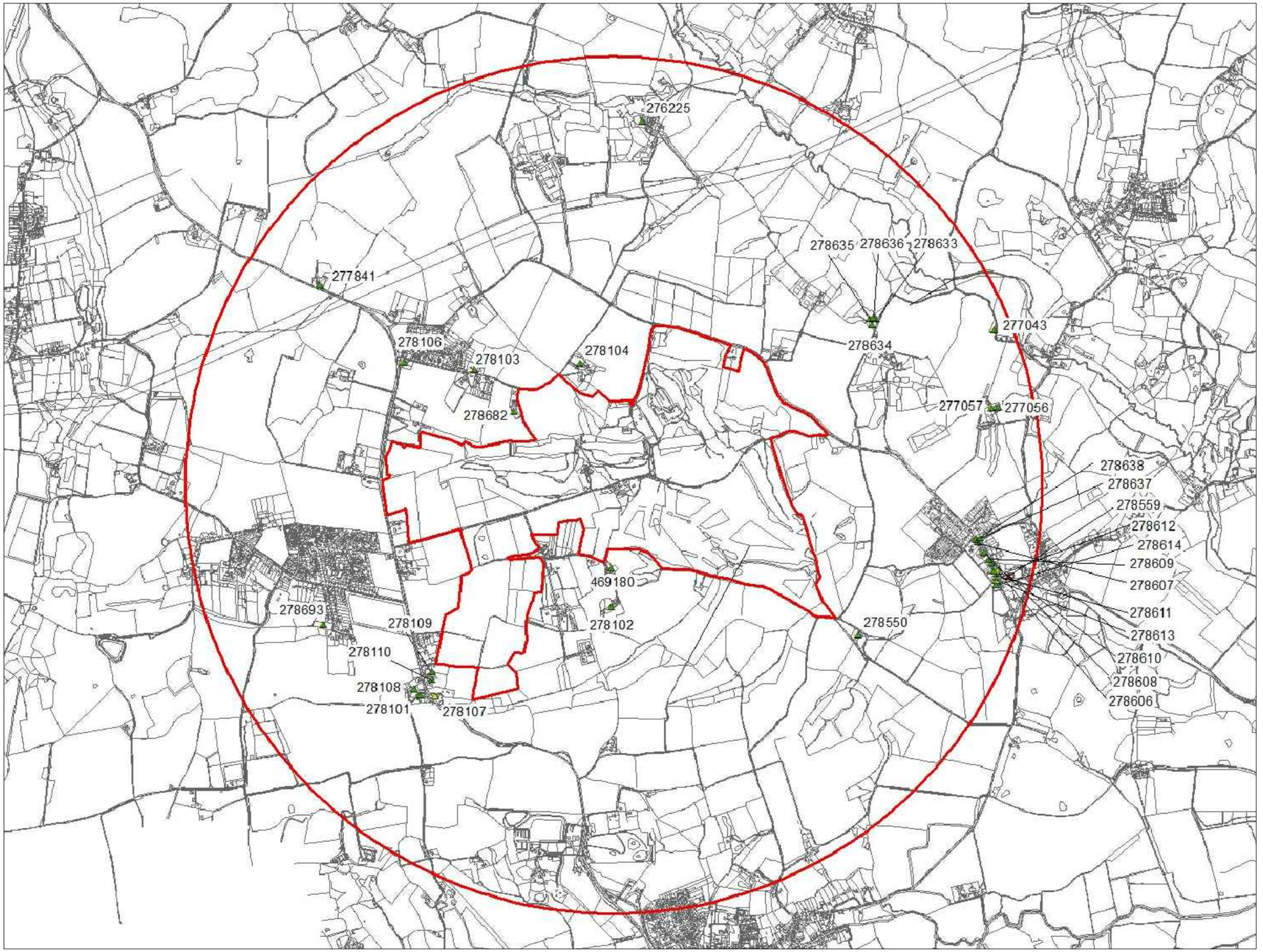
FIGURE: 2



N

HER Search Area

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Site Boundary

NGR: 595400 236700 | REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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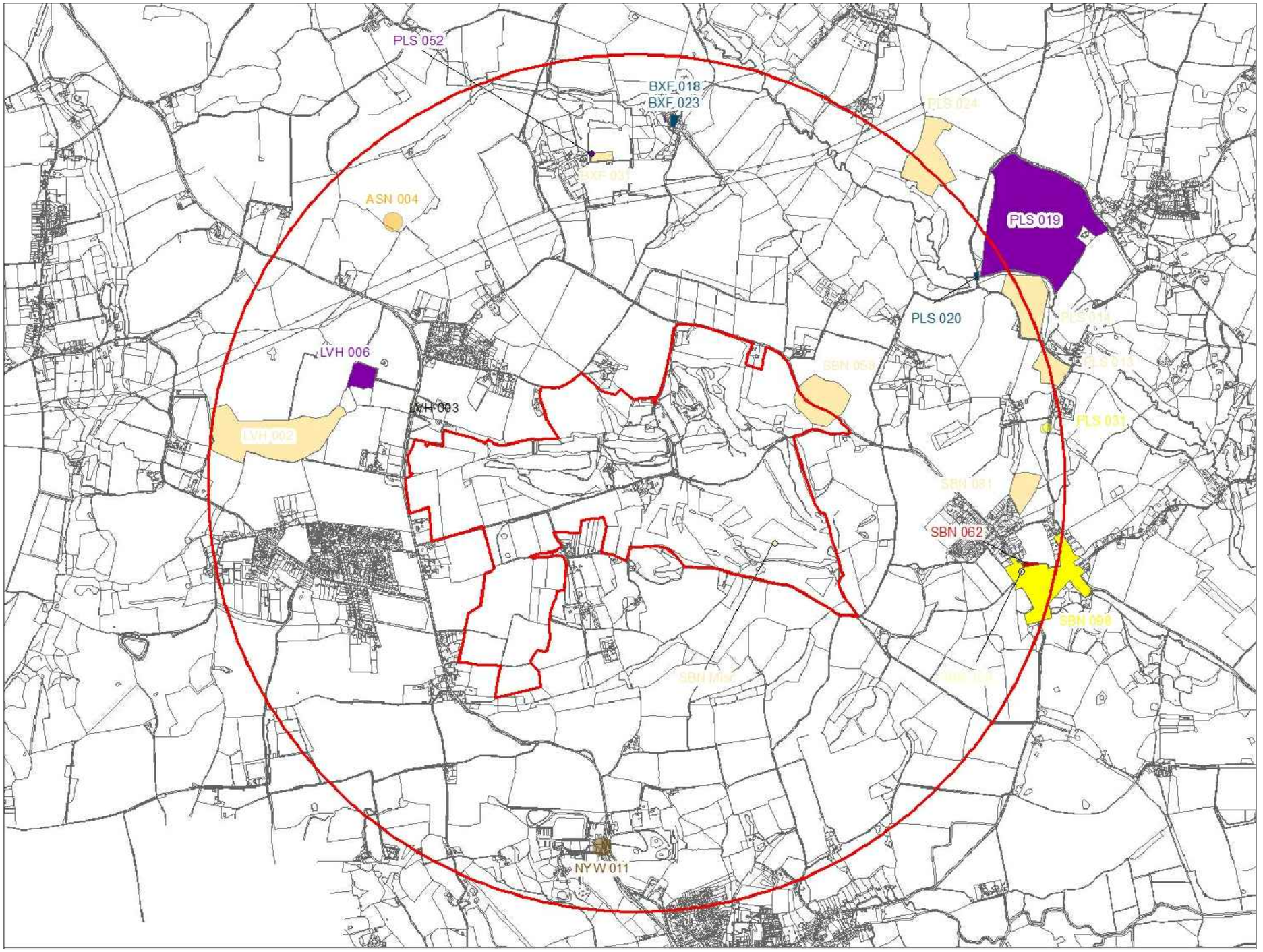
AUTHOR: MJB

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 3



N

- 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: 595400 236700
REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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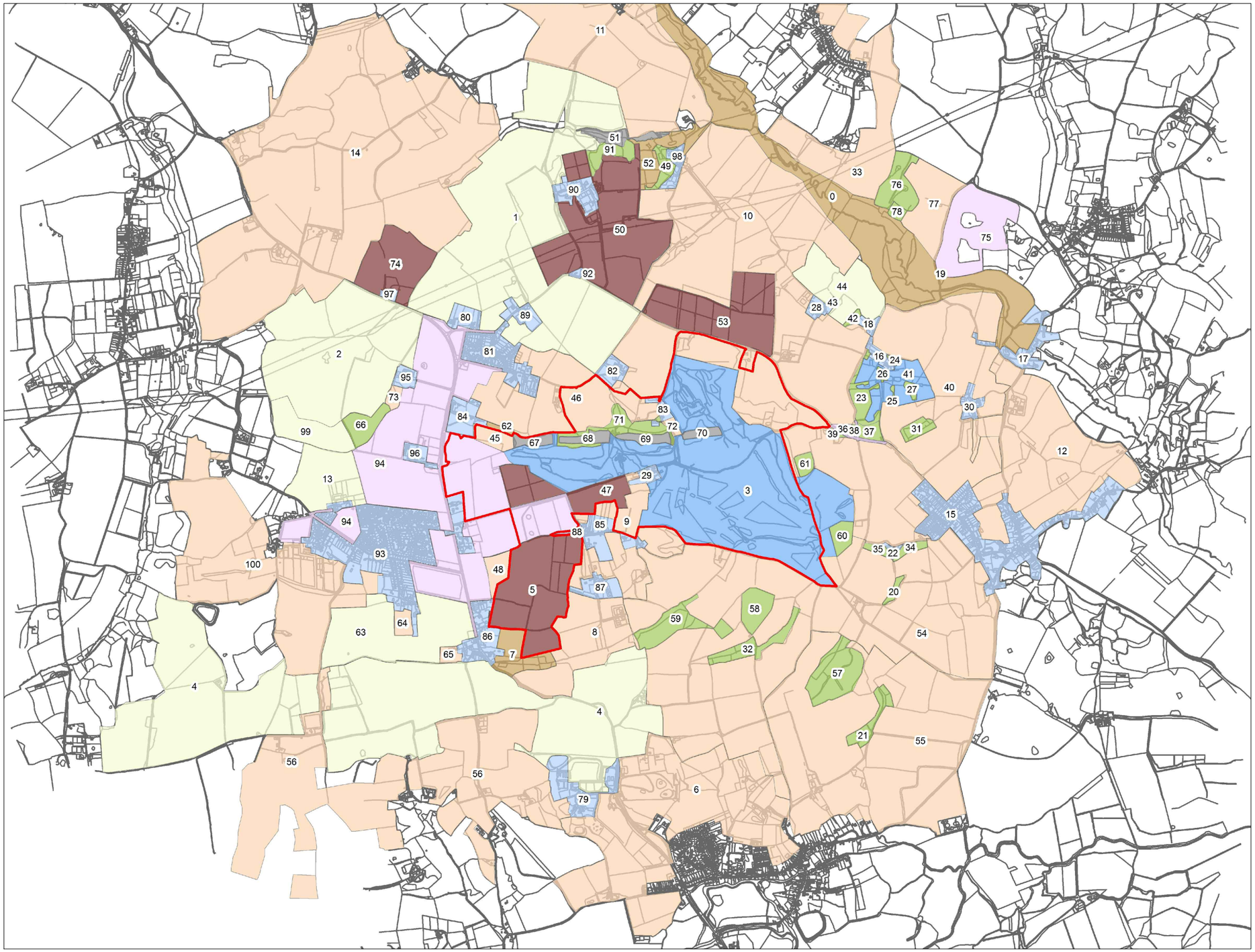
DATE: FEB 2018
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MJB
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 4



NGR: 595400 236700 | REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - HLC

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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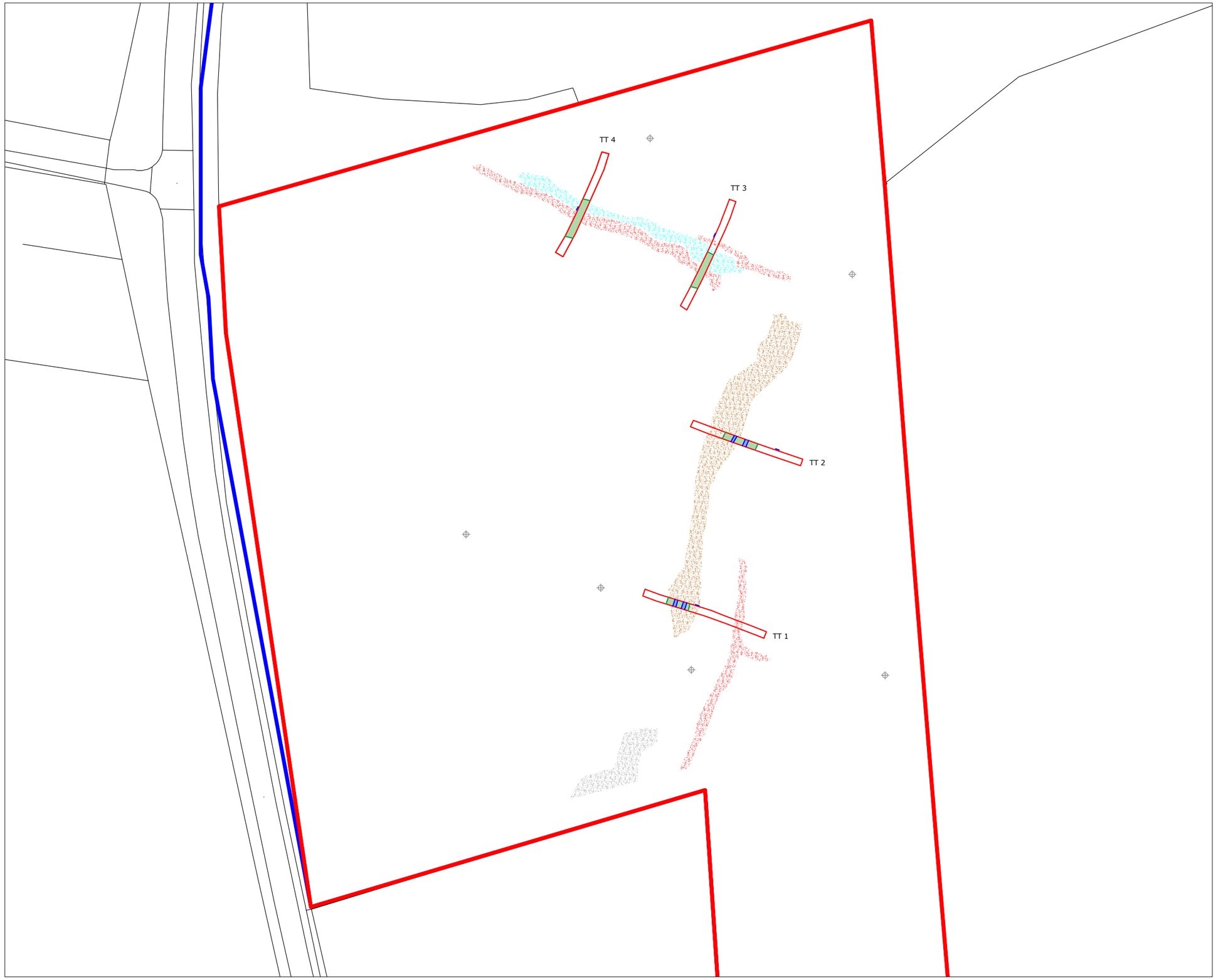
DATE: FEB 2018 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MJB | APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 5



N

Positive Anomaly

Negative Linear Anomaly

Mixed Response

SS1 Sample Section

Natural Feature

Modern Services

Trench

Overall Site Boundary

Site Boundary

NGR: 595400 236700

REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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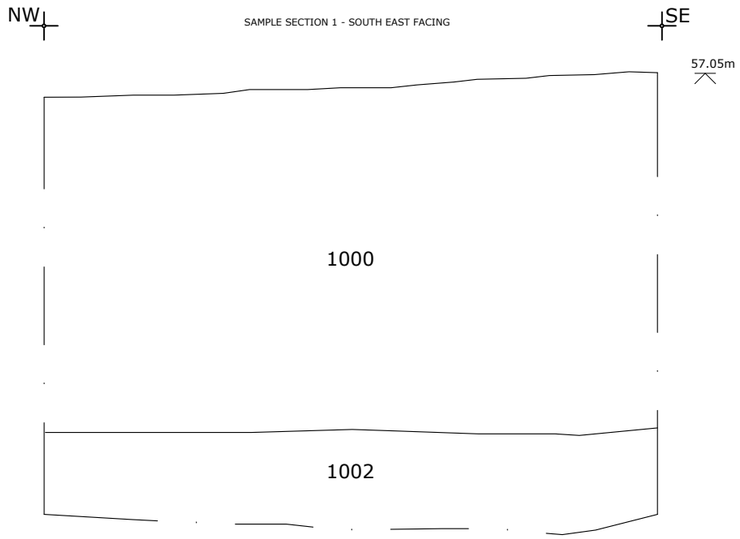
DATE: FEB 2018 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MJB

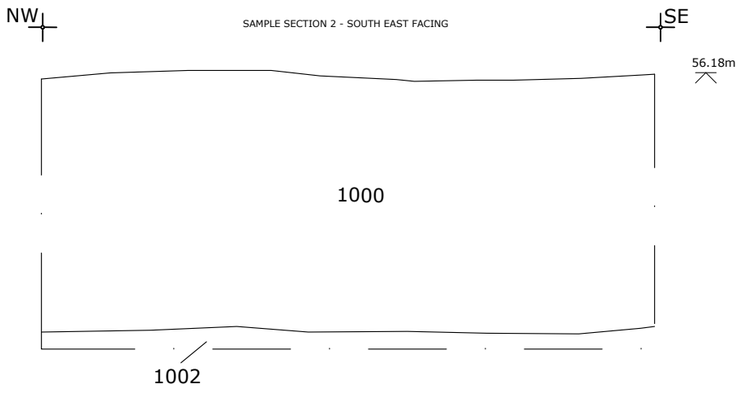
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 6



DP 1 - Sample Section 1

DP 2 - Trial Trench 1



DP 3 - Sample Section 2

DP 4 - Trial Trench 2

NGR: 595400 236700 | REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SAMPLE SECTIONS & PHOTOS

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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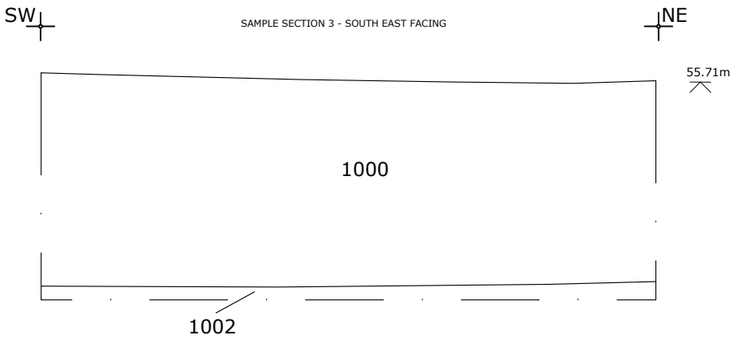
AUTHOR: MJB

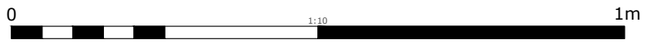
APPROVED: DPM

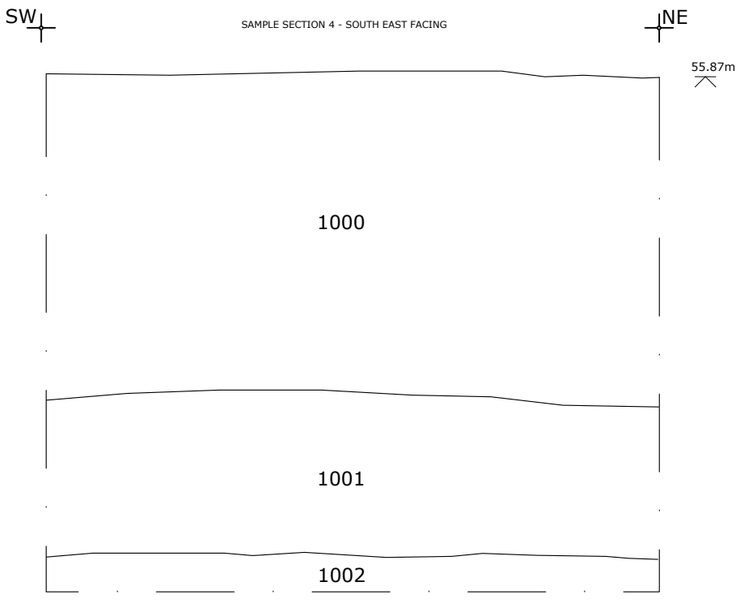
FIGURE: 7



DP 5 - Sample Section 3

DP 6 - Trial Trench 3





DP 7 - Sample Section 4

DP 8 - Trial Trench 4

NGR: 595400 236700 | REF: P1215

PROJECT: STOKE BY NAYLAND GOLFCOURSE, PRE-DETERMINATION AREAS

DESCRIPTION: SAMPLE SECTIONS & PHOTOS

CLIENT: STOKE BY NAYLAND HOTEL, GOLF & SPA

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AUTHOR: MJB

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 8