

# LAND SOUTH OF MILL ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

**DRAFT**

**PRELIMINARY REPORT - FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY**

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Great Barton, Suffolk  
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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by:

Prepared for:

**RPS**

**Montague Evans**

**Edward Hawkins BScEcon (Hons) MSc PCIfA**  
**Heritage Consultant**

20 Farringdon Street  
London, EC4A 4AB

T +44 20 3691 0500

E edward.hawkins@rpsgroup.com

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land south of Mill Road, Great Barton, Suffolk has been assessed for its archaeological potential.

At present, the Study Site comprises an area of agricultural fields. The Study Site lies immediately south of Mill Road and east of the built area of Great Barton.

In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval farmstead type settlement occupation has been identified within c.400m of the Study Site.

The Study Site is likely to have been cultivated from the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period onwards. The Study Site is likely to contain evidence of historic cultivation in the form of plough soils and below ground evidence of land division. The Study Site is considered to have a moderate archaeological potential to contain finds or features relating to Anglo-Saxon or Medieval farmstead settlement. A moderate archaeological potential is identified for the presence of unstratified flints of later Prehistoric date. A low potential is identified for the presence of archaeological evidence relating to all other past periods of human activity.

A moderate but widespread below ground impact is identified as arising from the historic and modern agricultural use of the Study Site. The Study Site has not previously been subject to built development and is considered to retain its archaeological potential.

The Local Planning Authority is anticipated to require further archaeological information in this instance. It is considered that a geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trial trench investigation represents a proportionate response to the archaeological potential identified. Any such archaeological works could follow the granting of planning consent and be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Edward Hawkins and edited by Sally Dicks of RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Montague Evans.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, referred to as the Study Site, is the land south of Mill Road, Great Barton, Suffolk (Fig.1). The Study Site is approximately centred on TL 89285 67391.
- 1.3 In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), Montague Evans has commissioned RPS Consulting Services Ltd to undertake this Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment. This assessment also makes reference to Historic England's Guidance, particularly *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Dec. 2017).
- 1.4 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources, together with the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise.
- 1.6 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in June 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 23 July 2019. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

### National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
  - Protects the settings of such designations;
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to be taken into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

### **GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition; December 2017)**

- 2.14 This advice note focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. This document replaces GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (March 2017) and Seeing History in the View (English Heritage, 2011) in order to aid practitioners with the implementation of national legislation, policies and guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets found in the 1990 Act, the NPPF and PPG. The guidance is largely a continuation of the philosophy and approach of the 2011 and 2015 documents and does not present a divergence in either the definition of setting or the way in which it should be assessed.
- 2.15 As with the NPPF the document defines setting as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve'. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context. The guidance emphasises that setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, and that its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, or the ability to appreciate that significance. It also states that elements of setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.

- 2.16 While setting is largely a visual term, with views considered to be an important consideration in any assessment of the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, setting also encompasses other environmental factors including noise, vibration and odour. Historical and cultural associations may also form part of the asset's setting, which can inform or enhance the significance of a heritage asset.
- 2.17 This document provides guidance on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. It is stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may have positive or neutral effects.
- 2.18 The document also states that the contribution made to the significance of heritage assets by their settings will vary depending on the nature of the
- 2.19 heritage asset and its setting, and that different heritage assets may have different abilities to accommodate change without harming their significance. Setting should, therefore, be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- 2.20 Historic England recommends using a series of detailed steps in order to assess the potential effects of a proposed development on significance of a heritage asset. The 5-step process is as follows:
- 1) Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
  - 2) Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of a heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
  - 3) Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
  - 4) Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
  - 5) Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

## Local Planning Policy

- 2.21 The relevant Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 14 December 2010 and now forms part of the Local Plan for St Edmundsbury Borough Council. The Core Strategy sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and overarching policies for the provision of new development in the Borough up to 2031.
- 2.22 The relevant policy from the Core Strategy:
- HISTORIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS IN NEED OF PROTECTION**
- 2.23 **THE MANY HISTORIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS IN ST EDMUNDSBURY ARE INTEGRAL TO THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT, ESPECIALLY ITS HISTORIC BUILDINGS, ARCHAEOLOGY, LANDSCAPE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS. THESE ARE CENTRAL TO MAKING AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENTS ALIKE AS WELL AS BEING AN IMPORTANT TOURIST ATTRACTION AND LEISURE ASSET. NEW HOUSING MUST RESPECT DESIGN CONVENTIONS TO MAINTAIN LOCAL CHARACTER AND LARGE-SCALE STRATEGIC SITES WILL NEED TO PROTECT EXISTING HISTORICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS AS WELL AS PROVIDING NEW GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO COMPLEMENT EXISTING OPEN SPACE.**
- 2.24 The relevant policy from the Joint Development Management Policies Document, February 2015:



**POLICY DM20:**

**ARCHAEOLOGY DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE IF IT WOULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, OR THEIR SETTINGS. ON SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, OR OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, PROVIDED THERE IS NO OVERRIDING CASE AGAINST DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED SUBJECT TO SATISFACTORY PRIOR ARRANGEMENTS BEING AGREED. THIS WILL INCLUDE ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING: A. AN APPROPRIATE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND/OR FIELD EVALUATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST OR SIGNIFICANCE PRIOR TO DETERMINATION. B. THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU; C. THE ADEQUATE RECORDING OF THE HERITAGE ASSET BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION BEFORE DEVELOPMENT COMMENCES (PRESERVATION BY RECORD).**

- 2.25 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Site, the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

## **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **Geology**

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey Online (October 2020) shows the superficial geology of the Study Site as comprising Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, Cover Sand – Sand and Head - Gravel, Sand, Silt And Clay. The bedrock geology of the Study Site is recorded as being entirely comprised of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk.
- 3.2 No geotechnical data is currently available for the Study Site.

### **Topography**

- 3.3 The topography of the Study Site slopes from c.53m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the eastern boundary to c.64m AOD at the western boundary.
- 3.4 There is a small pond within the Study Site. No natural watercourses are present within the Study Site or the immediate vicinity.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Timescales used in this report

#### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

#### Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

### Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Study Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence to be present.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the Study Site (Fig.2a), also referred to as the Study Area, held on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), together with an historic map regression exercise charting the development of the Study Site from the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 4.4 Past archaeological investigations within the Study Area are shown as 'Event Data' on Figure 2a. There have been few archaeological investigations within the Study Area. Past archaeological investigations are discussed in the relevant period sections below and have not identified any finds or features of greater than local significance.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the conditions of the Study Site and whether the proposed development will impact the archaeological potential identified below.
- 4.6 The available Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Data (Fig.2b) illustrates the entirety of the Study Site as comprising an enclosed field scape of 18th Century and later date. The Study Site lies to the immediate east of the built area of Great Barton.
- 4.7 No LiDAR (light detecting and ranging) data is available for the Study Site.

## Undated and confidential

- 4.8 A number of portable antiquities scheme finds are recorded within the Study Area. These finds are recorded by Suffolk Historic Environment Record as being confidential. These finds comprise a variety of small, unstratified multi-period finds, primarily flints and metal objects, recovered by amateur metal detecting and field walking. These finds are concentrated in the southern half of the Study Area.
- 4.9 Undated earthworks comprising possible ridge and furrow and a horse pond are recorded c.450m to the north west of the Study Site (BRG 079, TL 888 679).
- 4.10 The Portable Antiquities Scheme and undated records within the Study Area are considered to be broadly representative of the utilisation of the landscape since Prehistory. These records are not considered to enhance the specific archaeological potential of the Study Site, which is known to have been subject to fieldwalking by local history groups.

## Prehistoric

- 4.11 No conclusively dated archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date has been recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.12 Fieldwalking by the Great Barton History Society identified seven unstratified flint flakes, situated in plough soils within the northern half of the Study Site. These flints are thought to be of Bronze Age date (BRG 078, TL 8936 6740).
- 4.13 A scatter of over one hundred flint flakes has been recorded as being found c.700m to the south of the Study Site. These flints have been broadly dated to the Bronze Age period (BRG 041, TL 88851 66440).
- 4.14 A fragment of an Iron Age brooch is recorded as having been found by a metal detectorist c.400m to the east of the Study Site (BRG 011, TL 901 673).
- 4.15 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain further instances of unstratified lithics of later Prehistoric date. A low archaeological potential is identified for any other form of Prehistoric evidence to be present within the Study Site.

## Roman

- 4.16 The Study Site is not located in the vicinity of any known Roman road or settlement.
- 4.17 Archaeological monitoring of building works c.400m to the south west of the Study Site identified sherds Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery (BRG 050, TL 8881 6703 ESF20970).
- 4.18 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a low potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the Roman period.

## Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.19 Great Barton is not recorded as a taxable manorial settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD.
- 4.20 An archaeological excavation c.400m to the south of the Study Site identified two phases of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval occupation represented by pits, ditches, enclosures and small finds of knives, spurs and buckles (BRG 075, TL 8946 6681 and ESF22316).
- 4.21 An archaeological evaluation at Ash End, c.400m to the south of the Study Site also identified Late Anglo-Saxon or early Medieval features, including a gully, post-holes and pits (BRG 074, TL 894 668 and ESF22317).

- 4.22 A fused mass of coins of Aethelred has been recorded as found in the former gardens of Sir Henry Bunbury, c.300m to the south west of the Study Site (BRG 104, TL 889 671). The area of the former gardens is now built over.
- 4.23 The Study Site has been in agricultural use since the Anglo Saxon or Early Medieval period. In the later Medieval period, the wider area came into more intensive agricultural use, with a proliferation of farmstead settlement. Several farmsteads are recorded within the Study Area that are of late medieval or early post-Medieval Origin (BRG 116, TL 8934 6720; BRG 051, TL 8911 6654; BRG 118, TL 8850 6737; BRG 109, TL 8883 6803; BRG 119, TL 8861 6754; BRG 108, TL 8945 6843; BRG 117, TL 8835 6725).
- 4.24 An archaeological evaluation identified ditches and activity associated with Medieval forge activity, including an oven, metal working debris, a metalled surface, and possible outbuildings immediate south of the Study Site (BRG 106, TL 8921 6709; ESF26594 and ESF26874).
- 4.25 Barton (Old) Hall, c.600m to the south of the Study Site, is thought to be of Medieval origin (BRG 020, TL 891 665).
- 4.26 A moated site, of which only the west and north sides remain, is located c.600m to the north west of the Study Site (BRG 004, TL 886 680).
- 4.27 Based on the available information the Study Site is considered to have a high potential to contain evidence agricultural cultivation in the form of plough soils or below ground evidence of land division dating from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. A moderate potential is identified for evidence of farmstead type settlement occupation during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods.

## **Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)**

- 4.28 The Engine House, a building of post-Medieval date, is recorded c.200m to the south west of the Study Site (BRG 086, TL 8898 6711).
- 4.29 A post-Medieval Icehouse relating to the former Barton Hall, adjacent to Icepits Farm, is recorded c.200m to the east of the Study Site (BRG 013, TL 8996 6737).
- 4.30 A hexagonal pillbox of Second World War date is recorded c.700m to the south east of the Study Site.
- 4.31 A post-Medieval well is recorded in the garden of a 1920s house, c.400m to the south west of the Study Site (BRG 010, TL 8898 6688).
- 4.32 Barton Hall, formerly property of the Bunbury family was rebuilt at the beginning of the reign of James I by Robert Audley, who died in 1624. The hall was located c.400m to the south west of the Study Site and was largely destroyed by fire 1914 and its adjoining park built over (BRG 015, TL 8879 6706 and ESF15798 and ESF26026).

## **Historic Map progression**

- 4.33 In the post-Medieval Period cartographic sources are useful for understanding the historic land use and phases of built development in the Study Site and Study Area.
- 4.34 The 1783 Hodkinson Map of Suffolk (Fig.3) illustrates the Study Site as part of an extensive rural landscape characterised by scattered farmsteads and small villages. In the vicinity of the Study Site two gentry seats are named. At this time Great Barton comprised only a small hamlet to the east of Conyard Green.
- 4.35 The 1817-35 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig.4). shows the Study Site as formed of a number of irregular agricultural fields. To the immediate south of the Study Site is a small cluster of buildings likely representing a farmstead. To the north of the Study Site, Mill Road has not yet been laid out.

In the early 19th Century the Study Site represents part of the immediate agricultural bounds of Great Barton.

- 4.36 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1888 (Fig.5) illustrates the amalgamation of the Study Site's earlier, smaller fields into two distinct land parcels. The removal of earlier field boundaries within the Study Site follows national trends of the mechanisation of agriculture in the late 19th Century. To the south and west of the Study Site there is a notable degree of built expansion, with the village of Great Barton now coalescing more clearly from the scattered farmsteads and cottages that had characterised the area into the mid-19th Century. To the immediate north of the Study Site, Mill Lane has been constructed, establishing the Study Site's present northern boundary. No notable change within the Study Site or its vicinity is shown on the OS map of 1905 (Fig.6).
- 4.37 The aerial photograph of 1945 (Fig.7) shows the Study Site as remaining in agricultural use as part of the immediate rural bounds of Great Barton into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. The aerial photograph indicates some division of the larger, northern field of the Site. The 1950 OS map (Fig.8) illustrates that Great Barton underwent little built expansion in the immediate post-war years. Earlier field boundaries had also been removed by this point establishing the Study Site as a single field.
- 4.38 By 1989 (Fig.9) the peripheral areas of Great Barton had undergone a degree of infill residential development, more clearly bringing the built edge of the settlement up to the western boundary of the Study Site.
- 4.39 The aerial photographs of 2003 (Fig.10) and 2018 (Fig.11) illustrate the Study Site and its immediate vicinity has having undergone little change following several phases of infill development along the periphery of Great Barton. The Study Site remains in agricultural use as a single expansive field.

## **Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)**

- 4.40 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.41 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.

## **Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)**

- 4.42 Only archaeological evidence of low (local) significance has been recorded within the Study Area. Any archaeological evidence present within the Study Site is considered likely to be of low significance and be similar to the unstratified flint finds previously made within the Study Site or to the agricultural use and farmstead occupation of the immediate vicinity since the Anglo-Saxon period.

4.43

As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the Study Site is summarised in table form below:

<b>Period:</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Potential</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Significance</b>
Prehistoric	Moderate for unstratified flints of likely later Prehistoric date. Low for all other evidence.	Low (Local)
Roman	Low	Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	High for evidence of cultivation. Moderate for farmstead type settlement activity.	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (Local)

## **5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS**

### **Site Conditions**

- 5.1 The Study Site is likely to have come into agricultural use in the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period. The Study Site has been in agricultural use throughout its recorded history and has not been subject to built development.
- 5.2 The Study Site is considered to have undergone a moderate but widespread impact as a result of historic and modern agricultural use.
- 5.3 The Study Site is considered to retain its archaeological potential.

### **Proposed Development**

- 5.4 The Study Site is proposed for residential development with associated access and landscaping. No detailed development proposals have been made available.

### **Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Assets**

- 5.5 No designated archaeological assets are located within the Study Site or a 1km radius.
- 5.6 No designated assets have been identified as having the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

### **Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets**

- 5.7 It is considered that any artefactual evidence present within the Study Site will most likely be of low significance, similar to that identified locally.
- 5.8 Based on the available information the proposed development is not anticipated to have a significant archaeological impact following a suitable scope of archaeological investigation prior to construction.



## 6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The Study Site has been assessed for its archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the Study Site or a 1km radius of it.
- 6.3 The Study Site is considered to have undergone a moderate but widespread impact as a result of historic and modern agricultural and landscaping.
- 6.4 The Study Site is considered to retain its archaeological potential.
- 6.5 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

<b>Period:</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Potential</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Significance</b>
Prehistoric	Moderate for unstratified flints of likely later Prehistoric date. Low for all other evidence.	Low (Local)
Roman	low	Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	High for evidence of cultivation. Moderate for farmstead type settlement activity.	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (Local)

- 6.6 Based on the available information the proposed development is not anticipated to have a significant archaeological impact.
- 6.7 The Local Planning Authority is anticipated to require further information in this instance. It is recommended that a geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trial trench evaluation represent a proportionate response to the archaeological potential identified. Any such archaeological works could follow the granting of planning consent and be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological planning condition.

# Sources Consulted

## General

British Library

Suffolk Historic Environment Record

The National Archive

## Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

## Bibliographic

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2017

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019, National Planning Policy Framework

## Cartographic

1783 Hodkinson Map of Suffolk

1817-35 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1888 Ordnance Survey Map

1905 Ordnance Survey Map

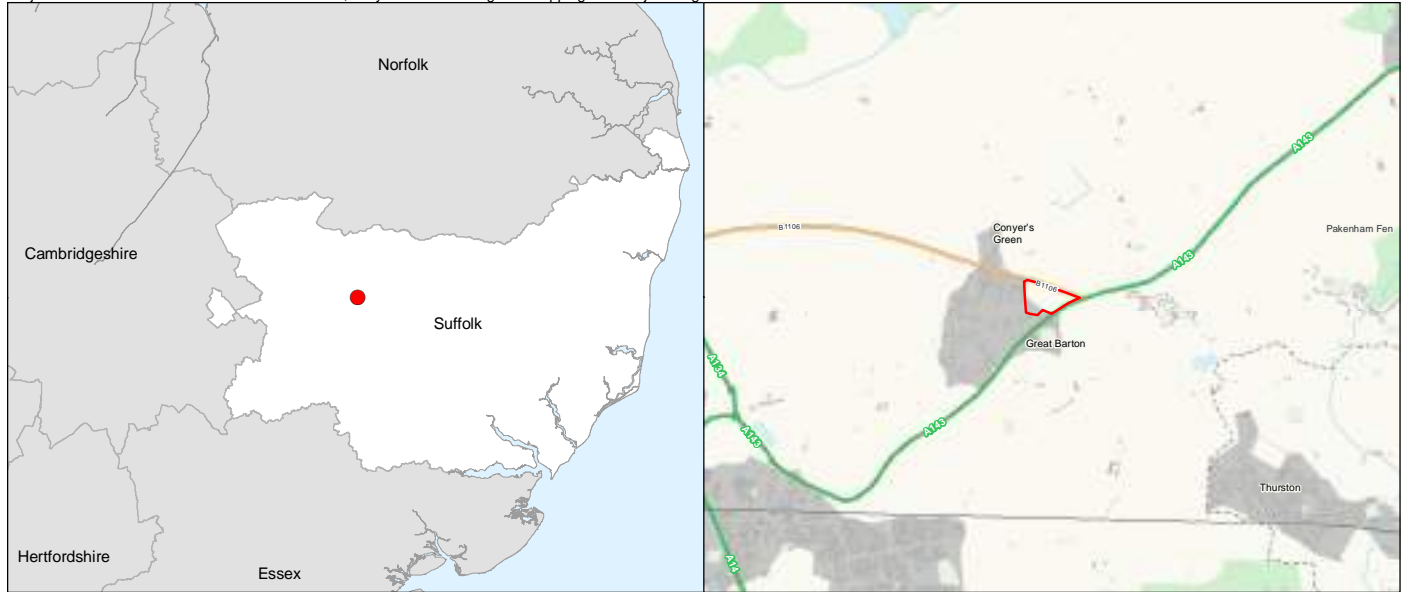
1945 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)

1950 Ordnance Survey Map

1989 Ordnance Survey Map

2003 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)

2018 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth image)



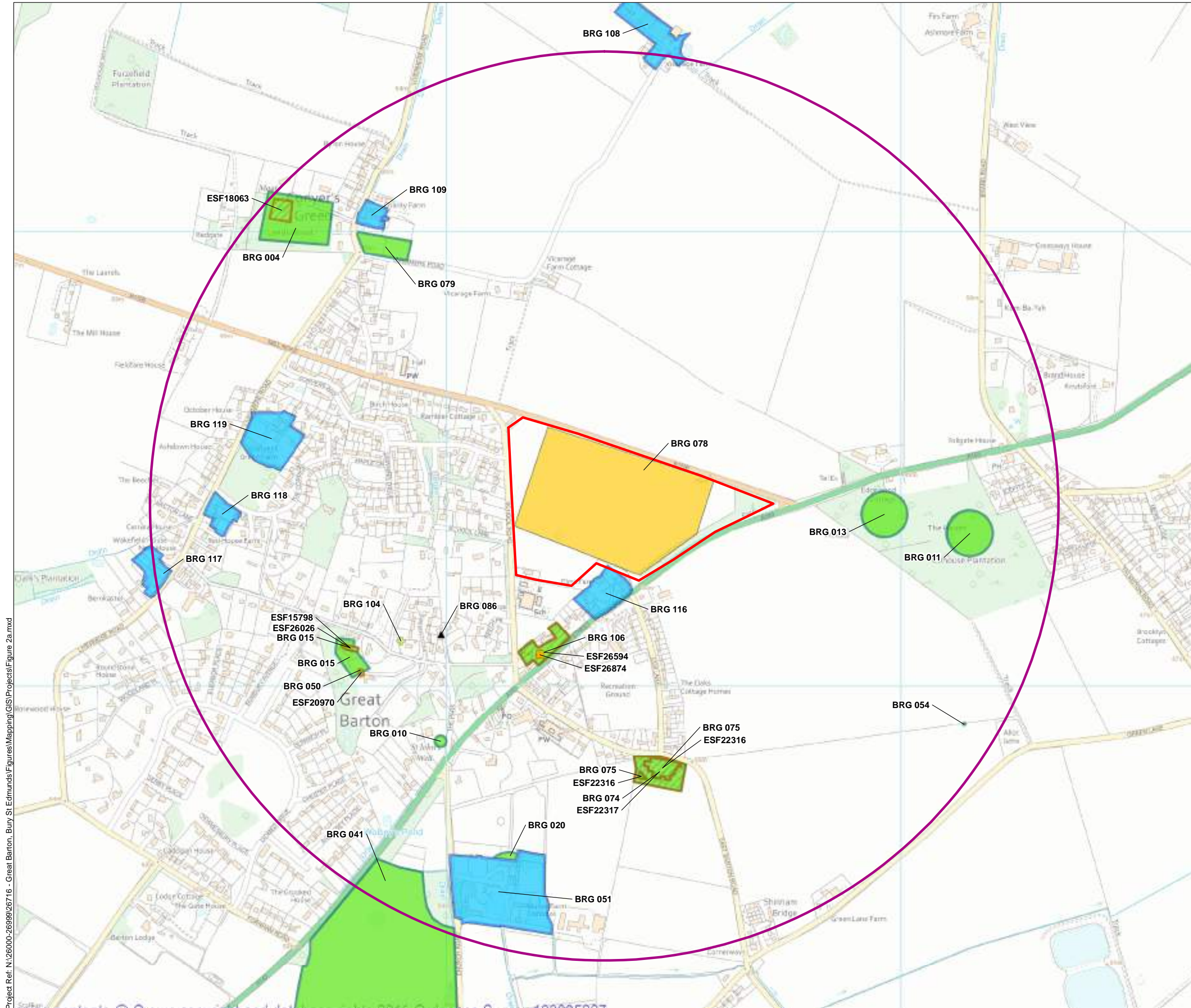
 Site Boundary



0 100 200m  
Scale at A4: 1:6,000



Figure 1  
Site Location



**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

**HER Record (point)**

- ▲ Allocated Number
- + Findspot

**HER Record (polygon)**

- Farmstead
- Findspot
- Monument

Previous Archaeological Work:

- Event Record (point)
- Event Record (polygon)

N

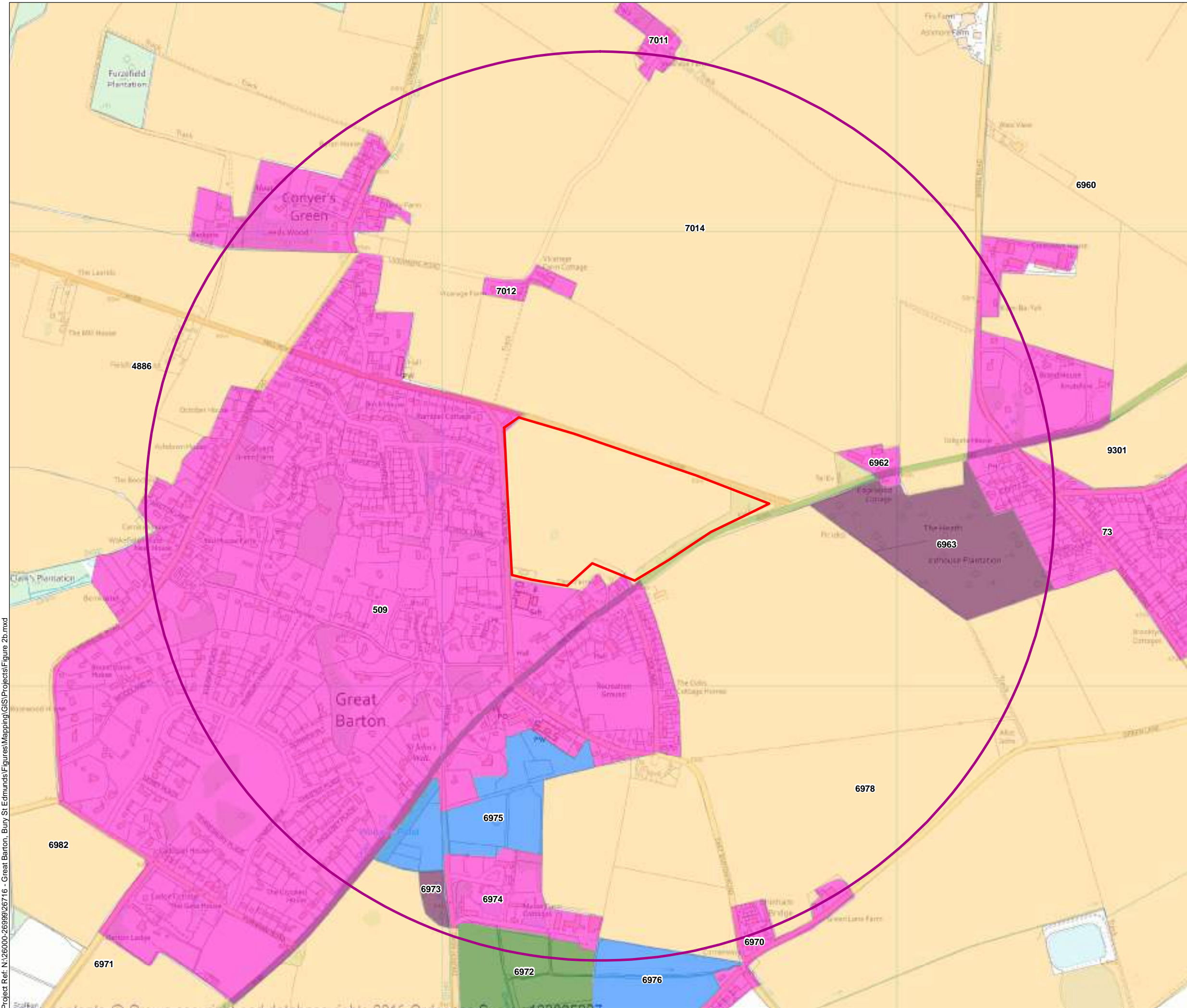
0 100 200m

Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2a  
HER Data Plot  
(data from Suffolk HER)

Project Ref: N:\26000-26999\26716 - Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 2a.mxd



### Legend

- [Red outline] Site Boundary
- [Purple outline] 1km Site Radius

#### Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- [Yellow] 18th-century and later enclosure
- [Pink] Built up area
- [Blue] Meadow or managed wetland
- [Green] Post-medieval park and leisure
- [Dark Purple] Woodland

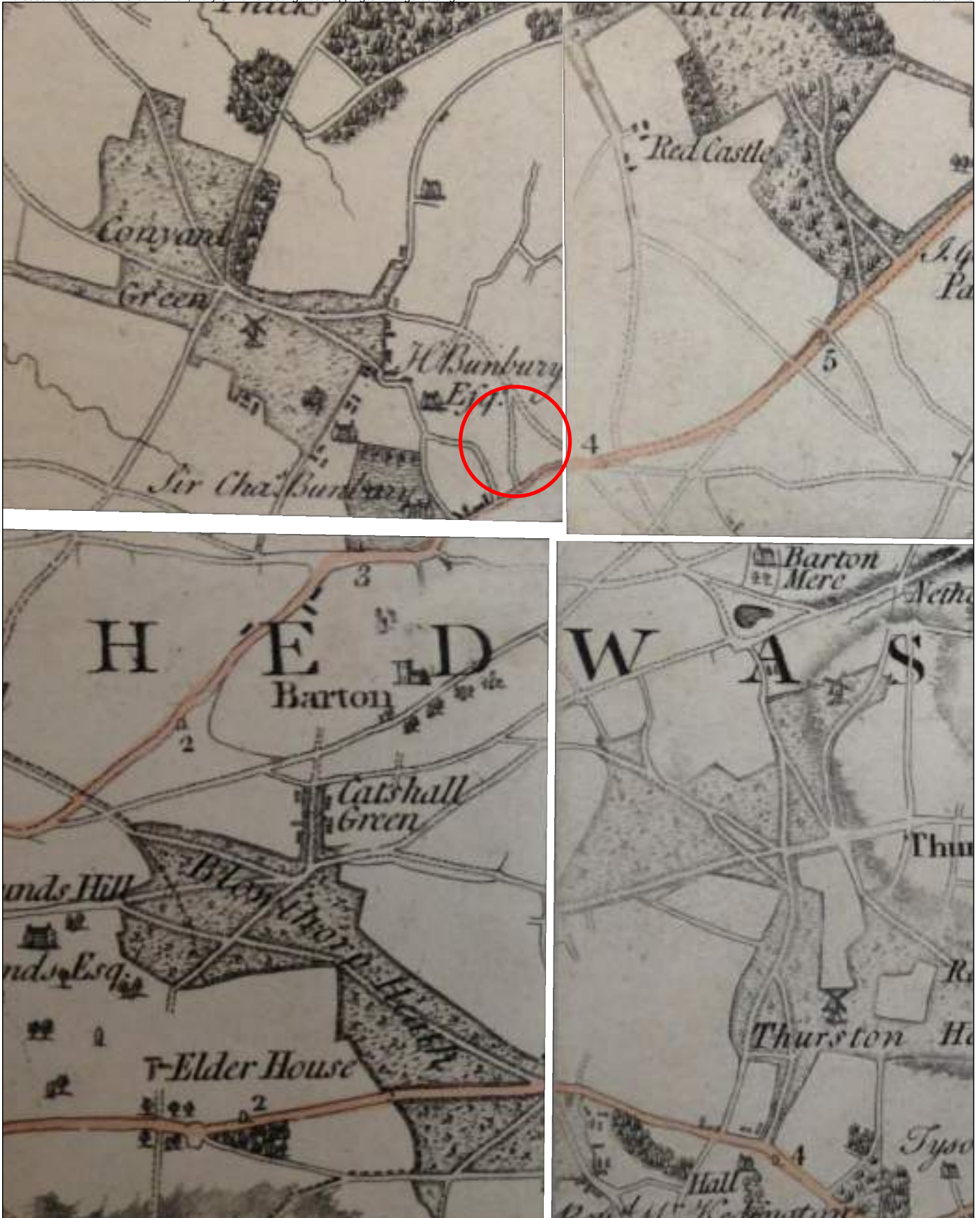


0 100 200m  
Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2b

HLC Data Plot  
(data from Suffolk HER)



 Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 3

1783 Hodskinson Map



 Site Boundary (approximate)

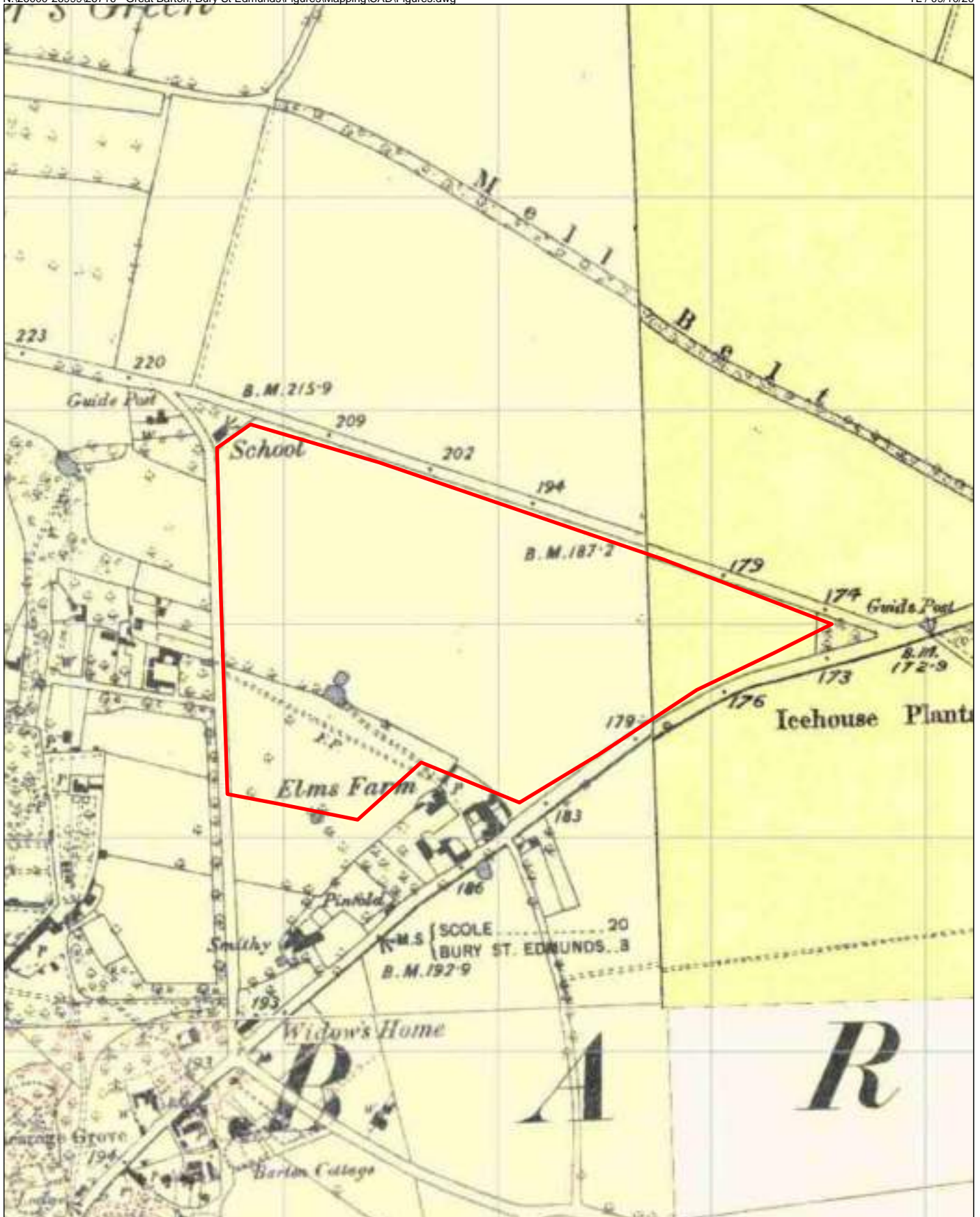


Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1817-35 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 5

1888 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary

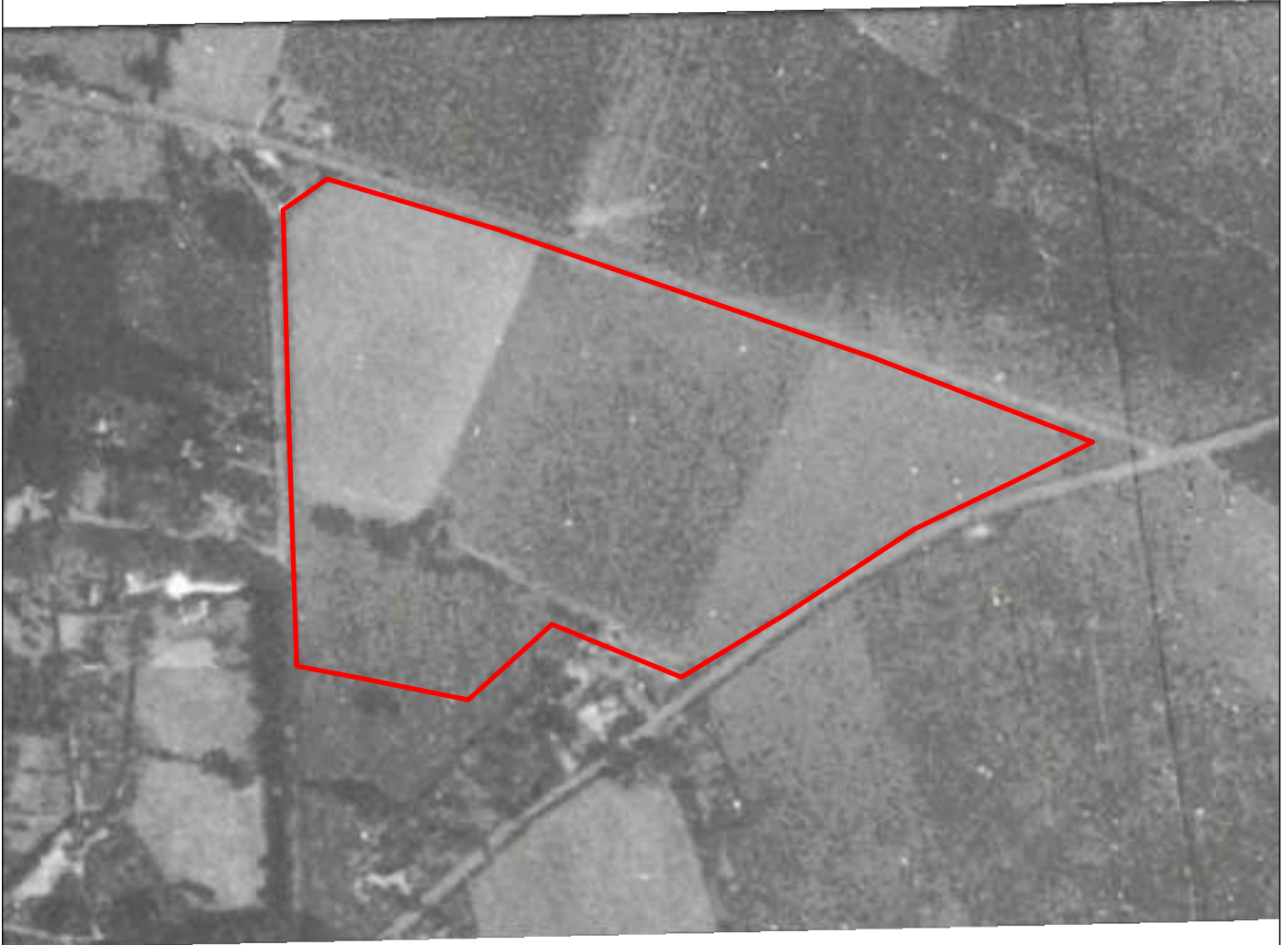


0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 6

1905 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 7

1945 Aerial Photograph  
(Google Earth image)



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 8  
1950 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 9

1989 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 10

2003 Aerial Photograph  
(Google Earth image)



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 11

2018 Aerial Photograph  
(Google Earth image)



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