

**No 3 York Road, Martlesham,  
Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/16/4935/FUL**

**HER Ref: FXL 067**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: No 3 York Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, IP5 3TL

Clients: Mr & Mrs I Brown

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4935/FUL

Development: Erection of a care annex

Date of fieldwork: 21 July, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25655

HER ref: FXL 067

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-290611

Grid ref: TM 2461 4451

Site area: c90m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Recent land use: Back garden

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Martlesham, 3 York Road (FXL 067, TM 2461 4451) evaluation trenching across the area of a planned annex extension some 30m west of a barrow that is a Scheduled Monument did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs I Brown).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mullins Dowse Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs I Brown commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned annex extension at 3 York Road, Martlesham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/4935/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located at the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. This late 18<sup>th</sup> century map also indicates the general location of a number of burial mounds in the area of Martlesham Heath and there is a surviving mound (HER BGL 025, SM 1008732) at Lancaster Drive close to 3 York Road which is likely to be one of those shown. The area to the east of Ipswich has seen dramatic change since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as major development has all but covered the previous heath land. Taking advantage of a relatively flat area of poor agricultural land Martlesham Airfield (HER MRM 083) was also created in 1917 and further extended in WW II, with various military period structures surviving in the general area, and the remnant of this complex now forms the nearby BT site.

1.3 Topographically the site is located just above the 25m OD contour in a flat area of former heath land and at the time of the evaluation was largely soft ground in a garden area with a small shed on a concrete base in its south-eastern corner.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the barrow or burial mound of probable Bronze Age dated noted above (HER BGL 025) which is a Scheduled Monument and is 30m to the east of the planned new annex area. Therefore Historic England requested a Heritage Statement (HS) at the pre-application stage for this development and this was produced by JNAS in November, 2016, and it is included with the WSI below. In summary the HS concluded that while this planned development is close to the barrow the overall local landscape is much changed from the time when this monument was created and these changes have obscured the sight line between the barrow and the new annex site and therefore the latter will have little impact on the former. Finally the HS suggested that a suitable

archaeological mitigation strategy for this planned development would be an evaluation by trial trenching once consent for the annex has been issued to examine the site for any evidence of past activity.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The planned annex area was trenched to a plan (see Fig. 2) that was altered to a single long north-south aligned trench rather than a north-south and an east-west trench as outlined in the WSI following consultation with SCCAS to avoid moving the shed and breaking the associated concrete base at this point in the development process. The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity the trench being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined closely for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trench are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
East-west	14	300	300 mid brown sandy subsoil	Pale brown sand with small flints	No features were revealed and the only stray finds were debris of 20 <sup>th</sup> C date
	14 (25.20m <sup>2</sup> )	300	300		Overall trench depth was 600mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth was 600mm with the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site being pale brown sand with small flints. Below the 300m of topsoil and 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil no archaeological features were revealed and the only stray finds were debris of 20<sup>th</sup> century date with the trench size representing 30% of the planned new annex footprint area.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With no archaeological features or finds being revealed in the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. While there is a barrow of probable Bronze Age date nearby this may well be an isolated monument and from the large sample of the

planned annex area that was examined it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required for this development to the rear of 3 York Road, Martlesham.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FXL 067.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Carolyn and Ian Brown for their close cooperation and to Martin Day for his skilled machine operation)*

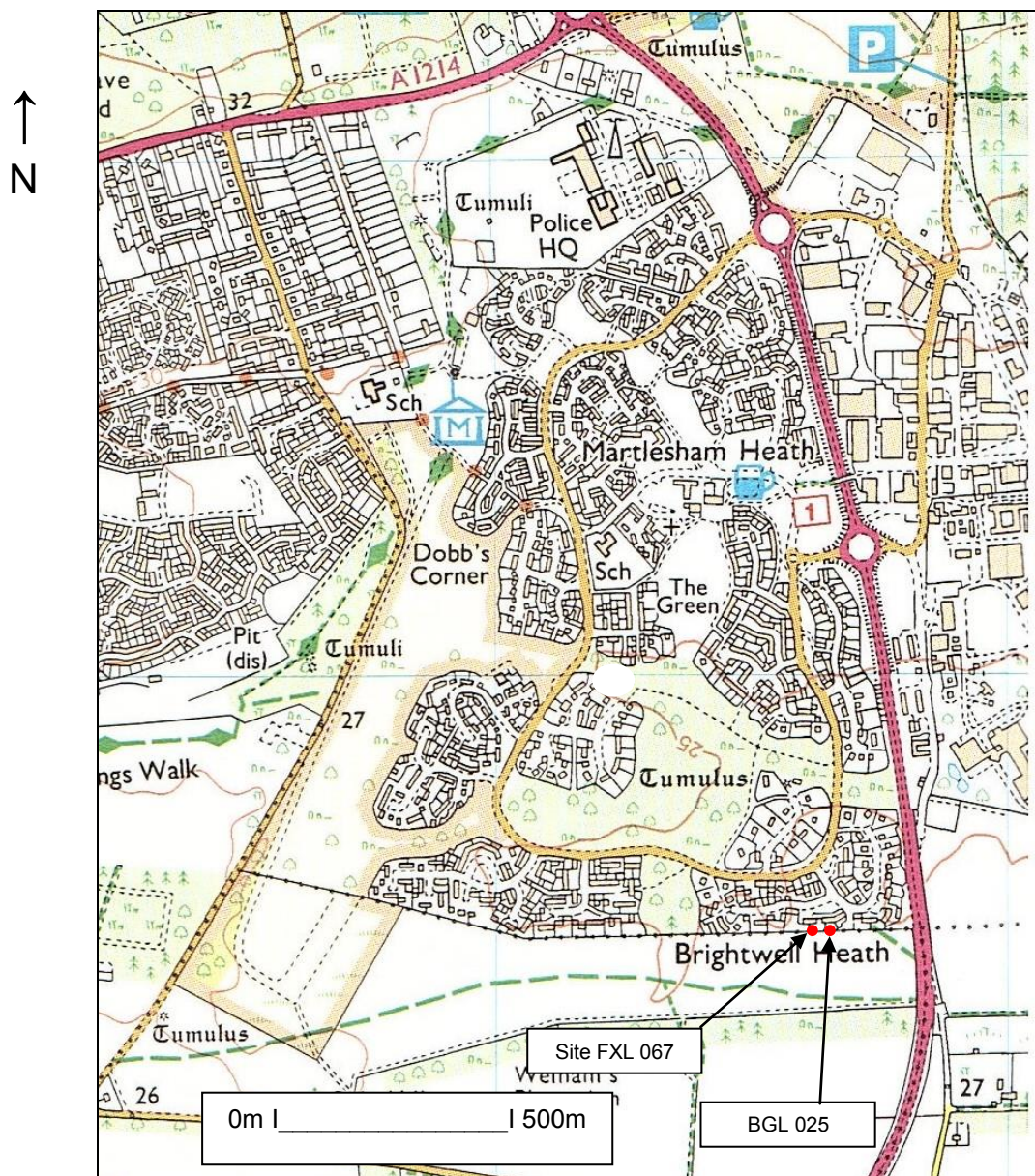
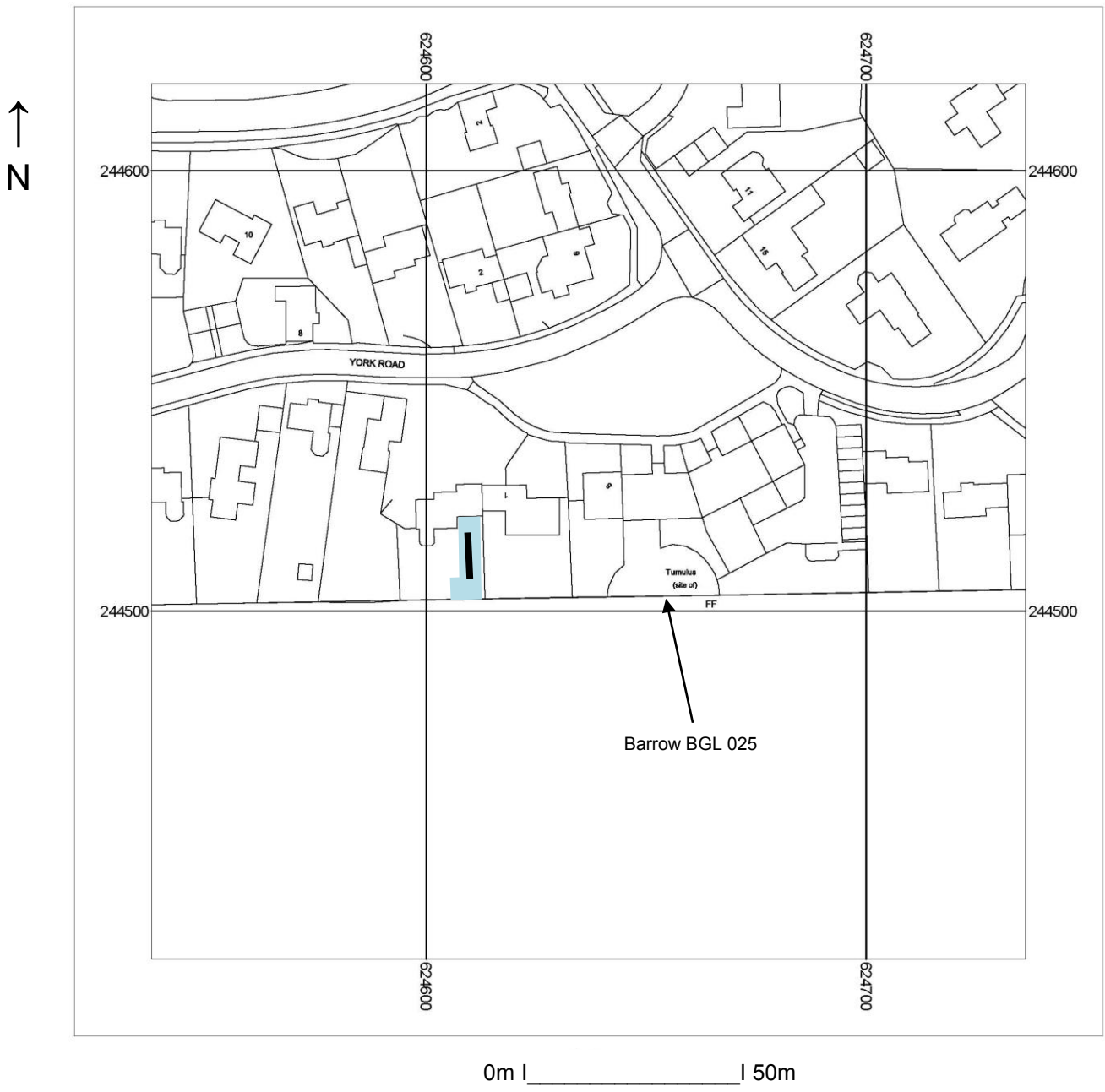


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench**  
 (Light blue- proposed annex extension area)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench from north





Trench deposit profile

**No 3 York Road, Martlesham,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: No 3 York Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, IP5 3TL

Client: Mr & Mrs I Brown

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4935/FUL (Formerly DC/16/3360/FUL- withdrawn)

Proposed development: Erection of annex

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2461 4451

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

Appendix I- Heritage Statement

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mullins Dowse Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs I Brown have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed rear annex development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/4935/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a rear annex at 3 York Road, Martlesham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located at the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. This late 18<sup>th</sup> century map also indicates the general location of a number of burial mounds towards the north eastern corner of Martlesham Heath and there is a surviving mound (HER BGL 025, SM 1008732) at Lancaster Drive close to 3 York Road which is likely to be one of those shown. The area to the east of Ipswich has seen dramatic change since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as major development has all but covered the previous heath land. Taking advantage of a relatively flat area of poor agricultural land Martlesham Airfield (HER MRM 083) was also created in 1917 and further extended in WW II, with various military period structures surviving in the general area, and the remnant of this complex now forms the nearby BT site.

2.2 Topographically the site is located just above the 25m OD contour in a flat area of former heath land and is at present soft ground in a garden area.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To inform this application at the pre-determination stage a Heritage Statement (HS) was requested by Historic England and the document produced by JNAS is attached as Appendix I. In summary this HS concluded that while this proposed

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

development is c30m from a barrow or burial mound of probable Bronze Age date that is a Scheduled Monument (SM) this monument has been partially truncated on its southern side and now sits within a much changed landscape. In addition modern developments in the immediate area of the SM have obscured the sight line between this monument and the proposed annex development. However there is a potential for further evidence of Bronze Age activity to exist in the area around the SM.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- 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.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to a barrow site of probable Bronze Age date which is a Scheduled Monument. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for an annex to the rear of 3 York Road, Martlesham. Therefore if the evaluation results are positive an HER search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report and the evaluation results will be interpreted in relation to known nearby known archaeological sites and finds.

5.2 It is proposed that 15m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching will be opened, this will be undertaken using a 900mm/1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including prior to the excavation of the trenches as well as across the base and sides of the trenches and adjacent areas if the vegetation cover allows. The upcast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low to medium).

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE*. This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological



## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft pdf copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works commence followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

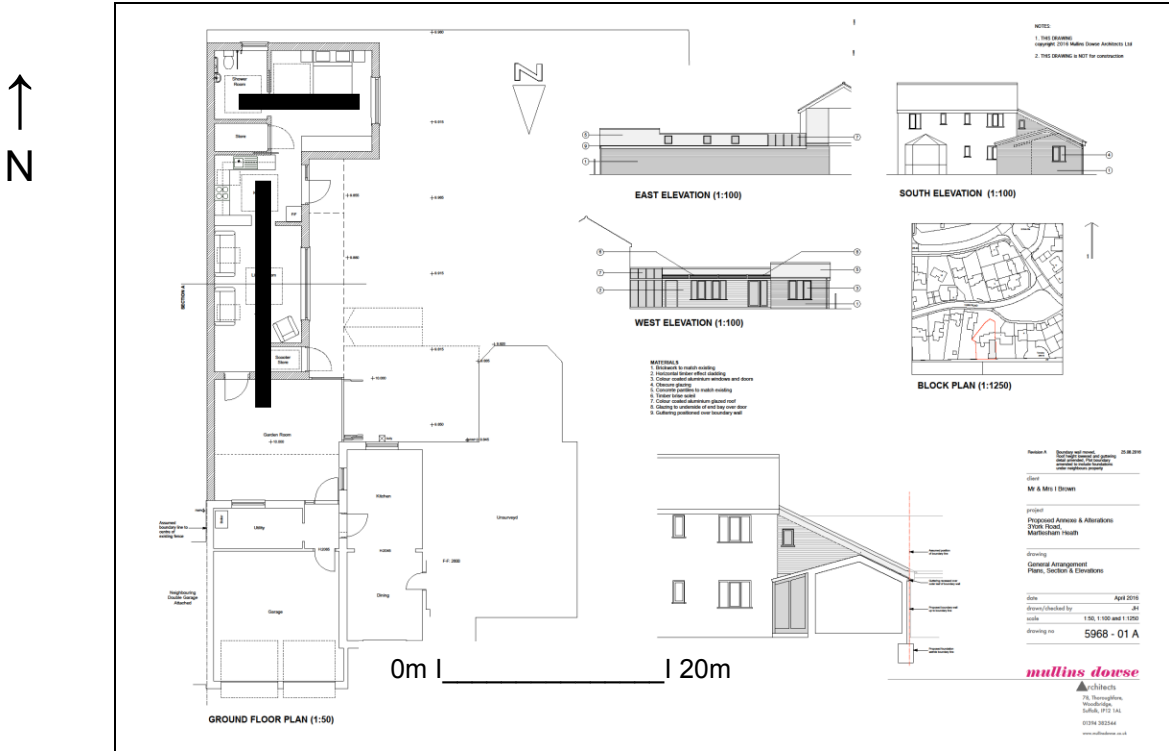
---

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

# John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trenches (1 x 5m & 1 x 10m)

**No 3 York Road, Martlesham Heath,  
Suffolk**

**Heritage Statement**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(November 2016)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

## **Site details**

Name: No 3 York Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk, IP5 3TL

Clients: Mr & Mrs I Brown

Architects: Mullins Dowse Architects

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning proposal: Erection of rear residential extension (DC/16/3360/FUL- currently withdrawn)

Scheduled Monument ref: 1008732 (Bowl barrow in Lancaster Drive, Martlesham Heath c30m to the east of the proposed extension)

Suffolk CC HER ref: BGL 025 (Bowl barrow also Palaeolithic hand axe c2m from barrow)

Grid ref: TM 2461 4451 (extension)

Date of site visit: 11 November, 2016

## **Contents**

Summary

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Archaeological setting of the proposed extension
4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Detail of the setting of the proposed extension and the bowl barrow

Appendix I- Proposed extension plan and elevations

Appendix II- Images of the site and its setting

Appendix III- Scheduled monument list entry

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Planning application DC/16/3360/FUL for a single storey rear extension at No 3 York Road, Martlesham Heath was submitted by Mullins Dowse Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs I Brown. This extension to provide accommodation for an elderly relative and planned to give the desired degree of independence but also to be linked to the existing house and able to allow the use of an electric wheelchair both in the extension area and into the house. However following advice from Historic England dated 26 September, 2016, this application was withdrawn pending the preparation and submission of a heritage statement as No 3 York Road is c30m west of a bowl barrow of probable Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date to the rear of No 8 Lancaster Drive that partially survives as a low earthwork and which is a Scheduled Monument with statutory protection (list entry 1008732). Therefore John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) was commissioned to prepare the relevant heritage statement to support resubmission of the planning application.

1.2 The potential impact of development works on heritage assets (e.g. archaeological sites and listed buildings) has been a material consideration within the planning application system since 1990 following the introduction of PPG 16 (archaeology) and then PPG 15 (historic buildings). The relevant national policy has been most recently revised under The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was introduced in 2012 with sections 128 & 129 (as reproduced below) giving guidance to local planning authorities and their advisors with regard to heritage assets and development proposals:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

## 2. Background

2.1 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of

well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located at the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. This late 18<sup>th</sup> century map also indicates the general location of a number of burial mounds towards the north eastern corner of Martlesham Heath and the surviving mound at Lancaster Drive is likely to be one of those shown. The area to the east of Ipswich has seen dramatic change since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as major development has all but covered the previous heath land. Taking advantage of a relatively flat area of poor agricultural land Martlesham Airfield (HER MRM 083) was also created in 1917 and further extended in WW II, with various military period structures surviving in the general area, and the remnant of this complex now forms the nearby BT site.

2.2 Bowl barrows are funerary monuments which in East Anglia were constructed as earthen mounds often with an encircling ring ditch and which often have multiple burials with typically a central founding one and satellite burials in the mound or into the ring ditch. In east Suffolk the majority of excavated bowl barrows have been found to contain cremation burials usually where dateable of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (2400-1800 BC) and some barrows were also re-used for cremation and inhumation burials in the pagan Early Anglo-Saxon period in the 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century AD period. Until the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century period numerous barrows survived in the Brightwell Heath and Martlesham Heath area as the poor and acidic sandy soils of this area could only support sheep grazing at a low intensity until modern fertilisers and irrigation networks made intense arable cultivation viable and the former heaths of The Sandlings of east Suffolk were broken up and their area was dramatically reduced. In addition tree planting increased in many parts of The Sandlings either by the Forestry Commission or, as in the Martlesham Heath area, as wind breaks or to facilitate game shooting. From World War I, and with an increase in size in World War II in addition, the military airfield at Martlesham Heath developed and flattened large areas leaving isolated barrows in places but also removing many other barrows, some with an archaeological record and some with no record. No 3 York Road is located on the southern edge of the Martlesham Heath settlement and is c250m west of the A12 road.

2.3 The bowl barrow in Lancaster Drive as noted above survives partially as a low earthwork in the garden to the rear of some flats (see Appendix II) with the southern third of the monument extending under a fence into the adjacent arable field where the earthen mound has been ploughed flat. The barrow is also largely obscured on its southern, western and eastern sides by hedging within the garden. In addition a flint hand axe of Palaeolithic date was found as a stray find within 2m of the mound (HER BGL 025). It may also be noted that the parish boundary between Brightwell and Martlesham runs along the rear garden boundary to the properties on the

southern side of Lancaster Drive and York Road. However examination of historic Ordnance Survey maps, such as the first edition 25 inch map of 1883, confirms that this parish boundary has been moved relatively recently and formerly ran some metres to the north of the present line.

2.4 The advice from Historic England to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) notes the following:

- A good proportion of the barrow in Lancaster Drive survives in a reasonably good state
- The barrow contains important preserved archaeological deposits and is part of what was an extensive group of barrows (see Fig. 1 for recorded nearby barrow/ring ditch sites) in a funerary landscape extending across former heath land
- These barrows once stood in an open landscape with undoubtedly intended intervisibility and the area to the south of Lancaster Drive/York Road is still largely open though with a linear, east-west orientated, plantation of trees c150m to the south
- It is noted that to the north and east of the barrow modern development has made major alterations to the historic landscape impacting in a negative way on the setting of this monument and other surviving and scheduled barrows to the north
- However it is also noted that the barrow in Lancaster Drive has 'strong communal and historic values' as a vestige of a former funerary landscape and the proposal to erect a rear extension along the eastern side of the garden of No 3 York Road extending to the southern edge of the garden would impact on the setting of the barrow from its southerly aspect and intrude into the landscape as it would extend the building line along the rear of this property away from the current building line of this and adjacent housing.
- Alternative suggestions for the location of a rear extension are then suggested and it is noted 'we do not object to the principle of an extension'

2.5 The possibility must also exist that the area of the proposed extension contains heritage assets though at a distance of some 30m it is unlikely to contain satellite burials associated with the barrow to the east.

### 3. Archaeological setting of the proposed extension

3.1 As outlined above the primary concern from Historic England is the impact the planned rear extension would have on the visual setting of the scheduled monument and in particular its southerly aspect and relationship to other recorded barrow/ring ditch sites in the vicinity. Therefore this Heritage Statement has collected information



(see Fig. 1) from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer (Source 1) and the National Heritage List (Source 2) and a visit has been made to inspect the site and take a series of photographic images to illustrate the setting of the barrow and its visual relationship with the proposed extension area (see Appendix II). Following consultation with Historic England and the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service it was not felt that a full Historic Environment Record (HER) search would be appropriate at this stage and given the particular concerns which have been raised.

3.2 The images in Appendix II below show the barrow site and the proposed extension site from the south, the view across the barrow looking west towards the proposed extension site and from this area looking east towards the barrow. As can be seen in Image 2 the barrow is now a low mound where it survives and is partially obscured on its southern side by a fence and undergrowth. Therefore nothing can be seen of the barrow from the south (Image 1) at this time of the year. In addition the barrow is surrounded on its southern and part of its eastern side by dense hedging in garden again obscuring views of it.

3.3 As both Image 2, looking from east to west, and Image 3, from east to west, illustrate the view between the barrow and the proposed extension site are largely obscured by two fences which stand to a height of just under c2m and by trees which as they grow will obscure more of the view from east to west.

3.4 While the barrow at Lancaster Drive was part of a funerary landscape this has been largely eroded since the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. To the east a scheduled barrow (List 1008730) to the south of the BT complex is obscured by the A 12 road while to the south two further former barrow sites (HER BGL 006 & 021) are now ploughed flat while to the south-west four former barrow sites (HER BGL 001, 004, 005 & 019) are also ploughed flat with four of these barrow sites (HER BGL 001, 004, 005 & 006) having been excavated in 1953 and de-scheduled as protected monuments as arable agriculture eroded them. Finally Images 4 and 5 show the view to the south-east and south-west, respectively, of the extension site looking across a flat arable field to a belt of trees in the distance.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 In March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for England was published and for heritage matters this takes forward the principles established in PPS5 for conserving the historic environment in a sustainable manner and of ensuring public benefit of the related heritage assets. In this case while initially the proposed rear extension would appear to fail the principles enshrined in the NPPF a more detailed consideration questions this view and a clear case can be made for allowing the proposed works given a suitable level of archaeological mitigation works and a design proposal that would sit less obtrusively in the landscape.

4.2 With regard to the proposed location for the rear extension along the eastern side of the garden at No 3 York Road discussion with the owners makes it clear that

building tight to the rear of the existing house would not give a useful or pleasing layout and would not ensure the independence desired by the elderly relative. Similarly building on the western side of the garden would block access to the garden and if built separately would in all likelihood be assessed as a separate house and would be refused. With the level of independence that is desired and to give wheelchair access to the main part of the house only the eastern side of the garden is seen as being suitable. Therefore the original design for the extension has been modified to create a curved and grassed roof that would sit less obtrusively in the landscape and would make less impact on the southerly aspect than the existing shed roof profile. In addition it may be noted that to the east of the barrow other buildings come close to the southern boundary between the houses and flats and adjacent field.

4.3 As outlined above in section 3.3 above the view between the barrow and proposed extension site are largely obscured by fences and trees and with a curved and green roof the extension would have a low visual impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument.

4.4 While the barrow in Lancaster Drive was formerly part of an extensive funerary landscape of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date this setting has now been largely eroded as what survives are a few other scheduled barrows to the north and north-west in pockets of undeveloped land surrounded by housing and roads and a number of flattened and plough eroded barrows/ring ditches to the south and south-west. With a belt of trees in addition to the south and a large arable field little sense of the former prehistoric landscape is apparent as Images 4 and 5 illustrate.

4.5 With a design that is sympathetic to its setting and does not cause a high visual impact it is suggested that this revised proposal is suitable in meeting both the needs of the owners and their elderly relative and taking into account the setting. If approved a suitable programme of archaeological works could be put in place by condition to allow for any heritage assets at the extension site to be fully investigated, recorded and a subsequent report prepared. Such an approach would also be consistent with the approach taken at three houses where extensions have been constructed in recent years close to the barrow in Portal Avenue at Martlesham Heath which is also a Scheduled Monuments.

Source 1- <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hbsmr-web/Results> (Accessed 14 November, 2016)

Source 2- <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/heritage-assets/nhle/> (Accessed 14 November, 2016)

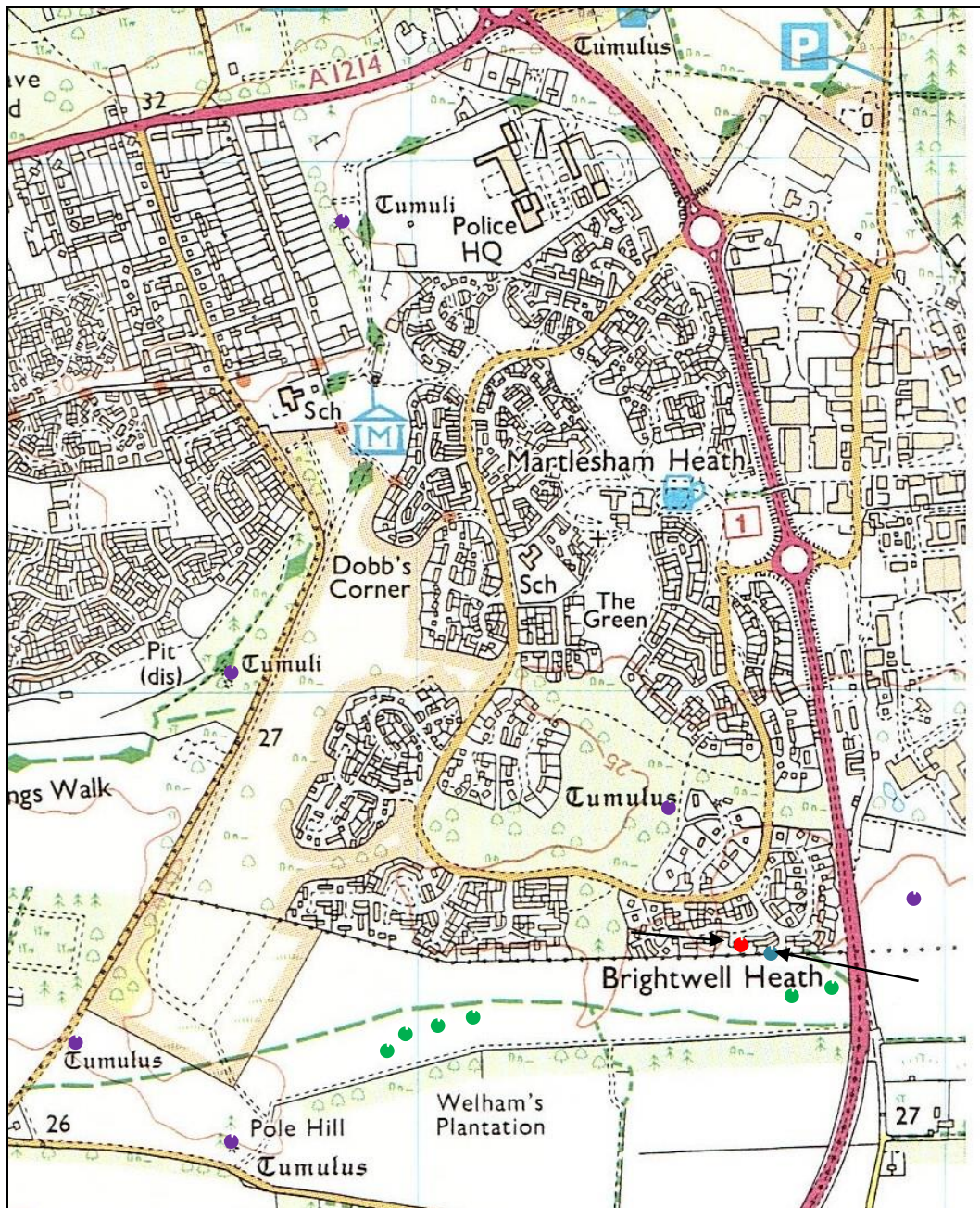


Fig. 1: Site location

(Blue dot- Lancaster Drive barrow, red dot- 3 York Road, purple dots- other SM barrows,  
green dots- flattened not scheduled barrow/ring ditch sites)

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

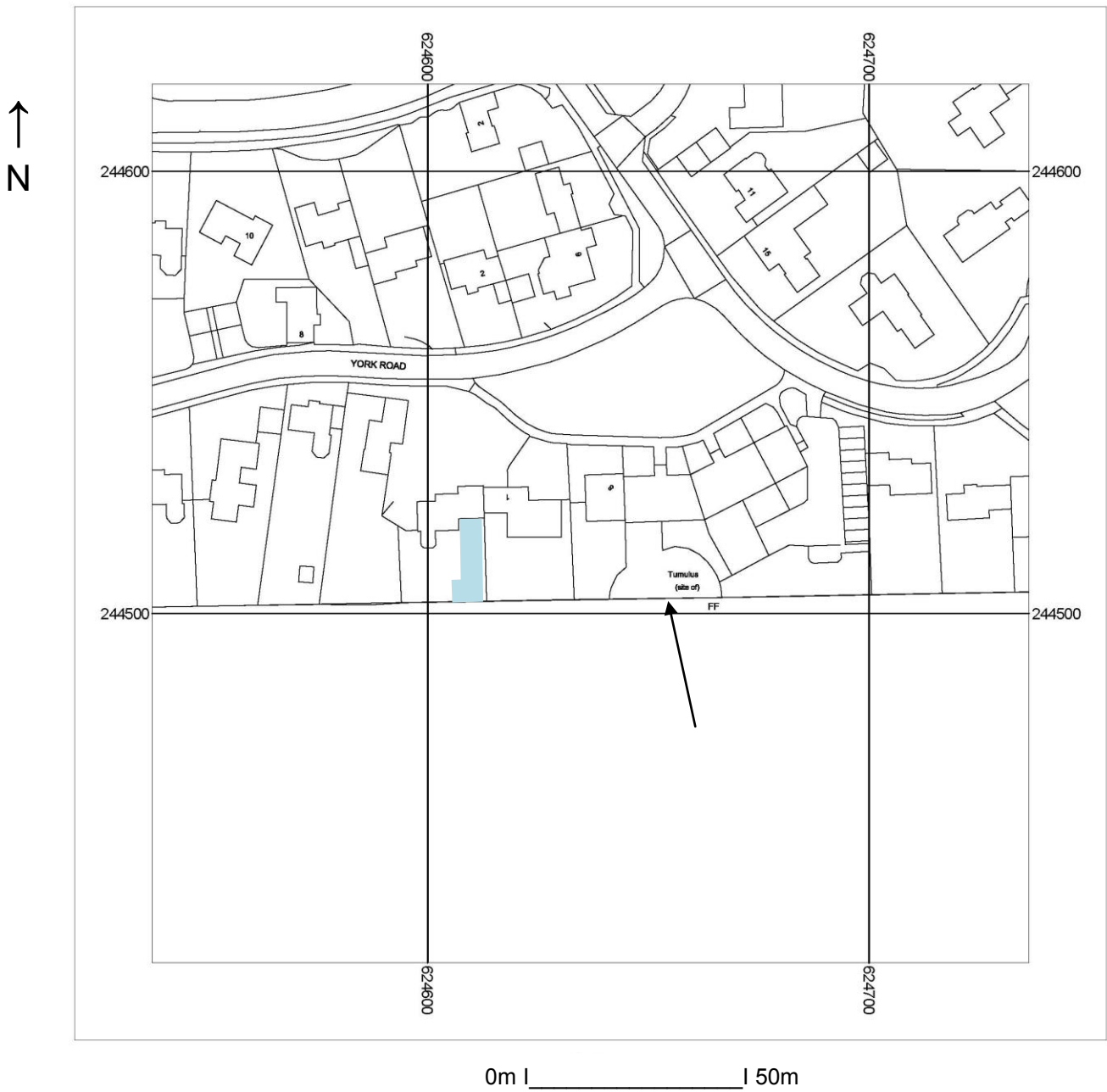
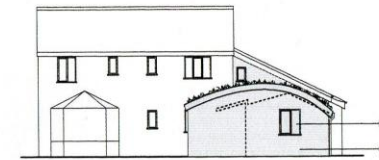
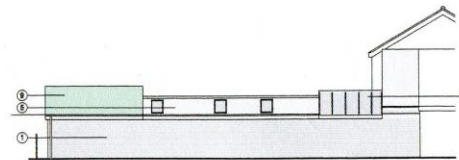
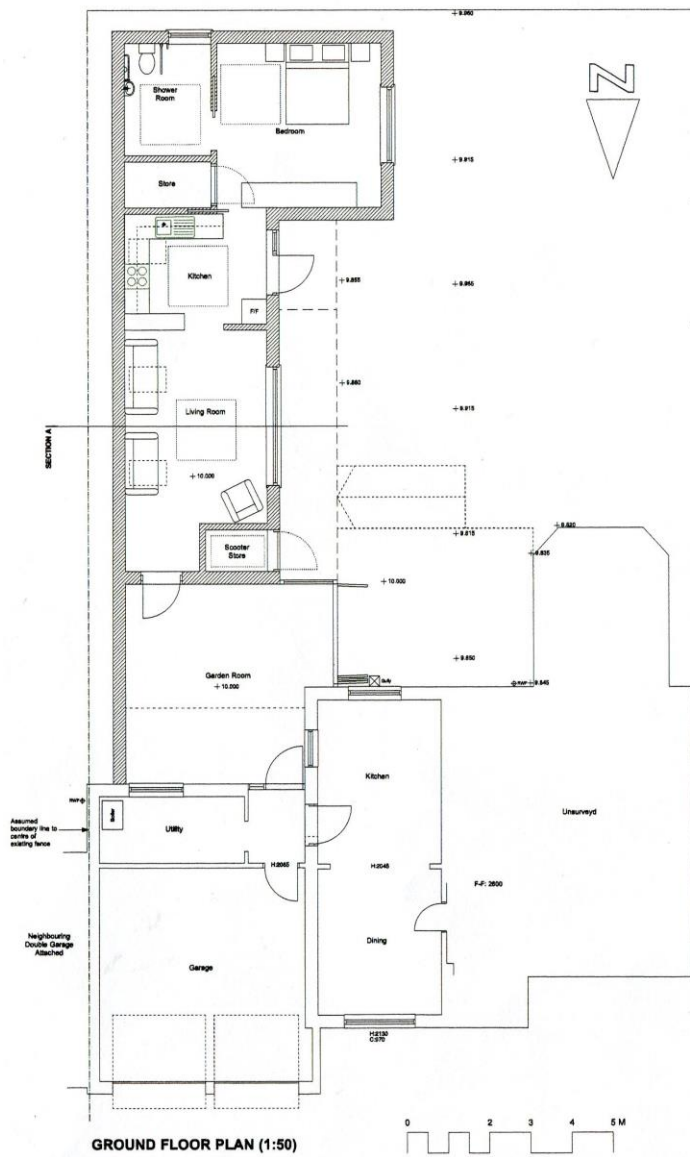


Fig. 2: Detail of the setting of the proposed extension and the bowl barrow  
 (Light blue- proposed extension area, barrow arrowed)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



- MATERIALS**
1. Brickwork to match existing
  2. Horizontal timber effect cladding
  3. Colour coated aluminium windows and doors
  4. Obscure glazing
  5. Concrete paviours to match existing
  6. Timber brick soil
  7. Colour coated aluminium glazed roof
  8. Slating to underside of end bay over door
  9. Section 'Green' roof



- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING copyright 2016 Mullins Dovece Architects Ltd
  2. THIS DRAWING is NOT for construction

Revision B Boundaries well moved. Corner section room added. Roof height altered. 31.10.2016

Revision A Boundaries well moved. Roof height lowered and guttering detail amended. POC boundary amended to include foundations under neighbour's property. 23.08.2016

client  
**Mr & Mrs I Brown**

project  
**Proposed Annex & Alterations  
3 York Road,  
Martlesham Heath**

drawing  
**General Arrangement  
Plans, Section & Elevations**

date April 2016

drawn/checked by JH

scale 1:50, 1:100 and 1:1250

drawing no **5968 - 01 B**

**mullins dovece**

architects

76, Thoroughfare,  
Woodbridge,  
Suffolk, IP12 1AL

01394 382544

## Appendix II- Images



Image 1: View from south (black arrow- barrow location, green arrow- No 3 York Road)



Image 2: View across barrow (behind gates) looking east



Image 3: View from area of proposed extension (where shed is located) looking east (area of barrow arrowed)





Image 4: View looking southeast from rear of garden at No 3 York Road



Image 5: View looking southwest from rear of garden at No 3 York Road

District: Suffolk Coastal

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Martlesham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 14-Dec-1960

Date of most recent amendment: 12-May-1994

## **Legacy System Information**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 21270

## **Asset Groupings**

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

## **List entry Description**

### **Summary of Monument**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

### **Reasons for Designation**

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric

communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Although part of the mound of the bowl barrow in Lancaster Drive has been reduced by ploughing, the monument as a whole survives well and will retain important archaeological information. Evidence concerning the construction of the barrow, the manner and duration of its use, and the local environment at that time, will be contained in the mound, in the soils preserved beneath the mound, and in the fill of the buried ditch. The monument is one of four barrows recorded within a distance of 300m, and these are among a larger group on and around Martlesham Heath which, together, will provide evidence of the nature and extent of Bronze Age activities in the area.

## **History**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

## **Details**

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the southern edge of a modern housing development on what was formerly heathland. The barrow is visible as an earthen mound which is encircled by a buried ditch. The mound covers a circular area with a diameter of 24m and was recorded in 1982 as standing to a maximum height of 1.08m. Over the top and the north side of the barrow, this has been increased to between 1.2m and 1.25m by the addition of a layer of topsoil approximately 0.15m thick. The barrow is crossed east-west by a field boundary and the southern part of the mound has been spread by ploughing and reduced to a maximum height of approximately 0.4m. The surrounding ditch, from which earth was dug and used during construction of the mound, was at one time marked by a slight depression in the ground surface. It has now become completely filled, but survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide. The post and rail fence which crosses the monument is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

## **Selected Sources**

### **Other**

Contour plan in SMR file, Martin E, Contour plan in SMR file (1982), (1982)

Record of work observed by SAU, Martin E, BGL 007, (1983)

Robertson-Mackay, R, AM7, (1959)

National Grid Reference: TM 24650 44505

## **Map**



## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-290611

### Project details

Project name	No 3 York Road, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Martlesham, 3 York Road (FXL 067, TM 2461 4451) evaluation trenching across the area of a planned annex extension some 30m west of a barrow that is a Scheduled Monument did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 21-07-2017 End: 21-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25655 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FXL 067 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/4935/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM No 3 YORK ROAD
Postcode	IP5 3TL
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2461 4451 52.052817687327 1.276406307895 52 03 10 N 001 16 35 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No 3 York Road, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	27 July 2017