

Continuous Archaeological Recording at Granary Barn Church Common Snape Suffolk

Grid reference: TM 394 591
Planning Application No.: C/10/0141
HER No.: SNP 104
Oasis No.: 174619

Commissioned by:
Michele Bacciottini

Prepared by:
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ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

June 2015

Contents

1.	Summary	2
2.	1. Introduction	2
3.	2. Site Location and Description	3
4.	3. Planning Background	4
5.	4. Historical Background	4
6.	5. Results	5
7.	6. Discussion	6
8.	7. Conclusion	6
9.	8. Archive Deposition	7
10.	9. Acknowledgements	7
11.	Bibliography	8
12.	Online Ronerences	8
13.	Appendix I: Digital Images	9
14.	OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England	11
	Printable version	11
	OASIS ID: dennispa1-174619	11
15.	OASIS:	12

Summary

Continuous Archaeological Recording was carried out at Granary Barn Church Common Snape Suffolk , (TM 394 591) during which time, no archaeological features or finds were discovered.

The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Dr Richard Hogget of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 21st of March 2014.

1. Introduction

An application was been made by the client, Mr Michele Bacciottini for the conversion of an existing barn to a domestic dwelling (TM 394 591).

The Planning Authority has been advised by English Heritage that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

2. Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 394 591



Figure 1. Site Location

Granary Barn lies within the grounds and to the north of Snape Hall. The site is off Church Road in Snape Suffolk, overlooking Church Common to the north.

3. Planning Background

The planning application, C/10/0141, was granted by Suffolk District Coastal for the conversion of an agricultural barn to a domestic dwelling/studios with two archaeological conditions: Historic Building recording at EH level 2 and monitoring of all groundworks.

This report is for the monitoring aspect of the work only, an Historic Building Record having been submitted earlier for this project.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, and recording of the site, its buildings and setting, and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, Condition 2 of the decision notice states *“No works to the building the subject of this permission shall be commenced until a programme of building recording and analysis (of that building) has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall have previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Reason - To secure the inspection and recording of any features or other matters that may be of historic interest or importance that may be lost in the course of the approved works.”*

4. Historical Background

The earliest written evidence concerning Snape comes from the Domesday Survey of 1086, which states: ‘Gilbert Blunt holds from Robert mallet;21 free men under the patronage of Edric; 1 carucate of land; 30 acres. Then 6 ploughs. Now 3. Value then 20s, now 40s. 1 church, 8 acres; value 16d’. (Phillimore,1986). William White in his Directory and Gazetteer of Suffolk refers to Snape as ‘‘a small village, on a pleasant acclivity, north of the river Alde, 5 miles W.N.Y. of Aldeburgh, and 3 miles S. By E. Of Saxmundham, has in its parish 542 souls, and 1700 acres of land, including 300 A. of open common, and the hamlet of Snape Bridge,” (White, 1844).

The origins of Snape are unclear but it was certainly occupied during the Roman period; a scatter of pottery, etc was found in a field to the east of the church (SNP 024). Early medieval activity in the area is very strong with a number of finds relating to this period having been discovered around Church Common and immediately to the south of the common. Evidence of previous occupation around and respecting the common proves its antiquity. Granary Barn is one of a number of buildings on the southern edge of the common, probably occupying a site of great antiquity.

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

5.12 A plan of the trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50

5.13 A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project

5.14 A full photographic archive was produced consisting of digital images at 10 million pixels resolution, and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

5.15 Site plans were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

5.16 All features were described in detail with an overall statement of the potential for further work.

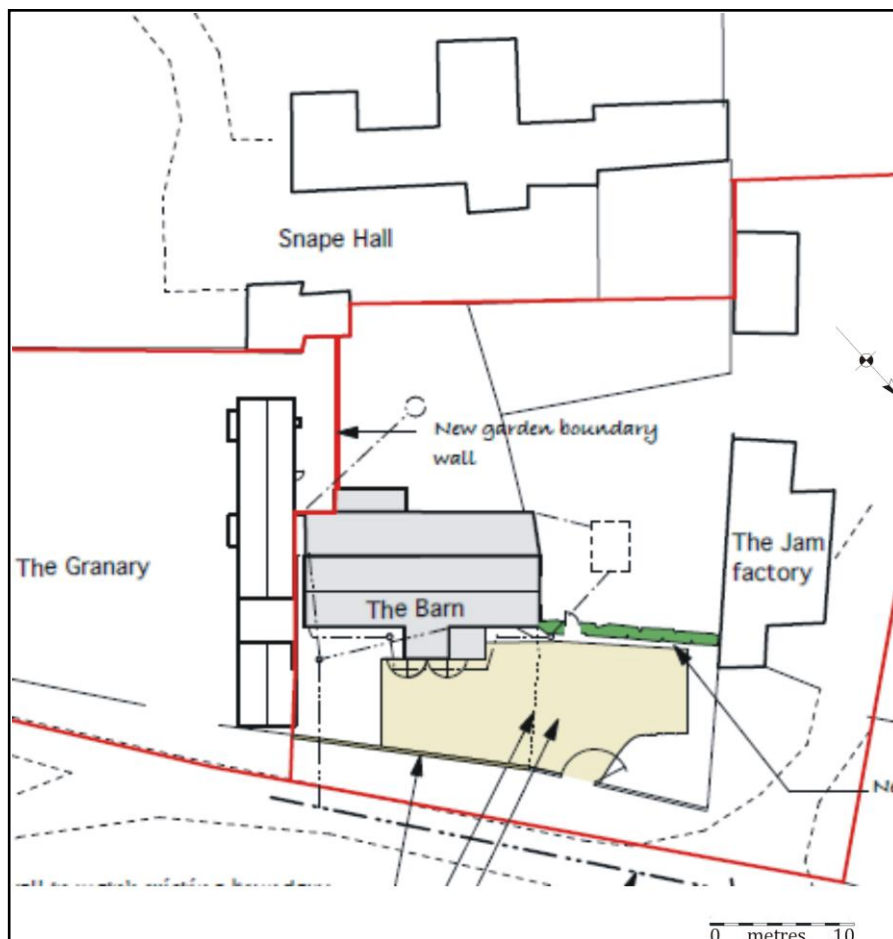


Figure 2. Block plan of site

5.2 The Archaeological Recording

Recording of the groundworks commenced on the 13th of May 2014. After a hiatus of work on the barn, groundworks resumed on the 13th of March 2015 and were completed by the 2nd of April 2015.

The trench for the footings was hand-dug by the builders; throughout the monitoring of the groundworks, no archaeology was noted.

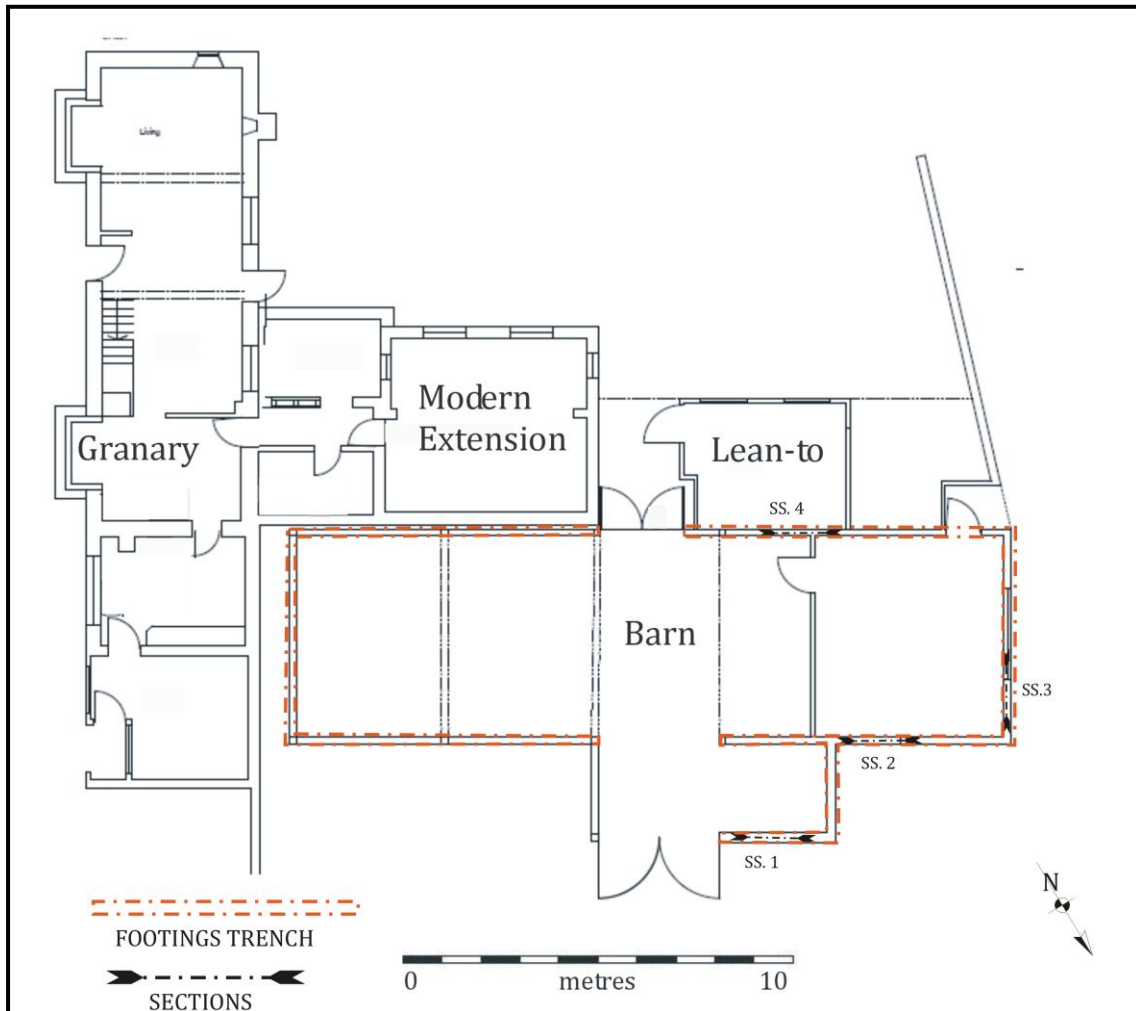


Figure 3. Plan of footings trench and section

6. Discussion

In spite of Granary Barn being within an historically attested area, no archaeological finds were made..

7. Conclusion

The monitoring was successful in showing that no archaeology will be compromised by this development of a barn conversion.

8. Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

The finds archive is held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Michele Baciottini the owner of Granary Barn, who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

This report for archaeological recording was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work.

Bibliography

British .Geological. Survey. 1990, (BGS 189).

Morris, J., (ed.) 1986, The Domesday Book (Suffolk), Phillimore

Pevsner, N., 1974, The Buildings of England (Suffolk) published by Penguin Books

ONLINE RERERENCES

PastScapes <http://www.pastscape.org/homepage/index.htm>

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Section 1, from the north-east

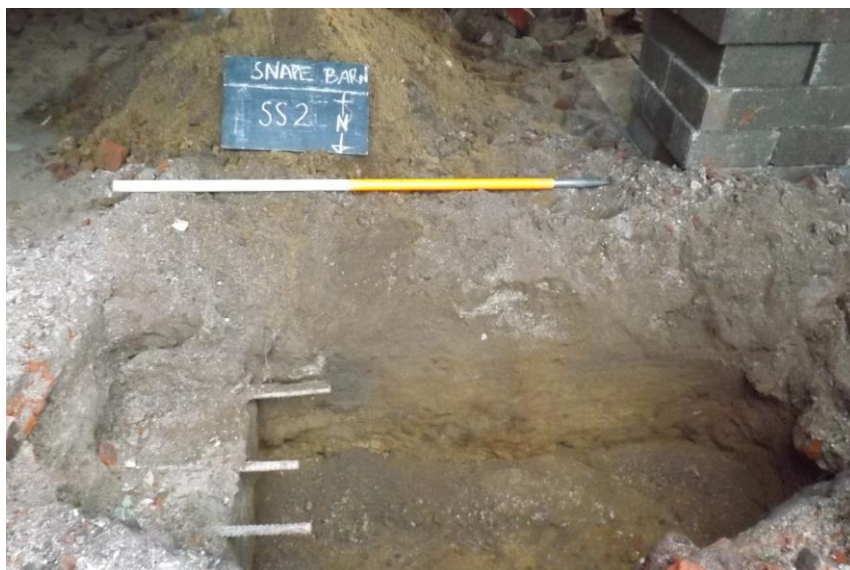


Plate 2. Section 2, from the north-east



Plate 3. section 3, from the north-west

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OASIS ID: dennispa1-174619

Project details

Project name	GRANARY BARN
Short description of the project	LEVEL 2 ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING RECORDING FOR A BARN CONVERSION SEE REPORT
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2014 End: 02-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	POST-MEDIEVAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SNAPE GRANARY BARN
Postcode	IP17 1QL
Study area	150.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 339 559 52.1511811402 1.41948406249 52 09 04 N 001 25 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.00m Max: 35.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	RICHARD HOGETT
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING GRANARY FARM BARN CHURCH COMMON SNAPE SUFFOLK
Author(s)/Editor(s)	PAYNE, D.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ARCHAEOSERV
Place of issue or publication	CARLETON RODE NORFOLK
Description	HARD BACK A4 BOUND PAPER
URL	NA
Entered by	ARCHAEOSERV -DENNIS PAYNE (archaeoserv@aol.com)
Entered on	11 June 2015

OASIS:

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