

Adastral Park, Martlesham, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
March 2017

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Report

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Adastral Park, Martlesham, Suffolk

Client

CEG

Date

March 2017

Planning Authority

Suffolk Coastal District Council

Site Centred At

62561 24489

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Report Status

Final

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological assessment considers land at Adastral Park, Martlesham, Suffolk. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

Previous archaeological evaluation across the majority of the site (SCCAS 2009a) identified an area in the north of the site with positive archaeological results. This area has been subject to an on-going archaeological watching brief associated with Walringfield Quarry (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). An Early Bronze Age pit containing a collared urn, an undated enclosure, a small cluster of prehistoric pits and a possible medieval building have been recorded (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). Approximately half this area has not been archaeologically monitored. The archaeological resource is considered of local significance and is not a design constraint. However, a programme of mitigation works in these areas is considered to be a likely requirement by Suffolk County Council, as a condition of planning.

The watching brief (Suffolk Archaeology 2017) in the south of the site recorded little archaeology due to high levels of truncation. The non-designated WWII structures in this area have been subject to building recording, however a watching brief to record sub-surface deposits is recommended should these features require demolition.

The assessment has identified two small areas within Walringfield Quarry which do not appear to have been quarried or archaeologically evaluated. Based on the negative results for archaeological investigations adjacent to these areas, the potential for significant remains is considered low. As potential below ground remains in these areas are not considered likely to be of more than local significance, it is not a design constraint.

The site contains two scheduled areas: two bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation in the north of the study site, and Bowl Barrow and Pill Box 450m north-west of Sheep Drift Farm. No physical alterations to the scheduled monuments within or adjacent to the study site is planned. The adjacent area has been archaeologically evaluated in 2008 (SCCAS 2009a) and contemporary deposits were not identified; sub-surface remains of national importance associated with these scheduled monuments are not anticipated to be impacted by the development.

As such, the assessment has not identified any designated assets which will be negatively impacted by development.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological assessment considers land at Adastral Park, Martlesham, Suffolk (Figure 1). The site is located at grid reference 62561 24489. The site is hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.2 This report will assess below ground archaeological matters only.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site and the potential effect on the significance of nearby designated heritage assets. The assessment includes the results of an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.4 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and consider the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is 2km from the centre of the study site (Fig. 2 - 5).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The study site comprises an irregular parcel of land, c. 100 ha in size at Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk. The site comprises, from north to south, Spratt's Plantation, Martlesham Heath, Waldringfiled Quarry and Brightwell Heath. The site lies to the east of the A12, with part of the A12 falling within the study site, in addition to Newbourne road in the south and Gloster Road in the north. The site comprises area of modern woodland, gorse and heathland, arable land and the quarry.
- 1.7 The BSG GeoIndex records that the underlying geology of cretaceous sand or crag, overlain by glaciofluvial drift (Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, sand and gravel). These are deep well-drained sandy soils that were under heathland until converted to arable use.
- 1.8 The site is predominately located on flat land at a height of approximately 25m OD, with steeply sloping areas to the south of the quarry. The east end of Grainger was undulating, rather than sloping and became flatter towards the west end.

2.0 Planning Background And Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.
- 2.3 Section 66(1) states:
'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.
- 2.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any *'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'* and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention *'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'* in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 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 of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.6 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 2.7 Paragraph 128 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 understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.8 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.9 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.10 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.
- 2.11 *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.

- 2.12 *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.
- 2.13 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
“Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”
- 2.14 Paragraph 18a-002 makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 2.15 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 2.16 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 2.17 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:
“The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”
- 2.18 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:
“What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.”
- 2.19 Paragraph 134 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:
“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.”
- 2.20 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.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.21 There are no 'saved' policies on the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan relating to archaeological matters.
- 2.22 The Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy was adopted in July 2013. The Core Strategy highlights the importance of the Historic Environment but does not contain any Policy solely relating to this issue. Heritage Assets are mentioned however in the following policies:

Strategic Policy SP15 – Landscape and Townscape

The policy of the council will be to protect and enhance the various landscape character areas within the district either through opportunities linked to development or through other strategies.....Many of the towns and villages in the district are of distinctive historical and architectural value as well as landscape value and character and the council will seek to enhance and preserve these attributes and the quality of life in the generality of urban areas.....

Development Management Policy DM21 – Design: Aesthetics

Proposals that comprise poor visual design and layout, or otherwise seriously detract from the character of their surroundings will not be permitted. Development will be expected to establish a strong sense of place, using streetscenes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit. Accordingly, development will be permitted where the following criteria are met:

- (a) proposals should relate well to the scale and character of their surroundings particularly in terms of their siting, height, massing and form;*
- (b) in areas of little or no varied townscape quality, the form, density and design of proposals should create a new composition and point of interest, which will provide a positive improvement in the standard of the built environment of the area generally;*
- (c) alterations and extensions to existing buildings should normally respect the plan form, period, style, architectural characteristics and, where appropriate, the type and standard of detailing and finishes of the original building;*
- (d) in order for extensions to existing buildings to be acceptable, particularly on those that are considered to be architecturally and historically important (including vernacular architecture) and those located in sensitive locations, the extension shall be visually 'recessive' and its size and design shall be such that the original building will remain the more dominant feature on the site;*
- (e) layouts should incorporate and protect existing site features of landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value as well as enhance such features e.g. habitat creation; and*
- (f) attention must be given to the form, scale, use, and landscape of the spaces between buildings and the boundary treatment of individual sites, particularly on the edge of settlements.....*

- 2.23 East Suffolk has published an archaeological supplementary planning guidance document as part of 'Section 106 Developers Guide to Infrastructure Contributions in Suffolk', which states that:

1.1 A high density of archaeological remains survives in Suffolk and the preservation of those remains is a material consideration in the granting of planning consent. Developers should, therefore, discuss the potential impact of their proposed development on archaeological remains prior to submission of planning applications and applicants may be required to undertake an appropriate evaluation before their application is determined.

1.2 Usually, sites with heritage assets can be developed provided that the remains are adequately recorded prior to development and that recording work can be secured by planning conditions. Where planning conditions are not appropriate, obligations will be used to secure the protection and/or investigation of archaeological remains in advance of development. For example, it may be appropriate to secure an area containing significant remains so that it is protected in perpetuity and incorporated into the design of the scheme. The best way to safeguard an archaeological site is for it to be preserved in situ and positively managed. Excavation is very much a second best option as although knowledge can be increased through this process, the site is destroyed. For sites of lesser importance, a planning obligation may require the investigation, recording and excavation of any archaeological features and finds.

1.3 There may also be occasions where planning obligations should be used to secure the conservation and storage in perpetuity of archaeological finds recovered and/or the interpretation of the results of archaeological investigation through publication, touring exhibition or display. Therefore contributions to existing museums or other buildings and facilities or to new buildings or facilities to enable museum storage or display might also be appropriate.

1.4 It is the responsibility of the developer to pay for any and all archaeological work required. This will include any fieldwork, the analysis of findings after fieldwork, conservation of objects where appropriate, report writing and publication, museum archiving, and any educational material required to explain the site or findings to the public. The Archaeological Service can provide a list of archaeological organisations available to carry out work in Suffolk. The scope of any work that needs to be done should be agreed in advance with the Archaeological Service.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

2.24 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a 7 stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development.

- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change;
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015)

2.25 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

2.26 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

2.27 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals. The guidance states that if development is capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset's setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset's setting. Importantly, it is distinguished that an impact on setting does not necessarily equate with harm and may be positive or neutral. This judgement of impact instead depends upon a detailed understanding of the individual heritage asset's significance, of which setting may form a greater or lesser part. In consideration of large or prominent development proposals, Local Planning Authorities are advised to have due regard to proportionality of the assessment required by the applicant and to minimise the need to analyse large numbers of assets in detail.
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset. This depends upon an understanding of the history and development of the site, utilising historic mapping where possible. This assessment should also be informed by the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets, the way in which the asset is experienced and the asset's associations and patterns of use. All this information will provide a baseline for establishing the effects of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset. With the baseline information gathered at Stage 2, it will be possible to identify a range of effects development may have on setting, which will be evaluated as beneficial, neutral or harmful to the significance of the heritage asset. The location and siting, form

and appearance, permanence and any other effects of proposals will all inform the assessment process;

4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets. Measures to reduce harm could include relocation of all or parts of a development, changes to the layout, screening, etc. Where harm cannot be eliminated, design quality of the proposed development may be one of the main factors in assessing the balance of harm and benefit. Where a development cannot be adjusted and where some harm to the setting of heritage assets is unavoidable, appropriate screening may be required to reduce the extent of the harm caused;
5. The final decision about the acceptability of proposals. This will depend on the range of circumstances that apply to a heritage asset and the relative sensitivity to change. Decisions are therefore made on a case by case basis, recognising that all heritage assets are not of equal importance and the contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies.

2.28 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The locations of sites mentioned in the text are shown on Fig. 2 - 5.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.2 The site lies within a well-documented archaeological landscape with many features of interest within the study site and study area. A Desk-based Assessment was produced in 2008 by Archaeology and Planning Solutions (Thomas 2008) to support a previous planning application (ref C/09/0555). This resulted in a large evaluation in 2008 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The works involved the excavation of a total of 388 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, completing a 5% sample of the site (SHER ESF19986. The total area was separated into ten smaller areas (Areas A – H, Grainger and Tumili). The investigation revealed, in relation to the size of the area under investigation, scant archaeological deposits and features. Two areas of archaeological interest were identified in the north of the site in Areas D and G. The northern part of Area D revealed a series of ditches and occasional pit and post hole which have been dated to the late Iron Age to early Romano-British by associated material culture. The evaluation report draws attention to the close proximity of this area to two ring ditches, evident as cropmarks) to the north of this area (outside study site), which are thought to be Iron Age. A single pit in the north of Area G (pit (0200) in Trench 337) contained a (relatively) high percentage of flint and ten sherds of Beaker pottery dating it to the late Neolithic / early Bronze Age period. These two areas, in Area D and Area G were recommended for further investigation.

3.3 Between 2010 and 2017 an on-going watching brief at Waldringfield Quarry has followed a strip, map and record procedure (Figure 5, 5a and 5b). Two main areas have been monitored (Figure 5a and 5b). Site MRM 145 occupies the south-west corner of the quarry and is located to the south of the British Telecom complex at Adastral Park (SHER MSF30017). This area recorded very little archaeology, probably due to the high levels of truncation. However, a cluster of prehistoric pits were recorded under a tarmacked area associated with a BT Tower which yielded an abundant quantity of pottery. Site MRM 146 (SHER MSF30016) is located along the north-east edge of the quarry and is also known as the Moon and Sixpence site (named after the adjacent caravan park) (aforementioned Area D and Area G that were recommended for further work following the 2008 evaluation). Approximately half this area has been archaeologically investigated. An Early Bronze Age pit containing a collared urn, an undated enclosure, a small cluster of prehistoric pits and a possible medieval building have been recorded (Suffolk Archaeology 2017).

3.4 Previous phases of archaeological investigations associated with Waldringfield Quarry have identified little or no archaeological remains. These investigations include a 4.5 ha evaluation in June 1994; desk-based work and evaluation in Area 5 and 7 in September 1995, monitoring of 10 test pits in October 2000 and an evaluation in 2003 (SHER MSF21035, ESF18740, SHER 18921; Figure 5) and a watching brief in Area 5 in 2007 by SCCAS (SHER ESF24626; Figure 5).

3.5 A number of non-intrusive surveys have occurred within the study site, including an initial walkover survey by SCCAS in 2008 (SHER ESF21353) and Historic Building Recording of the WWII structures in the south of the site in 2009 (SHER ESF19985) and 2012 (SHER ESF19985).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Prehistoric

3.6 The study site lies in a well-documented archaeological landscape with prehistoric finds and features forming the bulk of the recorded Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) search result.

3.7 No evidence of early occupation is recorded within the study site, however artefact scatter of early prehistoric flint has been recorded at a number of sites within the study area, some of which can be securely dated to the Palaeolithic (SHER MSF399) and Neolithic (SHER MSF3638, MSF3755, MSF3963, MSF3965).

3.8 A total of 27 SHER entries relate to sites of round barrows within the study area, of which nine are scheduled (SHER 21259, 21260, 21261, 21262, 21264, 21268, 21269 and 21270).

3.9 The site contains two scheduled areas: two bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation in the north of the study site (SHER 21268; Figure 2, NHLE 1008731), and Bowl Barrow and Pill Box 450m north-west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21267; Figure 2, NHLE 1008730). Two further

scheduled monuments lie adjacent and partially enclosed by the study site boundary: bowl barrow 155m east of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21261; Figure 2, NHLE 1008688) and bowl barrow and pill box 450m north west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21260, NHLE 1008730). These lie more than 50m south of the study site boundary and associated sub-surface remains are unlikely to extend within the study site.

3.10 The majority of the study site has been archaeologically investigated with positive results in the northern part of the site (see Area D and G). This included the identification of a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit in Area G. This may be contemporary with the collection of scheduled barrows within Spratt's Plantation (SHER 21266).

3.11 This area also revealed a small amount of Iron Age / Romano-British features (SHER MSF24346). The late prehistoric features comprised a series of ditches interpreted as field boundaries and the occasional pit and postholes. These may relate to a possible ring ditch to the north of the study site, recorded as a crop mark on aerial photographs (SHER MSF15173). The 2008 evaluation concludes that it is unlikely that these remains were related to settlement or domestic occupation as there was little evidence for structures, datable material or charred cereal remains.

Roman

3.12 The SHER records a total of 14 entries relating to Romano-British finds or features, two of which fall within the site boundary. The first relates to two sherds of Roman rim recovered in the south-east corner of Spratt's Plantation (SHER MSF3609). The second relates to Iron Age Romano-British features identified during archaeological investigations in the north of the site (see Area D and G; Figure 5). The late prehistoric to Romano-British features comprised a series of ditches interpreted as field boundaries and the occasional pit and postholes. These are interpreted as agricultural field systems rather than being indicative of settlement.

3.13 The majority of the SHER entries from the wider study area relate to residual findspots. An evaluation at Land west of Church Cottages (SHER MSF27181), c. 400m to the south of the study site, has identified numerous pits and ditches of Iron Age and Roman date.

Early Medieval

3.14 There are no early medieval remains recorded within the study site. A total of ten sites are recorded within the wider study area. These comprise a number of Anglo-Saxon barrows (SHER MSF3615, MSF3745) and artefact scatters across a number of locations (SHER MSF9520, MSF20241, MSF20244).

3.15 Part of the remit of the 2008 evaluation was to test the area around the scheduled prehistoric barrow (SHER 21267) for associated early medieval activity; none was identified (SCCAS 2009a).

Medieval

3.16 The site lies within the ancient Parish of Martlesham, to the north, and the Parish of Brightwell, to the south. Both parishes are within Carlford Hundred, and both are recorded as having manors in the Domesday survey of 1086.

3.17 Martlesham manor was held in 1316 by Richard Brewse and in 1328 by Sir John de Verdon with whom it remained until 1391 when it passed to Sir Imbert Noon. The Noon family held the manor until the early 17th century when it passed to William Goodwin. In 1758 it came to Anne, daughter of John Goodwin and wife of George Doughty and by 1840 was held by Frederic Goodwin Doughty.

3.18 No medieval finds or features are recorded within the study site. The SHER records a total of 22 finds or features of medieval date within the study area.

Post-Medieval / Modern

3.19 The earliest map of Suffolk in Ipswich Record Office, 1575 *Suffolciae comitatus continens* [...] by Christopher Saxton (not illustrated) illustrates the rivers and their crossings, woodland, the boundaries of the hundreds and towns, villages and great houses. Martlesham is shown (as Mertlesham) and Brightwell, with Martlesham being the larger settlement of the two.

3.20 The 1787 county map by Joseph Hodkinson (Figure 6) is the earliest map in Ipswich Record Office to show the outline of Martlesham Heath, lying between settlements at Martlesham and Brightwell. This map also shows the network of roads and tracks, including those crossing the heath.

- 3.21 The 1796 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, surveyed by Verron (Figure 7) shows heathland, field boundaries and villages, along with buildings. At the approximate centre of the site, at the end of a track or road running east from the main Brightwell to Woodbridge road along a ridge or valley, is a building labelled Shepards (sic) Lodge. This maybe the same structure recorded on 1806, 1837 and 1884-85 sources and is located within the area of Waldringham Quarry.
- 3.22 The southern part of the site falls within the northern limits of Sir J G Shaw Estate, which was mapped in 1806 (not illustrated). The source records some of the field names and landowners. 'Sheep Walk' forms the southern part of the study site, The southern access route for the site runs north- south along the western edge of Field 21 "Black Walk", then east-west along the southern edges of Field 4 "Plantation Walk" and 5 "Upper Plantation Walk".
- 3.23 The 1837 Tithe Map for Martlesham (Figure 8) records Spratt's plantation as being part of a large arable field at this date, plot 250. It was owned by Frederic Goodwin Doughty Esq and occupied by Messers Edward and John Shephard. To the south of plot 250 is plot 244, the eastern third of which lies within the application site and is recorded as being Heath of 313a, 0r, 28p. It was owned by Frederic Goodwin Doughty Esq and occupied by Messers Edward and John Shephard. Plots 246, 247, and 248 lie wholly within the application site. Plot 246 is recorded as Heath Valley Cottages, and is described as "Cottages etc" forming 0a 3r 10p. It was owned by Frederic Goodwin Doughty Esq and occupied by Geo Chinman and others. Plot 247 is recorded as Corner plantation by Heath Valley Cottages and is described as a seeding plantation formed of 3a 2r 10p. It is owned and occupied by Frederic Goodwin Doughty Esq. Plot 248 is recorded as New Plantation, also a seeding plantation and was formed of 5a 1r 0p. It was owned and occupied by Frederic Goodwin Doughty Esq. All of plot 249 except a small part of the south-eastern corner lies within the application site. It is recorded as Heath and was recorded as "sheep course" formed of 84a 2r 6p. It was owned by Sir Joshua Bart Rowley and occupied by Samuel[?] Halton[?].
- 3.24 In 1844 the Parish of Martlesham had 510 inhabitants and 2558 acres of land. The land was made up of rich marshes and, to the south where the Parish of Martlesham adjoined the Parish of Brightwell, made up of large sandy and unenclosed heath affording pasturage for sheep and cattle. Much of the land, including most of the northern half of the application site, belonged to Frederick Goodwin Doughty, Lord of Martlesham Manor.
- 3.25 The manor of Brightwell owned all the land in the parish and was successively in the Lordship of the families Lamput, Jermy, Hewett, Wingfield, Essington, Barnardiston and Shaw. In 1812 it was sold to John Vernon, then held by Sir Robert Harland from 1818. In 1844 the Parish, and manor, had a population of 81, living in scattered houses across the 510 acres of land. Heathland lay at the north of the Parish, adjoining Martlesham Parish and heath.
- 3.26 In the later 19th-century both manors were acquired by Colonel George Tomline, Lord of Martlesham-cum-Newbourn and several other manors in Suffolk. By 1909 these were held by his representative Right Hon Capt Ernest George Pretyman.
- 3.27 Late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 9) illustrates the entire study site as heathland, with Swale Plantation in the centre of the site, within which Swale Cottage is located. Swale Cottage is no longer recorded in the 1928 Ordnance Survey (Figure 10) by which point the site formed part of RAF Martlesham Heath.
- 3.28 RAF Martlesham Heath (SHER MSF22020), a military airfield, was used in both World Wars and post-war to 1963. The airfield was initially opened in 1917 as the base for the Aeroplane Experimental Unit. In 1922 a fire damaged part of the technical buildings and the airfield was subsequently enlarged to become the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment (AAEE). From 1939 the first fighter squadron was stationed on the airfield with a permanent squadron from 1940 and throughout the Second World War, being used by the RAF and from 1943 by elements of the US air force. The airfield reverted to RAF use after the war and was finally closed in 1973 (Smith, 1995 and Kinsey, 1983).
- 3.29 The SHER records a total of 32 heritage assets of post medieval / modern date within the study area. The study site falls partially within the 20th-century airfield (SHER MSF22020), and a number of SHER entries within the study site relate to associated built heritage features. This includes field boundaries and footpaths in the eastern edge of the heath (SHER 17775). Three WWII pill boxes (SHER 22553 and 26362, 25705), a light anti-aircraft machine gunpost (SHER 22554) and a Generator House (SHER 25707) are recorded within Grainger, in the south-west of the study site. The WWII built features have been subject to archaeological building recording by SCCAS in 2009 and 2012. One of the pill boxes (SHER

MSX22553) is built into an earthwork which has been archaeological investigated to confirm its modern date (SCCAS 2009a).

- 3.30 By the mid-20th century much of the surrounding heath had been turned to arable (Figure 11). Quarrying started on the heath in the 1950s in the central part of the site (Figure 12). In 1968 it was announced that the Post Office Research Station which had been established at Dollis Hill, London in 1925 and in 1933 was to be relocated and a new centre to be built at Martlesham Heath. This was formally opened on 21 November 1975 by Elizabeth II and the area today is known as Adastral Park. Adastral Park is located on the south-eastern third of the former RAF Martlesham Heath runway. It now houses electronic research laboratories and has been heavily redeveloped over the last few years, slowly erasing any remnants of the former airfield (Figure 13).

Historic Landscape Characterisation, NMP Mapping and Aerial Photography (Figure 3)

- 3.31 Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping records the majority of the site as 18th-century and later enclosure, former heath. The central part of the site is described as industrial, current mineral extraction. The north-west part of the site, Spratt's Plantation, is described as modern plantation on former common land.
- 3.32 The National Mapping Project (NMP) and miscellaneous aerial photographic survey identified a series of banks and ditches in the north-east of the study site which are covered by SHER entry (MSF17775): field boundaries and footpaths of unknown date, possibly relating to the airfield. In the west of the study site three sites were identified which are also recorded in the SHER: WWII Pillbox (SHER MXS22553), a possible WWII Light Anti-aircraft gun post (SHER MSX22554) and a HFDF (High Frequency Direction Finder) tower (SHER MSF25705).

Summary of identified archaeological assets and statement of significance

- 3.33 The majority of the site has been archaeologically investigated, with positive results only in the northern part of the site. On-going watching brief along the north-east edge of the quarry have recorded an Early Bronze Age pit containing a collared urn, an undated enclosure, a small cluster of prehistoric pits and a possible medieval building have been recorded (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). Approximately half this area has yet to be archaeologically recorded (a grass strip maintained by British Telecom) and an unexcavated area where soil from the site strip has been stored (Figure 5b). The below ground is fragmentary and considered of local significance, but does provide the potential to expand current knowledge of the prehistoric landscape of the area.
- 3.34 The following SHER entries within the study site boundary relate to features of negligible heritage significance, based on the results of previous archaeological investigations: three undated ditches in Area 5 of Waldringfield Quarry (MSF30016; Figure 2, SHER ESF24626; Figure 5), two undated ditches and an arc of six post-holes, undated, but believed to be modern (SHER MSF20339) identified during monitoring of Area 8 of Waldringfield Quarry. The site of two round barrows at junction of Martlesham, Brightwell are also recorded in the SHER (SHER MSF3720 and MSF3718). These fall within an area which has been archaeologically investigated in a number of phases, including the 2008 SCCAS evaluation. No trace of either barrows remain, due to ploughing and quarrying (SCAAS 2008).
- 3.35 The SHER records a number of built heritage features associated with the 20th-century airfield (SHER MSF22020). This includes field boundaries and footpaths in the eastern edge of the heath (SHER 17775) which have been interpreted as relating to the airfield. It also includes three WWII pill boxes (SHER 22553 and 26362, 25705), a light anti-aircraft machine gunpost (SHER 22554) and a Generator House (SHER 25707) within Grainger, in the south-west of the study site. One of the pill boxes (SHER MSX22553) is built into an earthwork which is recorded in the SHER as being of possible prehistoric date. The 2008 evaluation by SCAAS investigated this earthwork, which demonstrated that it is not prehistoric in date but dated to the first half of the 20th century. An Iron bucket handle, an iron drill, lengths of Victorian drainage pipe (not kept) and a glass bottle marked 'Talbot's Ipswich' were recovered from built up layer of the earthwork (SCAAS, 2008). These assets are located within an area which has been archaeologically investigated and sub-surface deposits of significance were not identified (SCCAS 2009a). These are located within an area which has been archaeologically investigation; no significant buried remains associated with these structures was identified.

Summary of archaeological potential and statement of significance

- 3.36 Previous archaeological investigation has occurred across the majority of the site (Figure 5). The central part of the site is occupied by Waldringfield Quarry. The extent of the working

quarry, main area of impact, was mapped using google earth (Figure 5). Taking into consideration the historic quarrying (Figure 12), this suggests that small areas to the south-west and north-west of the main area have not been quarried or archaeologically investigated. Archaeological investigations adjacent to both of these areas, SHER ESF24626 and SHER ESF19886, recorded negative archaeological results. Based on available evidence, the potential for significant remains in these areas is considered low. The below ground remains resource is not considered likely to be of more than local significance in these areas.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.37 The setting of listed buildings and scheduled monuments from the study site and surrounding study area is being considered in a separate assessment.
- 3.38 The site contains two scheduled areas: two bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation in the north of the study site (SHER 21268; Figure 2, NHLE 1008731), and Bowl Barrow and Pill Box 450m north-west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21267; Figure 2, NHLE 1008730). The Historic England monument descriptions read:

Two bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation in the north of the study site (SHER 21268; Figure 2, NHLE 1008731)

The monument includes two bowl barrows situated in the south eastern corner of a plantation on the east side of Martlesham Heath. The barrows are approximately 33m apart in an east-west alignment and each is visible as an earthen mound encircled by a ditch. The mound of the eastern barrow stands to a maximum height of 1.84m and covers a circular area approximately 25m in diameter. On its surface is a slight, linear hollow, marking the site of a trench dug from the western side towards the centre during World War II. A limited excavation, carried out in 1974, established that this trench was not deep enough to have penetrated the base of the mound or the surface which underlies it. The mound itself was not investigated but three sherds of pottery were found, including one of prehistoric type. The surrounding ditch, from which earth was dug and used during construction of the mound, has become largely filled but it is still visible on the western side of the mound as a slight depression in the ground surface, approximately 3m wide and 0.1m deep. The mound of the western barrow stands to a maximum height of 1.4m and covers a circular area approximately 19m in diameter. Parts of the southern and western sides have been dug away, leaving an irregular profile in all except the north eastern quadrant. The surrounding ditch is visible on the eastern side of the mound as a slight hollow in the ground surface, approximately 3m wide and 0.15m deep. Excavation of the sites of two adjacent barrows, which no longer survive as visible monuments, discovered extensive evidence of Early Bronze Age occupation on the soil surfaces which had been preserved beneath their mounds.

Bowl Barrow and Pill Box 450m north-west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21267; Figure 2, NHLE 1008730).

The monument includes a bowl barrow and a superimposed World War II pill box with associated trenches. It is situated immediately to the south east of what was formerly Martlesham Heath Airfield. The barrow is visible as an earthen mound which survives to a maximum height of 1.7m. The mound is now incomplete, but is known originally to have covered an area approximately 17m in diameter. On it is a hexagonal pill box, constructed of brick and concrete and occupying an area of approximately 10 square metres, and around this are the remains of a gun emplacement and slit trenches with brick retaining walls. A survey and limited excavation were carried out on the site in July 1991, in order to ascertain the extent of surviving archaeological deposits in the barrow. This showed that the mound survives to a height of approximately 0.9m beneath the floor of the pill box and that, even in areas which have been substantially levelled, parts of the base of the mound and underlying soils remain intact. One sherd of Bronze Age pottery was found in the yellow sand of which the mound is composed.

- 3.39 The bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation (SHER 21268; Figure 2, NHLE 1008731) are located within an area of woodland which is not anticipated to fall within the development area. The adjacent area has been archaeologically evaluated in 2008 and prehistoric to Romano-British finds and features were identified. The buried archaeological resource is not contemporary; sub-surface remains of national importance associated with these scheduled monuments are not anticipated to be impacted by the development.
- 3.40 The bowl barrow and pill box in the western part of the site (SHER 21267; Figure 2, NHLE 1008730) was archaeologically investigated in 2008 by SCCAS. This included the excavation of a doughnut-shaped area approximately 0.305ha around the round barrow (not damaging the mound itself). No evidence for 'satellite' cremations or Anglo-Saxon burials was identified during stripping around the monument, nor prehistoric finds or features

recorded within the surrounding area. As such sub-surface remains of national importance associated with this scheduled monument are not anticipated to be impacted by the development.

- 3.41 Two further scheduled monuments lie adjacent and partially enclosed by the study site boundary: bowl barrow 155m east of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21261; Figure 2, NHLE 1008688) and bowl barrow and pill box 450m north west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21260, NHLE 1008730). These lie more than 50m south of the study site boundary and associated sub-surface remains are unlikely to extend within the study site.
- 3.42 A further five scheduled areas are found within the wider study area relating to prehistoric barrows (SHER 21259, 21262, 21264, 21269, 21270).

4.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 4.1 The study site comprises area of modern woodland, gorse and heathland, arable land and the quarry (Figure 14).

The Proposed Development

- 4.2 The proposed development comprises a mixed residential and commercial development the details of which were not available at the time of writing.

Potential Below Ground Archaeological Impacts

- 4.3 Previous archaeological evaluation across the majority of the site (SCCAS 2009a) identified an area in the north of the site with positive archaeological results. This area has been subject to an on-going archaeological watching brief associated with Walringfield Quarry (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). An Early Bronze Age pit containing a collared urn, an undated enclosure, a small cluster of prehistoric pits and a possible medieval building have been recorded (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). Approximately half this area has not been archaeologically monitored (Figure 5b). The archaeological resource is considered of local significance and is not a design constraint. However, a programme of mitigation works in these areas is considered to be a likely requirement by Suffolk County Council, as a condition of planning.
- 4.4 The watching brief (Suffolk Archaeology 2017) in the south of the site recorded little archaeology due to high levels of truncation. The non-designated WWII structures in this area have been subject to building recording, however a watching brief to record sub-surface deposits is recommended should these features require demolition.
- 4.5 The assessment has identified two small areas within Walringfield Quarry which do not appear to have been quarried or archaeologically evaluated (Figure 5). Based on the negative results for archaeological investigations adjacent to these areas, the potential for significant remains is considered low. As potential below ground remains in these areas are not considered likely to be of more than local significance, it is not a design constraint.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.6 No physical alterations to the scheduled monuments within or adjacent to the study site is planned. As such, the assessment has not identified any designated assets which will be negatively impacted by development.
- 4.7 The setting of listed buildings and scheduled monuments from the study site and surrounding study area is being considered in a separate assessment.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This assessment considers the potential archaeological effects of a proposed development of land Adastral Park, Martlesham, Suffolk.
- 6.2 The study site comprises an irregular parcel of land, c. 100 ha in size at Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk. The site comprises areas of modern woodland, gorse and heathland, arable land and quarry.
- 6.3 Previous archaeological evaluation across the majority of the site (SCCAS 2009a) identified an area in the north of the site with positive archaeological results. This area has been subject to an on-going archaeological watching brief associated with Walringfield Quarry (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). An Early Bronze Age pit containing a collared urn, an undated enclosure, a small cluster of prehistoric pits and a possible medieval building have been recorded (Suffolk Archaeology 2017). Approximately half this area has not been archaeologically monitored. The archaeological resource is considered of local significance and is not a design constraint. However, a programme of mitigation works in these areas is considered to be a likely requirement by Suffolk County Council, as a condition of planning.
- 6.4 The watching brief (Suffolk Archaeology 2017) in the south of the site recorded little archaeology due to high levels of truncation. The non-designated WWII structures in this area have been subject to building recording, however a watching brief to record sub-surface deposits is recommended should these features require demolition.
- 6.5 The assessment has identified two small areas within Walringfield Quarry which do not appear to have been quarried or archaeologically evaluated (Figure 5). Based on the negative results for archaeological investigations adjacent to these areas, the potential for significant remains is considered low. As potential below ground remains in these areas are not considered likely to be of more than local significance, it is not a design constraint.
- 6.6 The site contains two scheduled areas: two bowl barrows in Spratt's Plantation in the north of the study site (SHER 21268; Figure 2, NHLE 1008731), and Bowl Barrow and Pill Box 450m north-west of Sheep Drift Farm (SHER 21267; Figure 2, NHLE 1008730). No physical alterations to the scheduled monuments within or adjacent to the study site is planned. The adjacent area has been archaeologically evaluated in 2008 (SCCAS 2009a) and contemporary deposits were not identified; sub-surface remains of national importance associated with these scheduled monuments are not anticipated to be impacted by the development.
- 6.7 As such, the assessment has not identified any designated assets which will be negatively impacted by development.

Sources

General

Ipswich Record Office (IRO)
The National Archives (TNA)
British Library (BL)

Archival Material

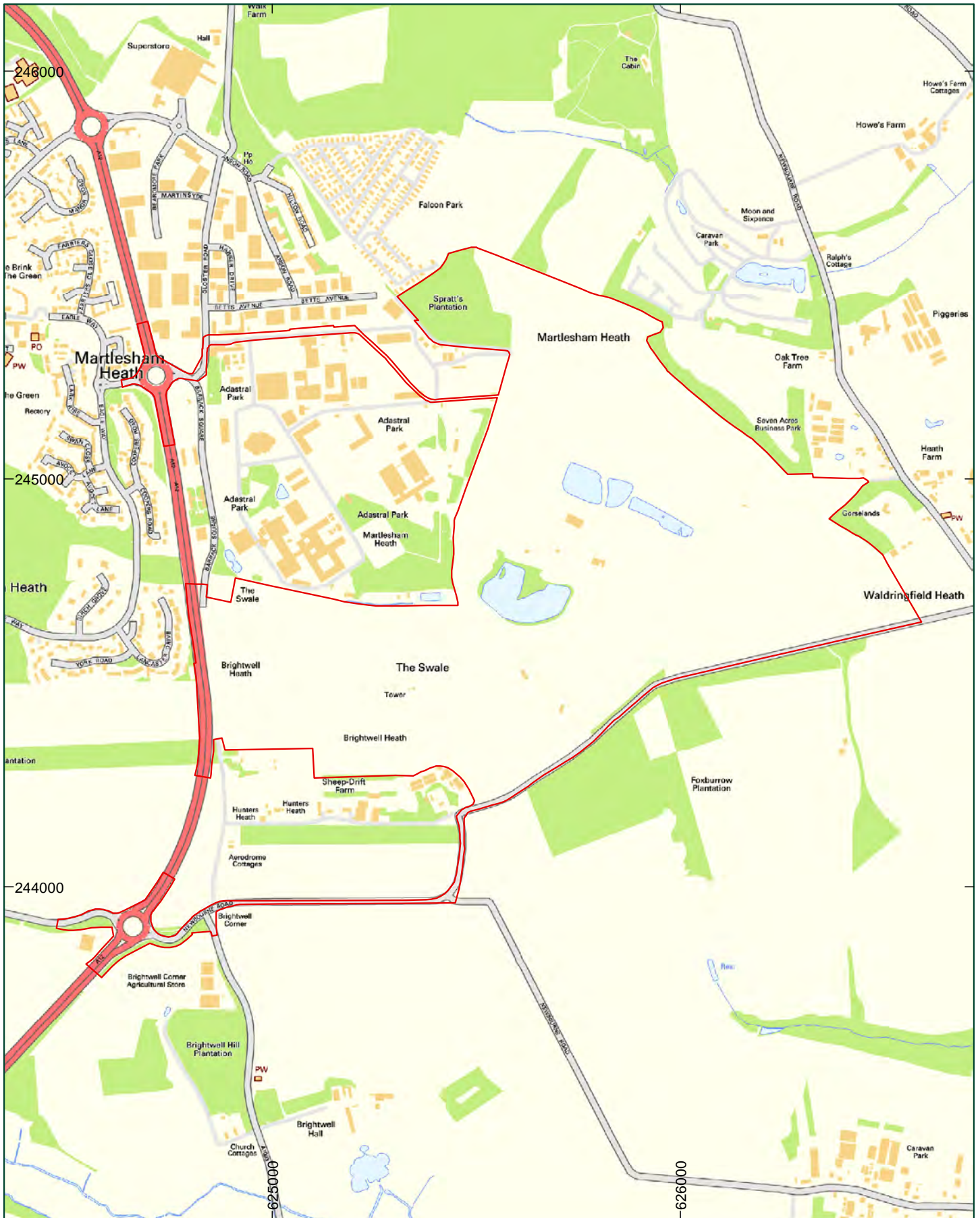
1575 Suffolciae comitatus continens [...] by Christopher Saxton Ref: IRO MC 4/0
1766 A New Map of the County of Suffolk John Kirby Ref: IRO MC 4/13
1787 A Map of the County of Suffolk by Joseph Hodskinson Ref: IRO MC 4/21
1796 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, surveyed by Verron Ref: BL OSD 143
c. 1800s Book of reference to estate map including field names and acreages for Martlesham Hall, Kesgrave Hall, Woodbridge Town lands [...] No Scale. Ref: IRO HD11 475/1131 [Not supplied]
1806 Estate of Sir J G Shaw – Brightwell Hall “Talbot Occupier” Ref: IRO HD11 475/278
1837 Tithe Map and Apportionment for Martlesham Ref: TNA IR IR 30/33/280 (map) and IR 29/33/280 (apportionment) and IRO FDA169/A1/1a (apportionment)
[1841] Tithe Map and Apportionment for Brightwell Ref: TNA IR 30/2/25 (map) and IR 29/2/25 (apportionment)
1911 Valuation Office Survey Ref: IRO IL401 1/1/34 (Parish Valuation book) [images not supplied]
1942 Sales Catalogue for Brightwell Estate Ref: IRO f SC 072/1

Cartographic

1884-85 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1905 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1928 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1938 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map
1957-58 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1971-75 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1980-88 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1983 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
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Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2012 *RAF Martlesham Heath structures, Martlesham, MRM 140: Archaeological Building Record*
Suffolk Archaeology 2017 *Waldringfield Quarry: Watching Brief Report*



Legend

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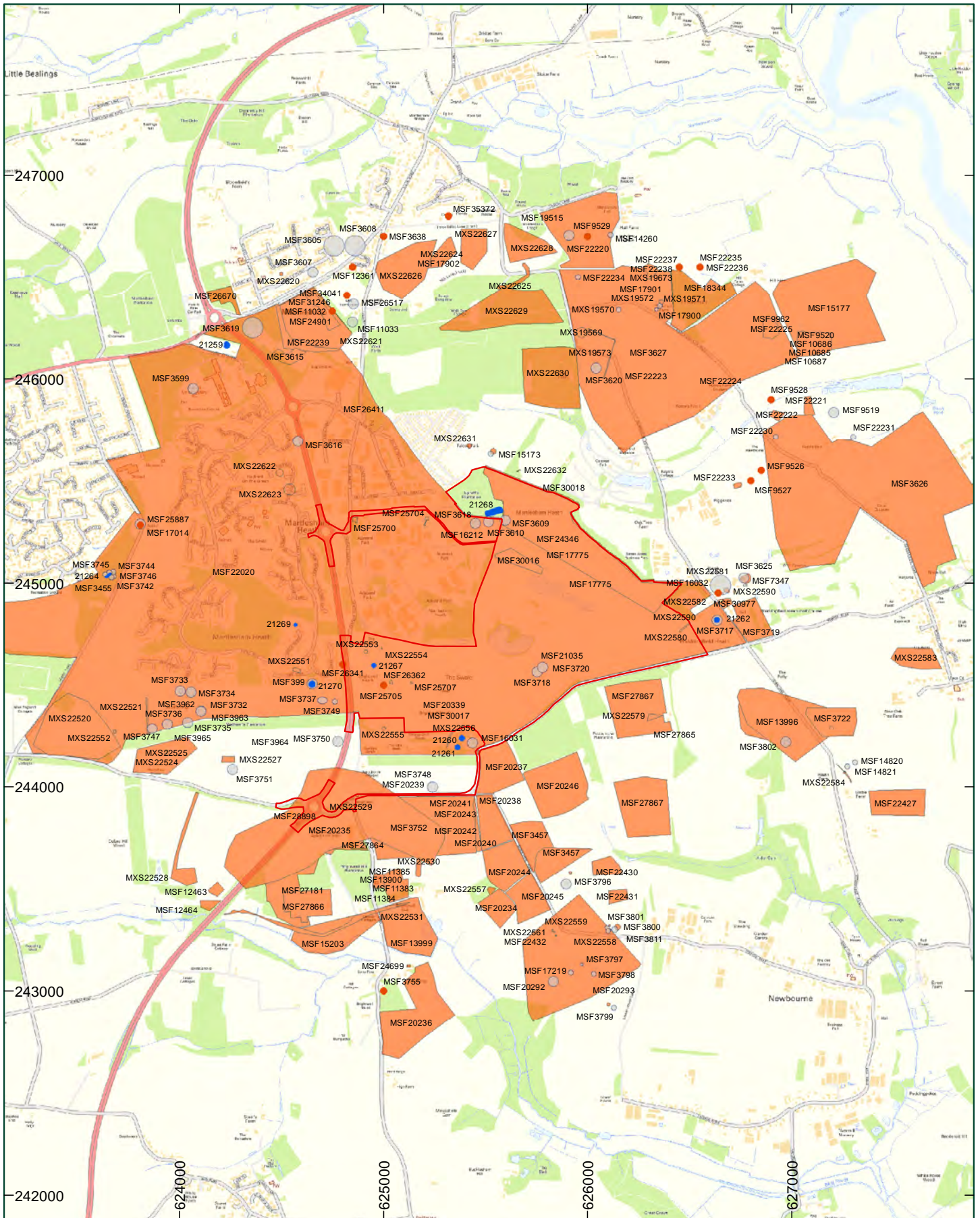
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Title:
Fig.1: Site Location

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Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk





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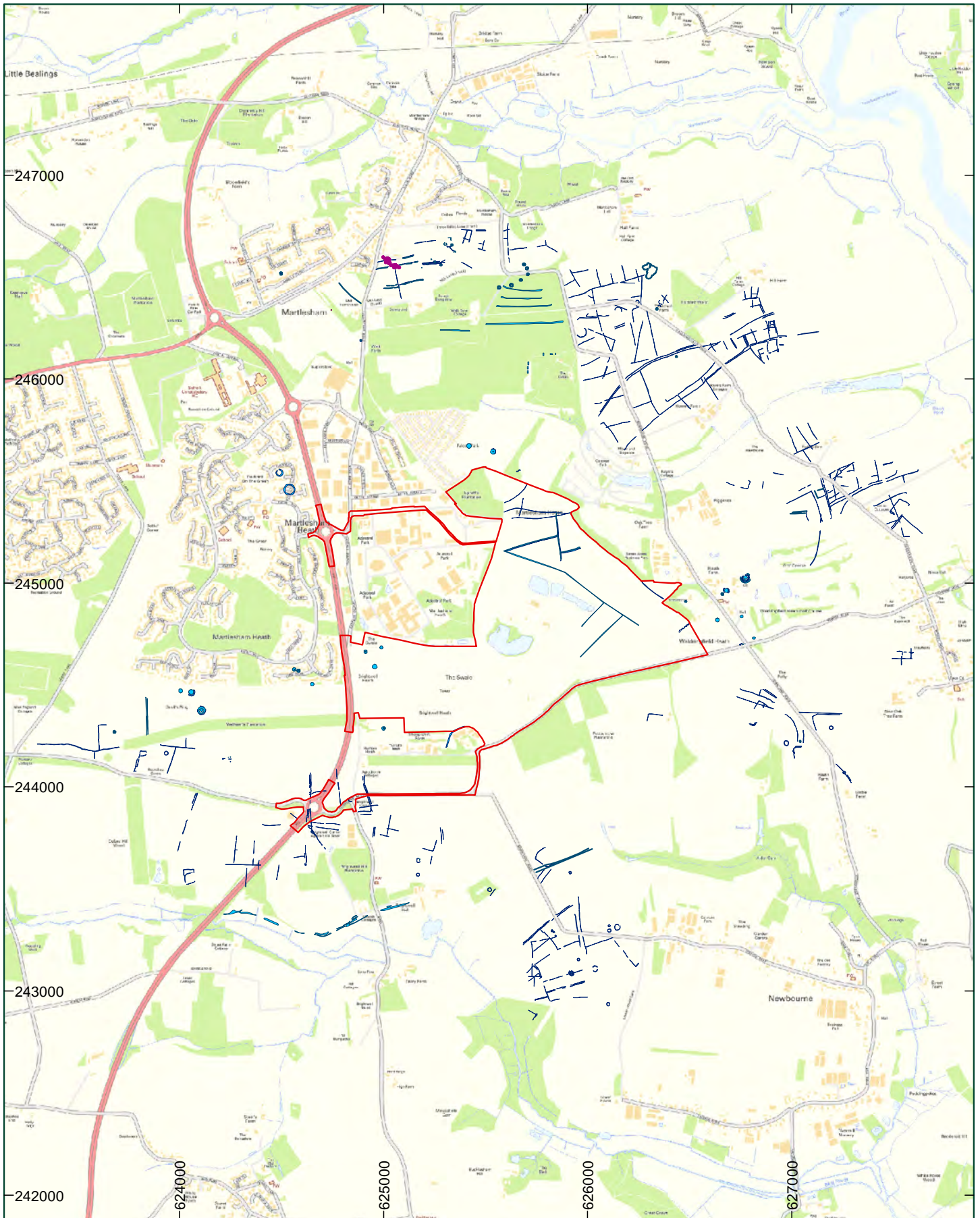
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- Monument Point
- Monument Ellipse
- Monument Region
- Scheduled Ancient Monument

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Title:
 Fig.2: Location of Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets
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 Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk





Legend

- Site
- Aerial Photography
- NMP Mapping

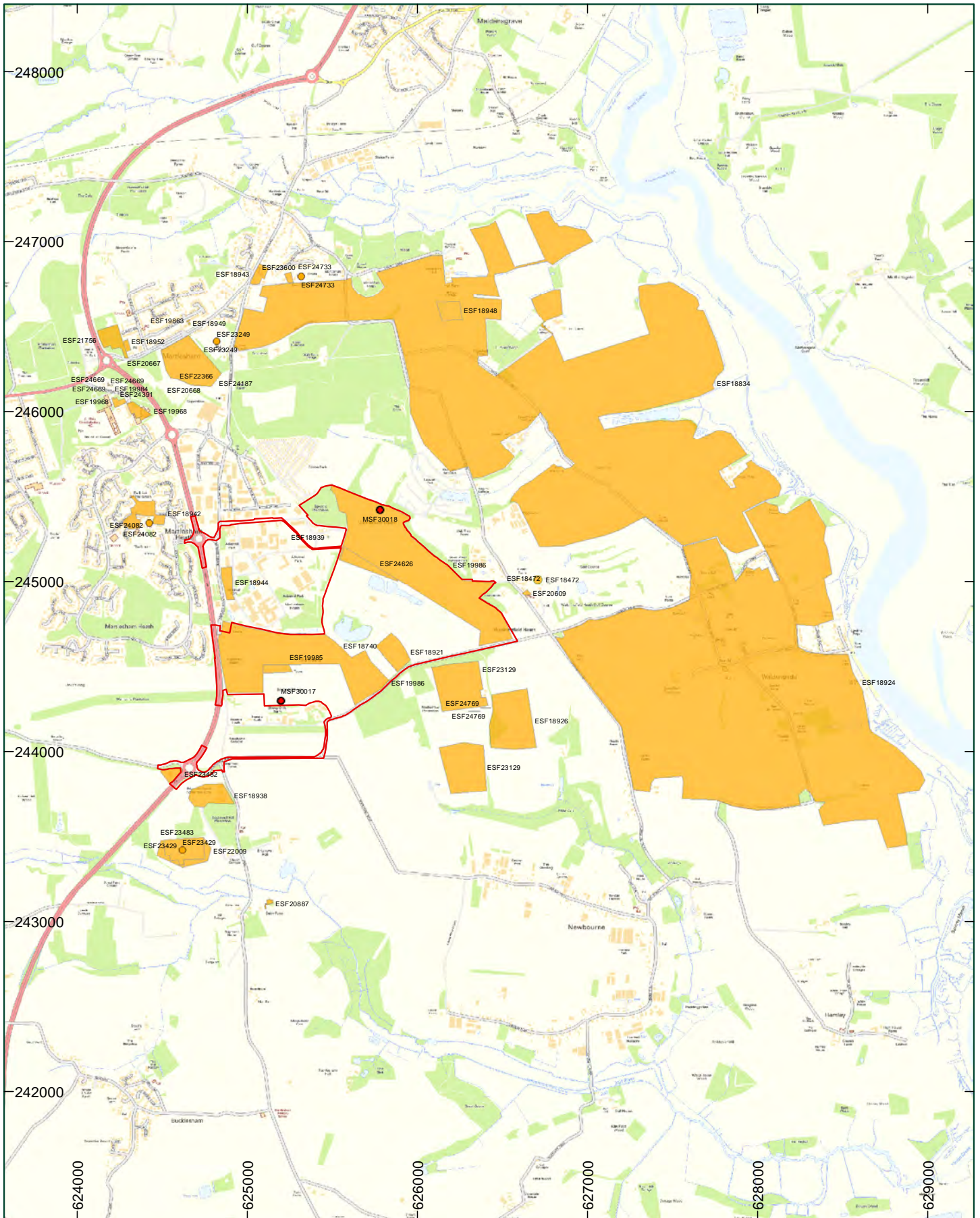
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 Fig.3: Historic landscape Characterisation, Aerial photography and NMP Mapping
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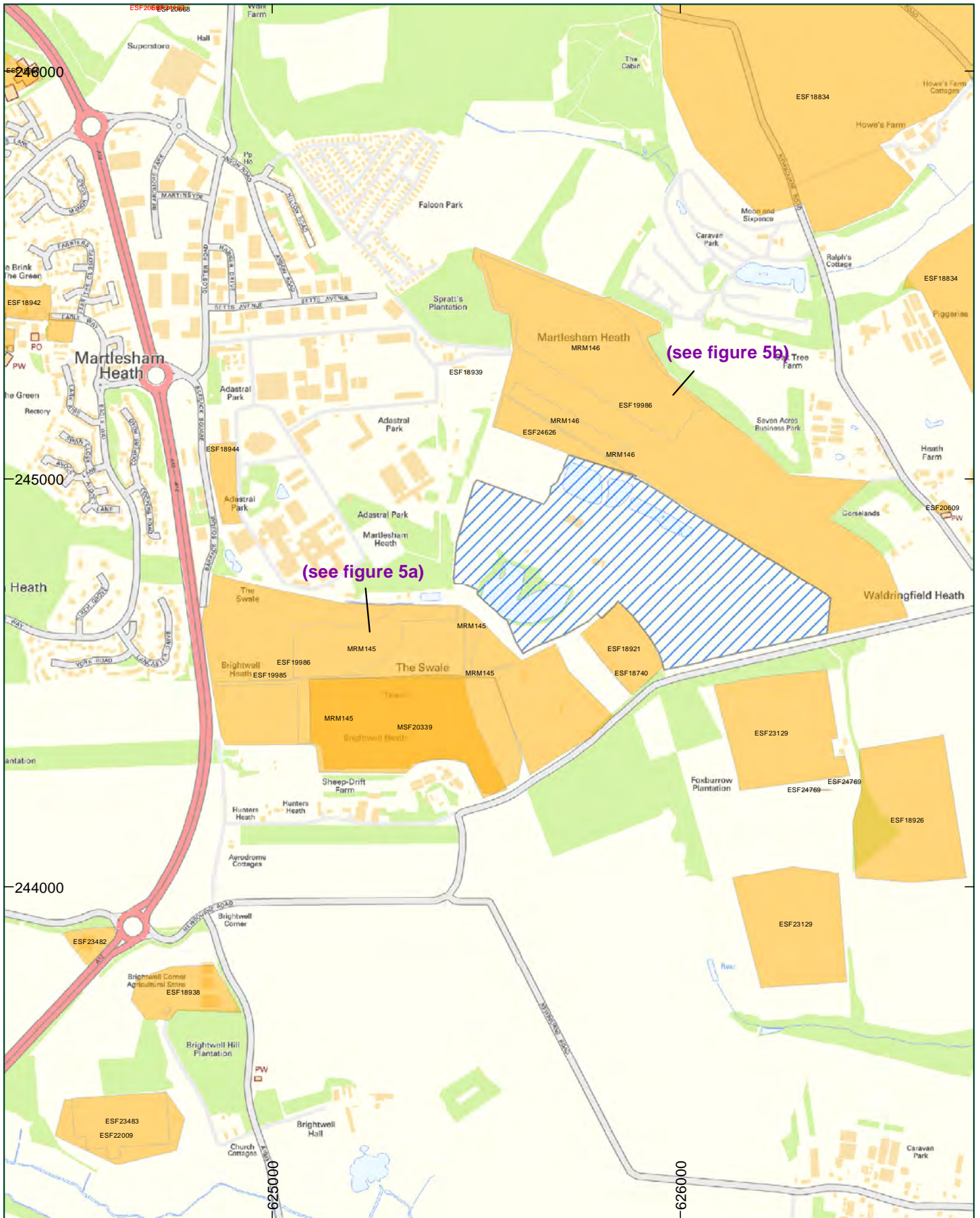
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- Event Ellipse
- Event polygon

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


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 Fig.4: Location of Archaeological Investigations
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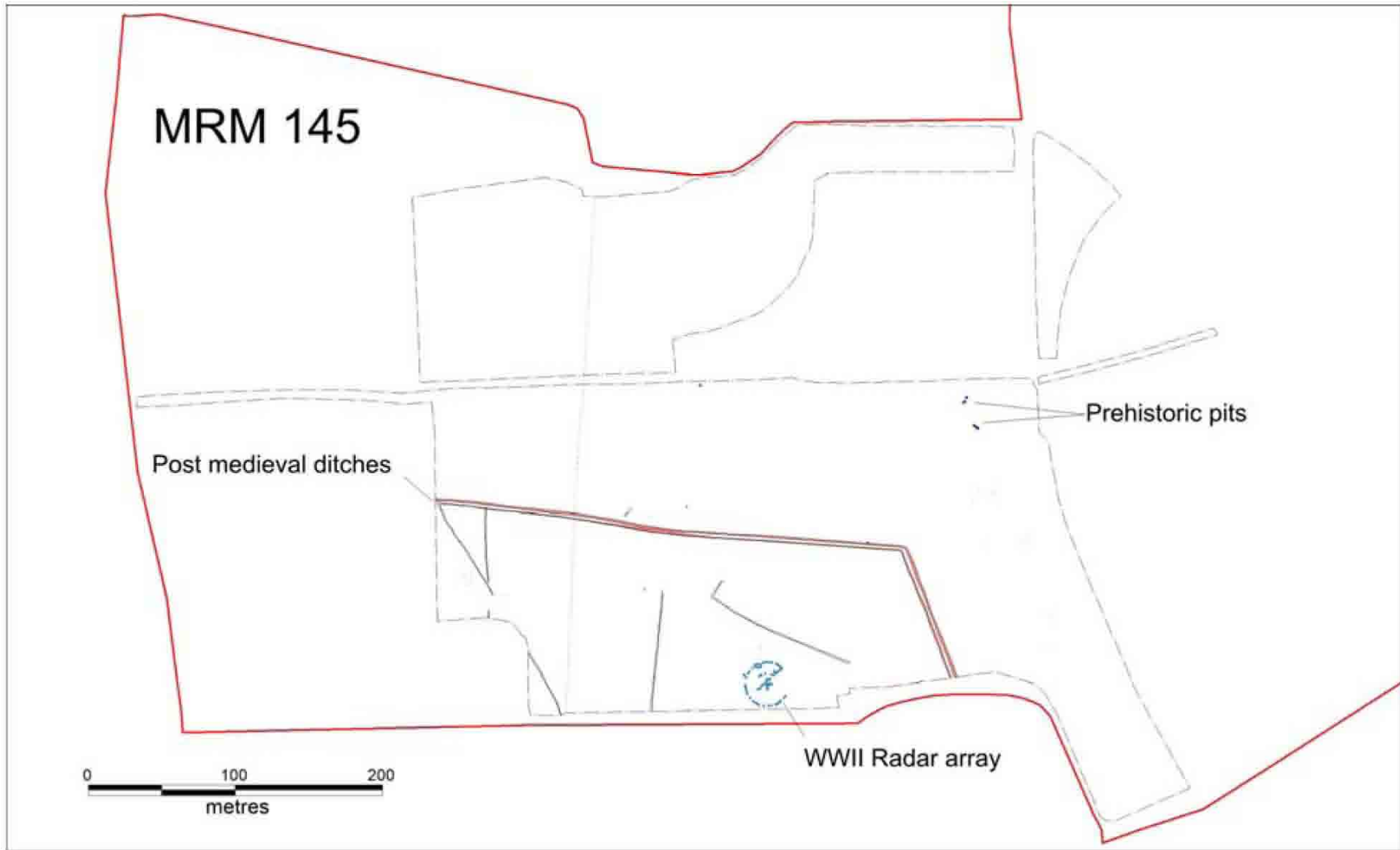
-  Area of Waldringfield Quarry
-  Events polygon

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 Fig.5: Archaeological Constraints Mapping
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 Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk





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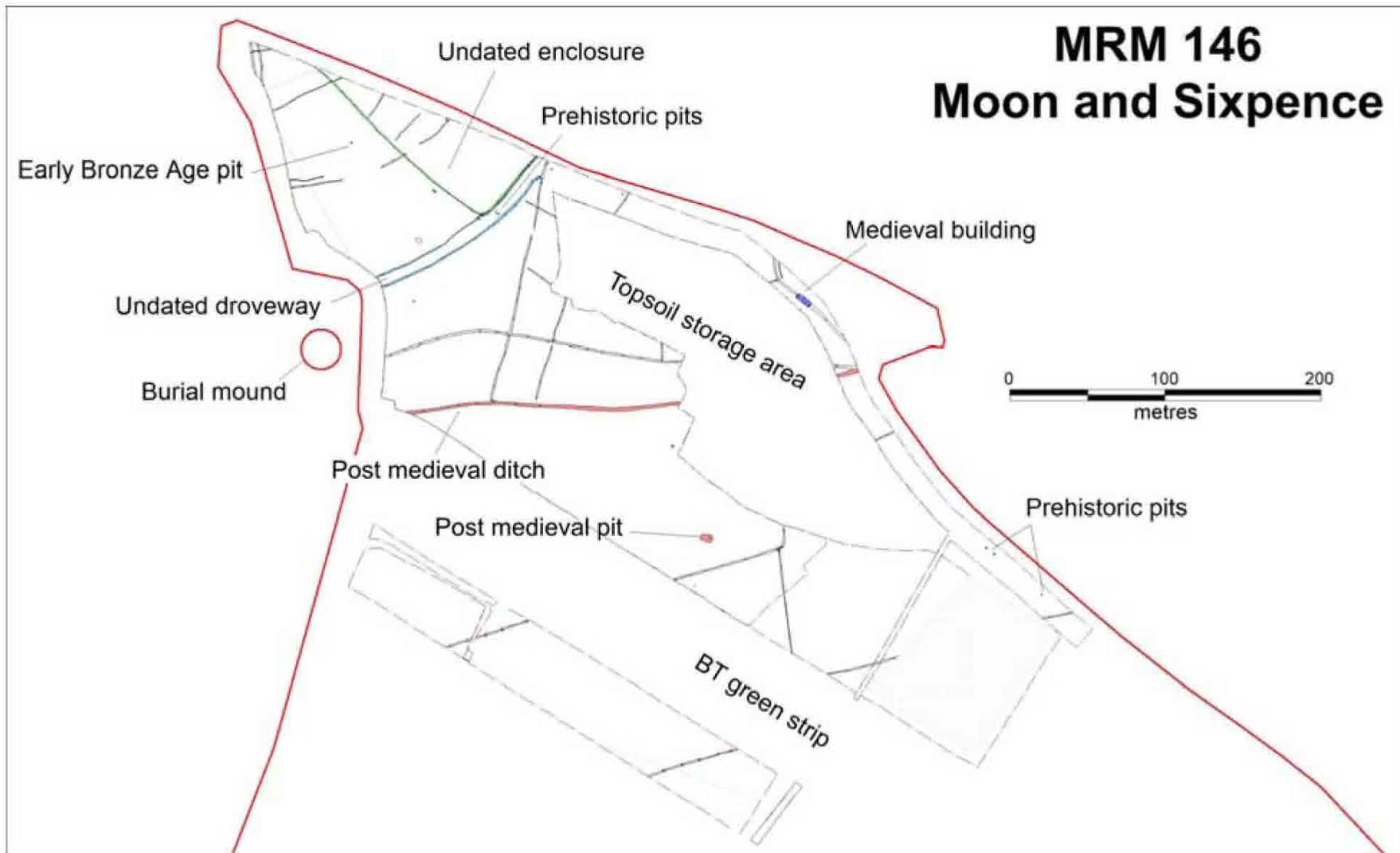
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Title:
Fig. 5a: Site MRM 145
Address:
Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk



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MRM 146 Moon and Sixpence



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Title:
Fig. 5b: MRM 146

Address:
Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk



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 Approximate Location of Site

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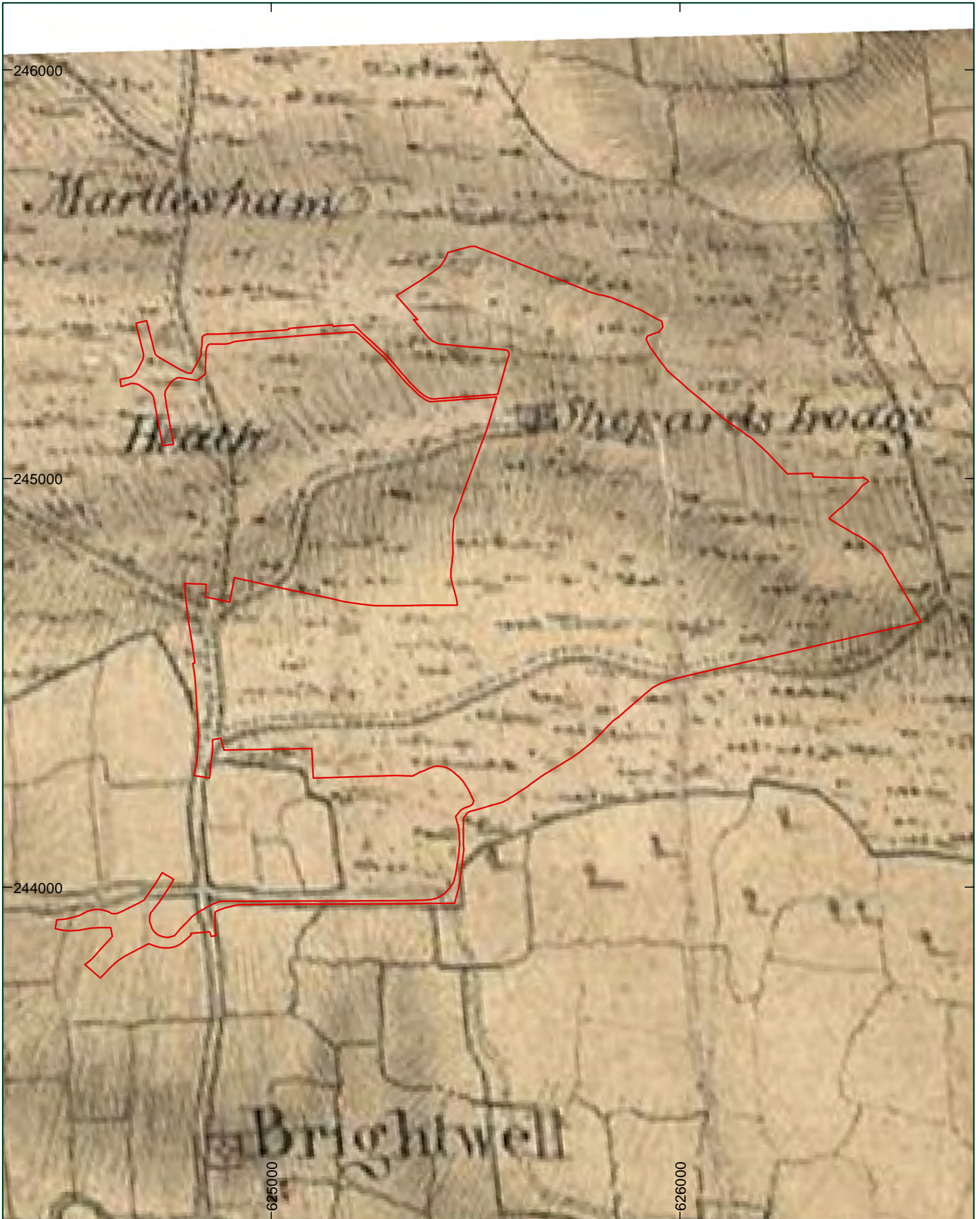
Fig.6: 1787 Extract from 'A Map of the County of Suffolk by Joseph Hodkinson'

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Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk



orion.



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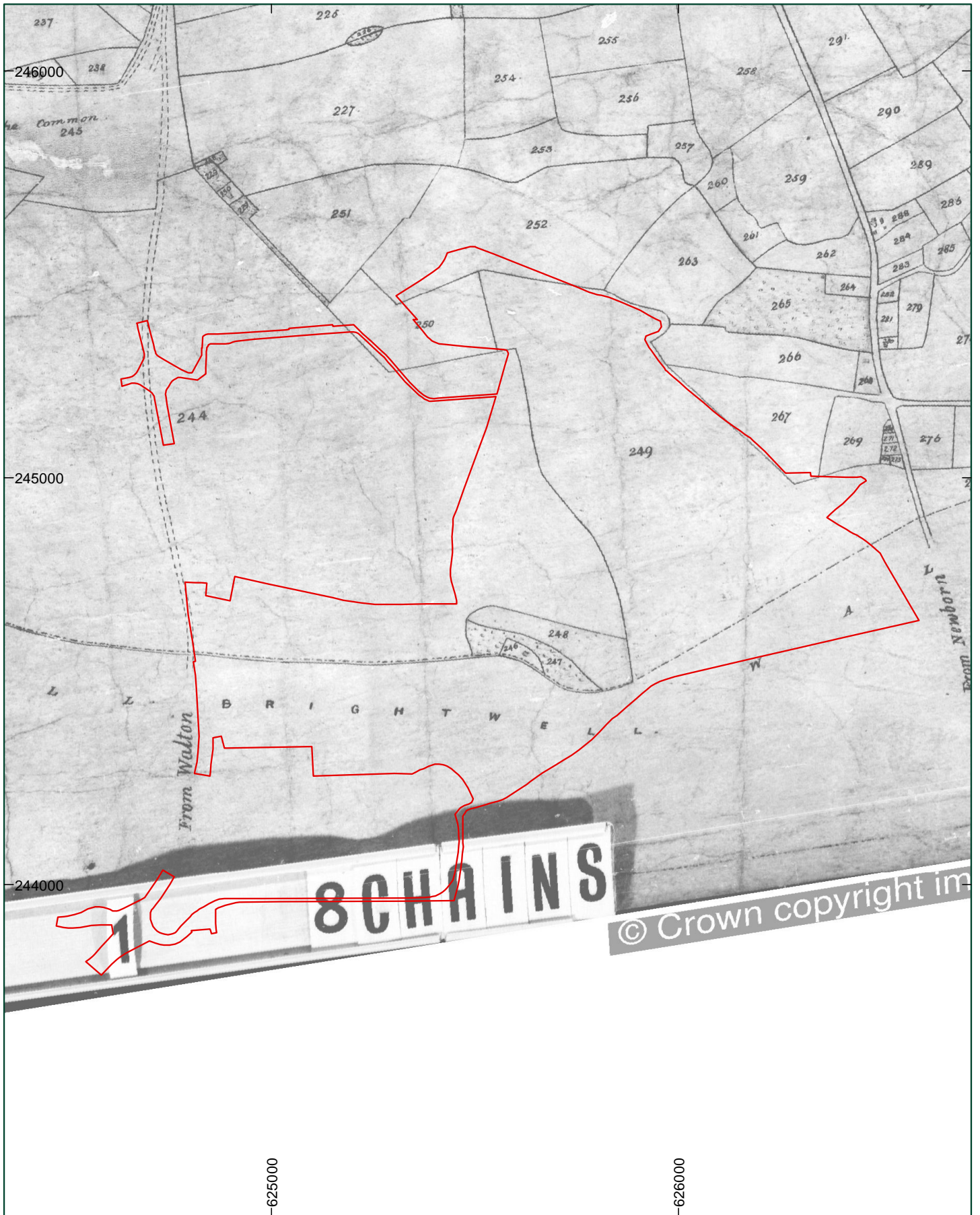
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Fig.7: 1796 Extract from 'Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, surveyed by Verron'
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Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk





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Approximate Location of Site

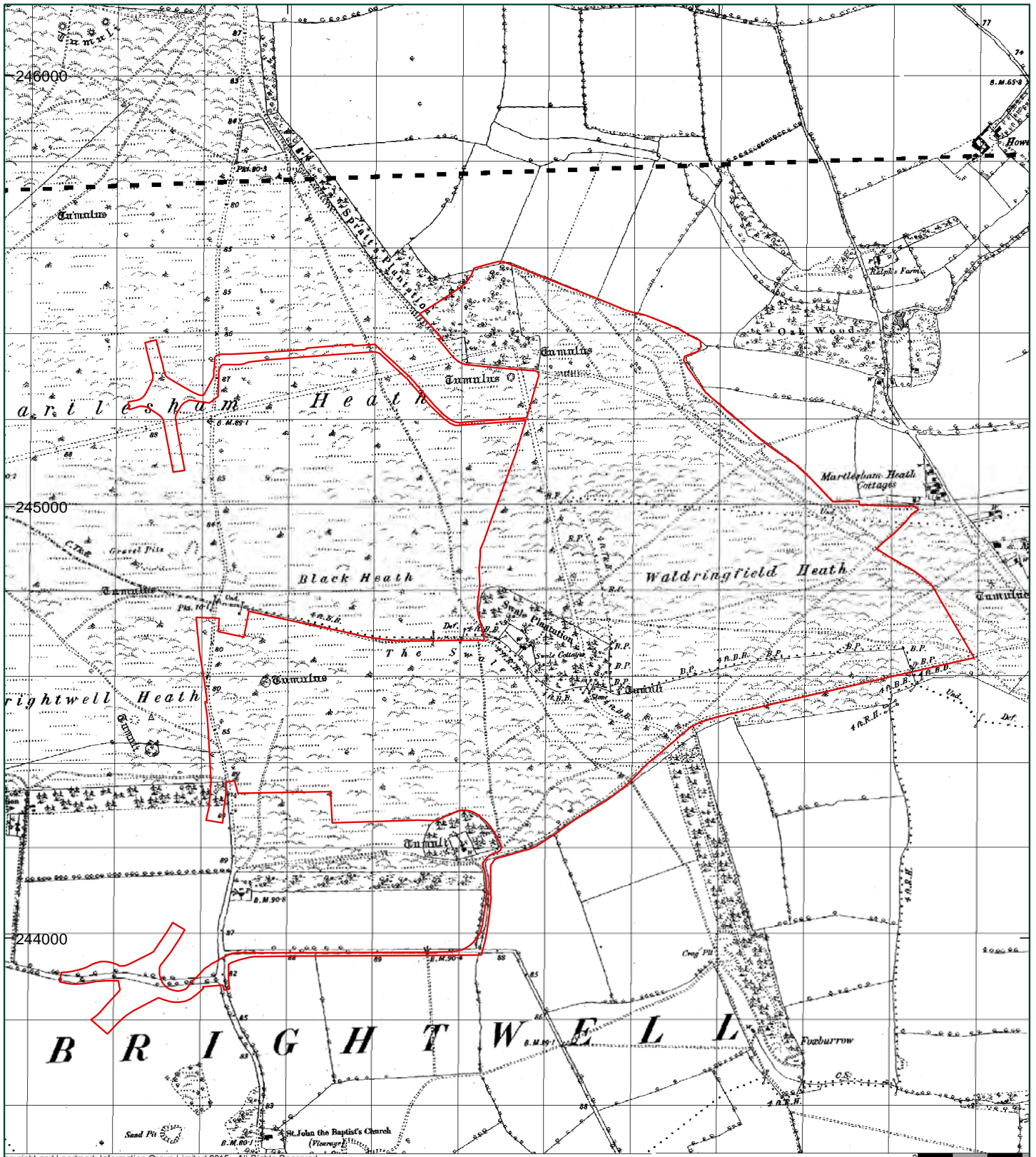
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Fig.8: 1837 Extract from Tithe Map and Appointment for Martlesham
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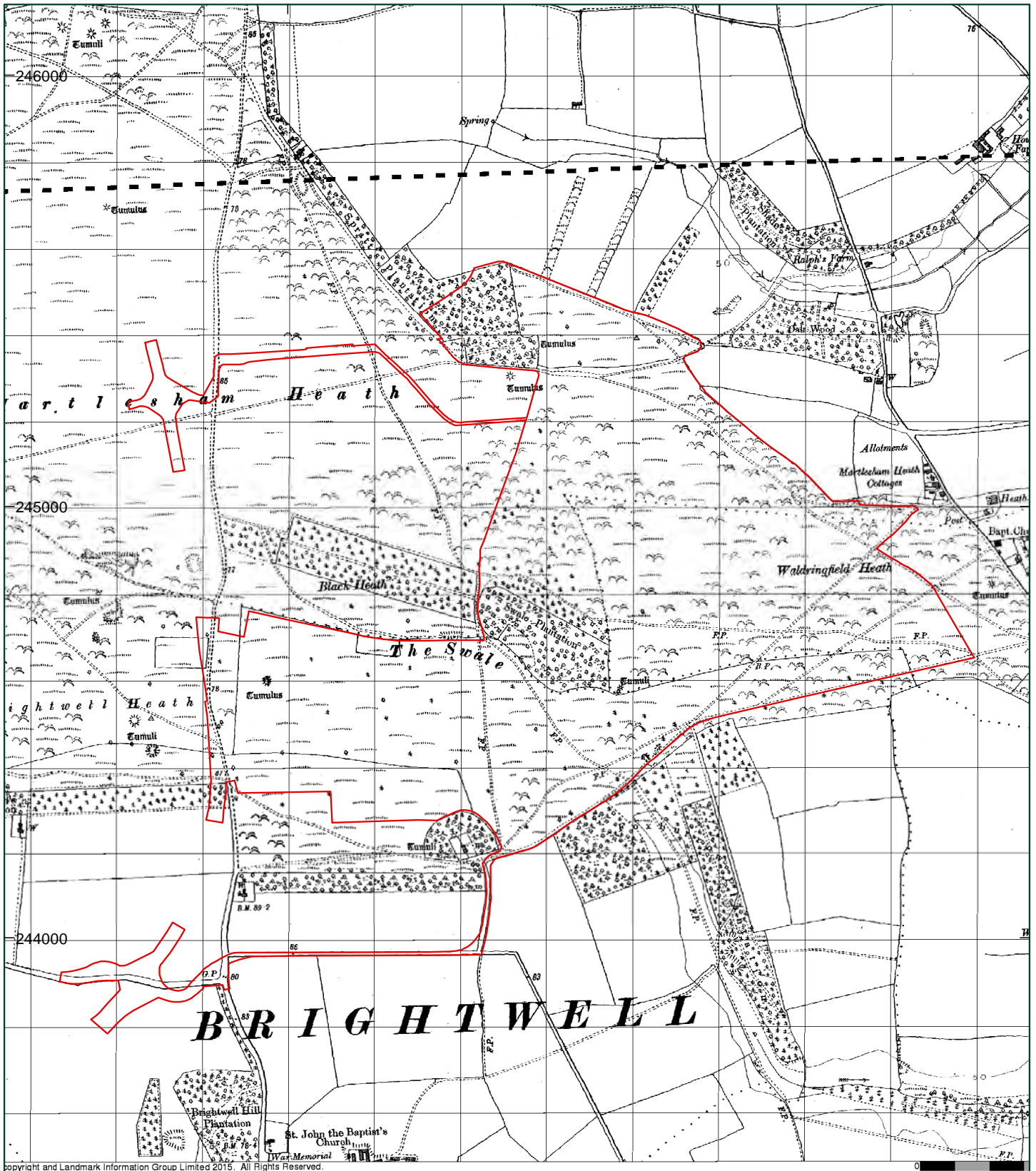


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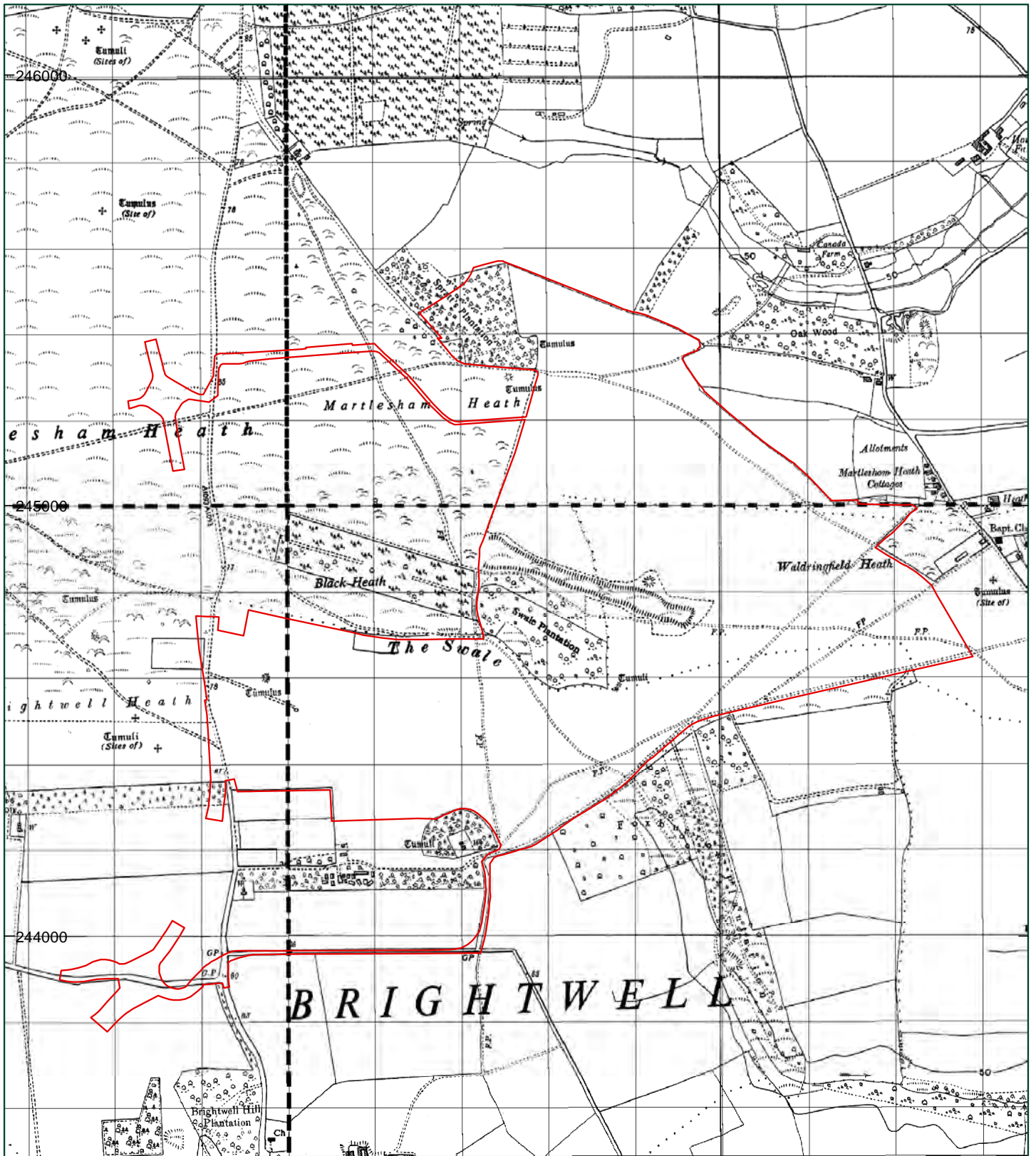
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<p>Title: Fig.9: 1884-85 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map</p> <p>Address: Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk</p>		



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<p>Legend</p> <p>□ Site</p>	<p>1:12,500 at A4</p>	
<p>Title: Fig.10: 1928 OS 1:10,560 Scale Map</p> <p>Address: Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk</p>		



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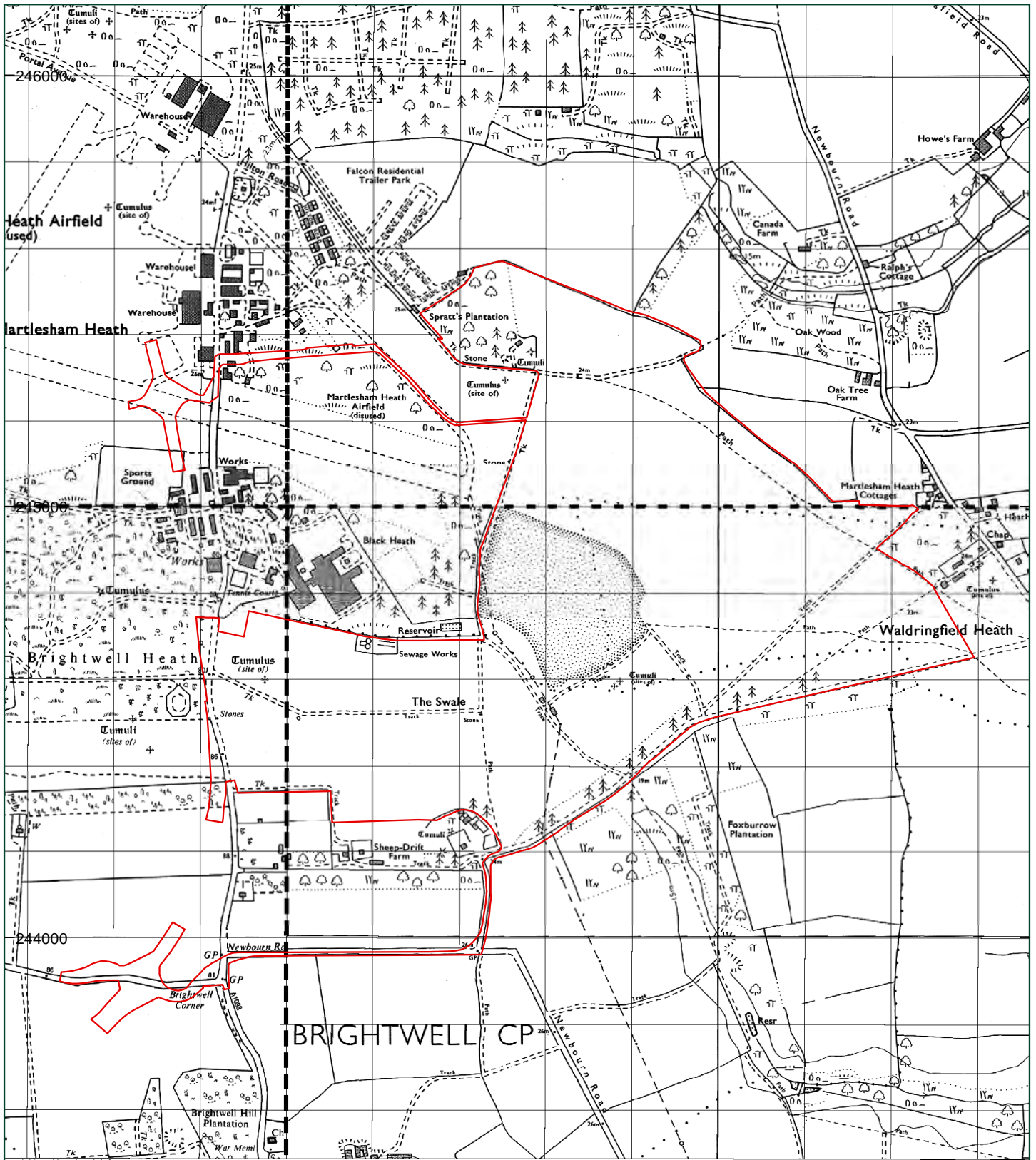
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Fig.11: 1957-58 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
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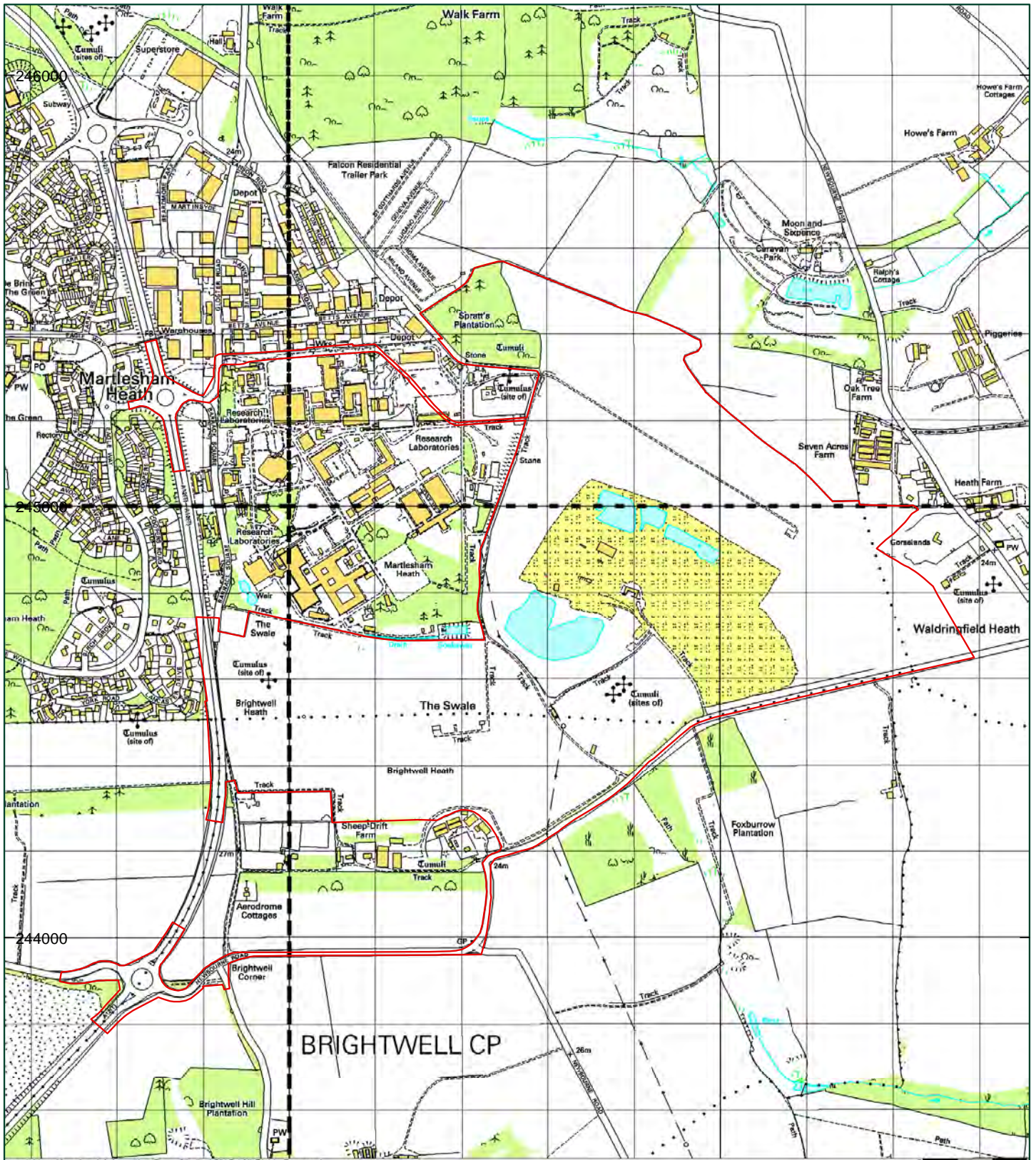
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Fig.12: 1971-75 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
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□ Site

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0 400m

Title:
Fig.13: 2000 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

Address:
Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk





Legend

 Site

1:12,500 at A4



Title:
Fig.14: Aerial View of the Site (from Google Earth)

Address:
Adastral park, Martlesham, Suffolk

