

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATEMENT (BSA2053_1e_080822)

Proof of Evidence of Ben Stephenson

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BSA Heritage Limited

Land South of (East of Griffin Place) Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden

August 2022

On behalf of Rosconn Strategic Land and T E Baker and S R Hall

BSA2053_2_050822

The Executors of Mr E C Baker and Mrs J Baker

Land South of Radwinter Road (East of Griffin Place), Saffron Walden, Essex

Archaeology and Heritage Statement

Land South of Radwinter Road (East of Griffin Place), Saffron Walden, Essex

Archaeology and Heritage Statement

Client: Rosconn Strategic Land

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Author: Ben Stephenson

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E: info@bsaheritage.co.uk **T:** 01235 536754 **Web:** www.bsaheritage.co.uk
7 Spring Gardens, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 1AZ.

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Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1. This archaeology and heritage statement has been prepared by BSA Heritage Limited on behalf of Rosconn Strategic Land, to support the proposed development of land lying south of Radwinter Road and east of Griffin Place, Saffron Walden, Essex. It is based a statement submitted with the planning application (LPA ref. UTT/21/2509/OP), but has since been updated to respond to post-submission comments from the Essex County Council heritage advisor and in support of a forthcoming Section 78 Appeal (PINS ref. APP/C1570/W/22/3296426). In particular, objections lodged by Saffron Walden Town Council (SWTC) are addressed.
- 1.2. The original assessment considered land lying well to the east of Saffron Walden's historic core and as shown on Figure 1: 'the site'. The overall area considered totals approximately 18 hectares. The site consists of a narrow pasture field in the north west and a much larger arable field extending across the rest of the site. The site is defined by Radwinter Road (B1053) to the north and open agricultural land to the east and south, all beyond vegetated boundaries. To the west lies recently constructed new housing and buildings at Turnip Hall Farm.
- 1.3. The site rises up from the north west to the south east and from circa 80 metres AOD to circa 105 metres. The site's centre point is located at NGR TL 5620 3875. The land continues to rise to the east, towards settlement at Swards End and to a ridge of higher ground to the south west. The British Geological Survey records the whole of the site and a wider area as having chalk geology. Superficial deposits are detailed for the east of the site only and as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton. Loamy and clayey soils over chalk rubble were recorded west of the site by recent archaeological fieldwork (Reid & Markus 2015).
- 1.4. This latest version of the statement has also considered a small area in the centre of Saffron Walden, at the junction of High Street and Church Street. Highway improvements linked to mitigation of traffic flows generated by the proposed development have been criticised as harming the significance of listed buildings at this junction by SWTC.
- 1.5. Sources consulted have included the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) which holds records relating to known or suspected archaeological and heritage sites, findspots¹ and the results of past archaeological investigations. Essex Record Office in Chelmsford and Historic England's Archive in Swindon were closed when initial assessment took place, but considerable information was available online. The HER and Historic England's online National Heritage List for England were consulted for information on designated heritage assets. Uttlesford District Council was also consulted as to further information relating to planning policy, Saffron Walden Conservation Area and locally designated heritage.
- 1.6. The above sources were complemented by a site walkover in December 2020. Subsequent discussion with the Essex County Council (ECC) archaeological advisor led to geophysical survey being completed by Headland Archaeology in January 2021 (Appendix 2). Assessment of the off-site highways works has been informed by third party photographs and online sources (Appendix 3).
- 1.7. Section 2 sets out the current policy context, Section 3 summarises previously recorded heritage for the site and a wider study area and at the junction of Church and High streets. Section 4 confirms the junctions context, site land use and summarises the geophysical survey. Section 5 confirms the archaeology and heritage implications of proposed development, including off-site highways proposals and in light of more recent third party comments.

¹ Findspots are the location of the recovery of archaeological material only, without associated features.

Section 2: Policy Context

Legislation

- 2.1. The 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, as amended, confirms that in reaching planning decisions, the local planning authority should have special regard to preserving listed buildings and their settings and preserving or enhancing the character and appearance in conservation areas (HMSO 1990).
- 2.2. A 2014 Court of Appeal ruling in *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants District Council*, English Heritage and the National Trust made clear that to discharge this responsibility, decision makers must give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings when carrying out the balancing exercise of judging harm against other planning considerations, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework. By implication, and subsequent legal decision, preserving the character and appearance within conservation areas also has to be given considerable weight.

National Policy

- 2.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been revised twice in recent years, the first updates since it was originally published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2021). The policy wording for Historic Environment remains very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed.
- 2.4. Heritage assets are still defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF now recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 199).
- 2.5. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional and exceptional for Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas (Paragraph 200).
- 2.6. Paragraph 202 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing an optimal viable use.
- 2.7. Paragraph 203 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which confusingly includes 'locally listed buildings', require a balanced judgement weighing the scale of impact on the significance of the heritage asset against the benefits of the proposed development. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 205 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer, although the ability to record evidence should not be a factor in determining applications.

Local Policy

- 2.8. The current local policy includes relevant saved policies of the 2005 *Uttlesford Local Plan*, as the 2019 Local Plan has been withdrawn (UDC 2005). Policy ENV2 of the 2005 Local Plan relates to listed buildings and notes that development which affects a listed building should be in keeping with its ‘...*scale, character and surroundings*’.
- 2.9. Policy ENV4 – Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance notes a ‘*presumption in favour of preservation in situ*’ for nationally important remains, echoing PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, which preceded the NPPF. If less important remains would be affected, the policy notes that development might be permitted, if its benefits outweigh the harm to archaeology. The policy also confirms that fieldwork might be required pre-determination to confirm the archaeological interest of a site and that further investigation to mitigate harm might be required where development is permitted.

Guidance

- 2.11. The Department for Communities and Local Government has produced Planning Practice Guidance which supports the NPPF (DCLG 2019). This includes a section titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. More recently, Historic England has produced more detailed guidance on decision making: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Where relevant, this guidance has informed the assessment.
- 2.12. Historic England’s *The Setting of Heritage Assets* is designed to guide determining what forms a setting and how it adds to or detracts from the significance of a heritage asset or assets (Historic England 2017). It also advises on assessing the effect of development proposals and how to avoid or minimise loss of or enhance significance. The guidance confirms that the consideration of setting is a matter of ‘informed judgement’ and sets out five stages involved in robust assessment of setting.
- 2.13. The heritage assets which have a setting, whether designated or undesignated, have to be defined through a suitable level of research. However, the guidance confirms that setting is not a heritage asset or designation in itself. The guidance highlights the fundamental basis of current policy; that although setting can cover a large area, not all of it is positive or anything other than neutral in relation to the significance of the heritage assets concerned. It sets out in detail the aspects of setting which may have a bearing on a heritage asset’s significance.
- 2.14. In light of several Appeal decisions in relation to the effect of development on highly visible assets such as churches, the second edition Guidance includes specific reference to these and states:

‘Being tall structures, church towers and spires are often widely visible across land- and townscapes, but where development does not impact on the significance of heritage assets visible in a wider setting or where not allowing significance to be appreciated, they are unlikely to be affected by small-scale development, unless that development competes with them, as tower blocks and wind turbines may. Even then, such an impact is more likely to be on the landscape values of the tower or spire rather than the heritage values, unless the development impacts on its significance, for instance by impacting on a designed or associative view.’

Section 3: Existing Baseline

- 3.1. This section details key sites and finds recorded by Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) for the site and its environs. These records were complemented by online sources including Uttlesford District Council's website, Historic England's National Heritage List for England and others given the closure of Historic England and Essex's archives due to pandemic safeguarding. Figure 1 marks the location of key assets and records mentioned below, whilst Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of HER sites mentioned below.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.2. No designated heritage assets lie within or close to the site and there are no scheduled monuments or registered landscapes within the kilometre radius HER study area. The closest scheduled structures include a medieval moat and fishponds at Tiptoft Farm, more than a kilometre south east of the site (Figure 1, (1)). The remains of Saffron Walden's medieval castle and town defences and a post-medieval maze are also scheduled, but lie more than a kilometre to the west and are all encircled by later development.
- 3.3. The unusual maze and also Bridge End Gardens and the parkland surrounding Audley End, west of the town, are the closest Registered landscapes. The closest part of Saffron Walden's extensive conservation area to the site covers a Victorian cemetery and lies three quarters of kilometre to the west, again with intervening townscape preventing any inter-visibility.
- 3.4. The closest designated assets to the site are all Grade II listed buildings. HER 27190 records the 17th century and later 'Pounce Hall' in Swards End, which is principally timber framed and located 300 metres east of the site (Figure 1, Plate 1). Half a kilometre east of the site, the 16th century and later Hopwood Farm farmhouse is the next closest listed building (HER 27191).
- 3.5. Others lie further east in Swards End, but are screened from the wider area by surrounding later buildings and are not detailed further (Figure 1). 'Tiptofts', more than a kilometre south east of the site, is a Grade I listed 13th century and later manor house which sits within the moat at Tiptofts Farm (Figure 1, (1)). A related dovecote, east of the moat, is Grade II listed and likely of 17th century origin.
- 3.6. Desk-based research indicated that neither of these listed buildings, nor the scheduled moat in which Tiptofts is sited would be affected given the distance and topography, although this was checked whilst on site.
- 3.7. West of the site, the closest, Grade II listed building, 500 metres from the site, was built in the early 19th century as the town workhouse, was subsequently a cottage hospital, but has more recently been adapted to residential use (HER 15384).
- 3.8. The site visit also confirmed that the spire of the parish church, St Mary's, is visible from parts of the site. This large medieval church is Grade I listed, although the citation notes that the spire was only added in the early 19th century. Although the Council maintains a list of locally designated structures, none of these lie anywhere near the site (UDC 2020).

Church Street and High Street Junction Assets

- 3.9. As noted above, this updated statement also considers the likely effects of proposed highways works at the junction of Church and High streets in the historic heart of Saffron Walden, west of the parish church and scheduled remains of its castle. This area lies wholly within the Saffron Walden conservation area and a large number of the buildings on High Street are listed buildings (UDC 2018). However, given the relatively limited nature of changes which would be required, only those listed buildings closest to the junction are considered.
- 3.10. The conservation area appraisal notes that Pevsner considered Saffron Walden to retain much of its medieval street layout and more recent studies have highlighted the high number of timber-framed buildings at its core (UDC 2018). Confusingly, the junction area falls within two zones defined by the Appraisal: zones 1 and 3, to east and west of the High Street. Key elements of these zones lie at a distance, whilst only No. 21 High Street is mentioned explicitly within the appraisal text. No other features such as a key open space is identified close to the junction and no 'key views' would take in the area.
- 3.11. To either side of Church Street's junction with High Street lie two Grade II listed early 19th century two storey properties, albeit No. 16 (Cambridge House) to the south contains much earlier vestiges (Plates 7 to 9). These are two of the more than 300 listed buildings across the whole wider conservation area (UDC 2018). Both are of brick and have hipped slate roofs and cellars, although No. 16 is painted. Both are 'quadrant curved' at the junction, with No. 14's main entrance on the corner. Key external features mentioned in the listing citations include the 'Corinthianesque' columns flanking large windows at No. 14 and the full height pilasters and piers, High Street entrance doorcase and windows of No. 16.
- 3.12. Opposite nos. 14 & 16, on the western side of High Street, nos. 17 to 21 are also listed buildings, with the latter Grade II* listed, one of two on High Street (UDC 2018). No. 17 presents an early 19th century frontage to High Street, in yellow gault brick and with a largely slate hipped roof (Plate 8). Key features of this principal elevation are full height Doric pilasters, fine sash windows and elaborate main entrance surround between them.
- 3.13. To its south, No. 19 is also of early 19th century date, in yellow brick and also belies earlier origins (Plate 7). Key features include pilasters and first floor windows as well as a central entrance with ornate doorcase, but otherwise modern shop front at ground floor. The citation notes this former shop and house has more recently been converted to offices.
- 3.14. No. 21 High Street, now in use as shops with residential above, is Grade II* listed and this appears to be on account of its 16th century origins and 17th century moulded plaster panels to its High Street elevation, reflecting origins as a merchant's house (Plates 7 & 10). These aspects are mentioned explicitly in the conservation area appraisal as well as the listing citation (UDC 2018). Both also mention that panels may be the best surviving example of such decoration in Essex. The High Street elevation has a later, albeit largely intact 19th century shop frontage.
- 3.15. North of No. 14, 'The Saffron' is now a hotel and listed under three separate citations, all Grade II (Plate 11). The core of the buildings has circa 1500 origins and much of the fabric is rendered timber frame. A former early 19th century house has been incorporated closest to Church Street and includes a two storey bay window and ornate entrance. An earlier house is incorporated to the north as well.

- 3.16. Buildings west of The Saffron, including nos. 1 to 8 Raynhams and 11, 13 and 15 High Street are not listed. Those east of nos. 14 and 16 on Church Street are also not listed. South of those detailed above, further post-medieval Grade II listed buildings, with ground floors in retail use, face each other across High Street.

Other HER Records

- 3.17. The HER details a limited number of records for the kilometre radius study area centred on the site. The most useful of these suggest that the area has been settled from at least the Bronze Age. A small number of duplicate records and records relating to later sites and features which would not be directly affected, nor inform an understanding of the site's archaeological potential, are not detailed further.
- 3.18. A minimum of a half kilometre south west of the site, recent archaeological investigations ahead of new housing revealed the site of two ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows (HER 48520). The work included desk based research, geophysical survey and fieldwalking as well as trial trenching and subsequent archaeological excavation. Other significant features found were limited to a small number of Bronze Age and Iron Age pits.
- 3.19. Approximately 300 metres south of the site, HERs 261 to 263 record the finds of both Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds in the 1930s, as well as a likely related millstone. No further detail as to how this material came to light is provided by the HER entries.
- 3.20. HER 264 records the find of a Roman silver coin more than half a kilometre north west of the site, whilst HER 6745, a similar distance to the north, confirms the find of Roman pottery sherds and rubble at Pounce Wood, inferred to reflect a settlement site.
- 3.21. HER 6746, south of Pounce Wood and closer to the site, notes a 'very extensive Roman settlement site'. Unfortunately, no further detail as to the grounds for either inference is provided by the HER entries, although the source appears to be a survey of Roman settlement sites across the county.
- 3.22. HER 48793 records the find of Iron Age and Roman pottery immediately west of the site in trial trenches investigated ahead of residential development. However, the report on this 2015 evaluation confirms that few sherds were found and they were not located in archaeological features, but in natural hollows (Reid & Markus 2015).
- 3.23. The report confirms that, during a circa 5% sampling of the site consisting of more than a hundred trenches, a total of ten sherds of late Iron Age or very early Roman pottery were found in the hollows which had filled with hill wash in Roman times. Most were found in a single trench and later environmental processing of soil samples from both those which held pottery found some tiny prehistoric worked flint fragments too.
- 3.24. However, this level of finds indicates a settlement site away from the site, presumably on higher ground to the south and possibly related to the finds recorded under HERs 261 to 263. The evaluation report concludes that settlement on north facing slopes is rare for the period. It is telling that the wider evaluation found no other pre-medieval finds and a limited number of ditches found to the west was concluded to reflect post-medieval field boundaries (HER 48792).

- 3.25. Other HER records noted on Figure 1 and in Appendix 1 include the find of a medieval horseshoe north of Pounce's Wood and the site (HER 391). Although linear features seen as cropmarks in fields south east of the site are recorded as potentially medieval, they are more likely to reflect more recent field boundaries (HER 47930). HER 15724, south of the site, records the site of a brickworks marked on 19th century maps and likely to have had a short operating life.
- 3.26. North west of the site, HER 47284 records the site of the post-medieval Copt Hall. This farmhouse was investigated ahead of recent residential development. It is noted that extensive trial trenching across the wider eight hectare site found nothing else of interest. Closer to the site, the line of a 19th century railway and related under-bridges and sidings are recorded (HER 372). One of the sidings served a still extant fuel depot. This includes six large partially sub-surface turf covered conical tanks and was constructed as an Air Ministry supply base in the Second World War (HER 40476).

Historic Maps

- 3.27. A large-scale Chapman and Andre county map of 1777 is reproduced in the Saffron Walden conservation area report and indicates the site and surrounding area was undeveloped agricultural land at the time (UDC 2018). 'Shire' or 'Sheer Hill' is shown to include the site on its northern slopes. Pounce Wood, Copt Hall and Sheer Hill Farm are the closest named features to the site and Radwinter Road is also shown.
- 3.28. By the 1881 first edition six inch map, the site had its current boundaries, with an east to west ditch defining an area in the north west, as now (Figure 1). The only other feature marked within the site is a ditch or field boundary in the east. Turnip Hall was in place immediately west of the site, whilst Pounce Hall and a number of roadside properties to its south are shown to the east. Subsequent twenty five inch maps of 1897 and 1921 do not show any substantive change within the site, although Radwinter Road is shown in cutting north east of the site on the latter. There is no indication that the western and southern site boundaries were parish boundaries at this time, although they are now.
- 3.29. As might be expected, there is no substantive change marked on available maps showing the junction of Church and High streets, although from the late 19th century (1877) through to at least 1947, where Raynhams and other houses now lie was a brewery with a complex of large buildings west of The Saffron and No. 14.

Other Sources

- 3.30. Secondary sources could not be accessed at the county archives, but are unlikely to provide useful additional information for the site or its environs given an agricultural history. Although Saffron Walden's heritage formed part of The Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England's extensive early 20th century survey of the county, nothing was recorded close to the site itself (RCHME 1916). Although the Victoria County History does not cover the parish, the conservation area and Mola Northampton reports confirm the likely Anglo-Saxon origins of Saffron Walden and Swards End (UDC 2018, Reid & Markus 2015). Pounce Manor, Swards End, historically lay within Saffron Walden parish and the town was important by the middle ages, earning some of its revenue from the cultivation of the eponymous spice.
- 3.31. The site is, like that adjacent, likely to have been part of open fields with ridge and furrow strips before enclosure of the land (Reid & Markus 2015). A map of 1758 exists which suggests the medieval field system was still in place at that time.

Section 4: Walkover, Highways Context & Geophysics Results

- 4.1. The site was visited in December 2020. The walkover confirmed that site currently consisted almost entirely of a single fallow arable field (Plate 3). In the north west of the site, a narrow east to west aligned field was under pasture (Plate 2). No sign of the internal linear feature marked as lying in the east of the site on historic maps was apparent.
- 4.2. The two site fields are defined by a water filled ditch with hedging on its north and, in places, south sides (Plate 4). The only site structure is a two storey modern metal sheet barn at the eastern end of this boundary (Plate 5). The site rises upwards to the south and south east.
- 4.3. The site boundaries are clearly defined by vegetation and ditches, with some holding water. Land to the north is at a higher level, creating a bank to this boundary too. The northern and eastern site boundaries provide a very good screen to areas beyond, even in winter.
- 4.4. Beyond the site, Turnip Hall appeared to be in commercial use, with some modern storage structures and stored vehicles and machinery north west of the site. Beyond this property and south of it lies a new housing estate (Plate 3).
- 4.5. To the north of the site and Radwinter Road, turf covered fuel storage tanks were evident within a secure compound, as was a likely related roadside enclosure (Plate 6). Areas south and east of the site were arable and pasture respectively. There was no inter-visibility between the site and Tiptoft Farm given distance, topography and vegetation.
- 4.6. Swards End was visited and this confirmed that Pounce Hall sits above the road to its south, but with its principal elevation facing west and unaffected by any change within the site (Plate 1). Further listed buildings lie a greater distance to the east and are screened to the west by their own and other surrounding vegetation and buildings.
- 4.7. The site visit confirmed that the spire of Saffron Walden's parish church can be seen from the higher parts of the site. This is against a background of the wider settlement and at some distance. No other designated heritage assets could be made out against the backdrop of the extensive townscape west of the site.
- 4.8. The centre of Saffron Walden was visited and this confirmed that the site area would in no way influence the significance of the designated heritage assets within the town's historic core, including the parish church. There were no views of the site available from close to the church, which is surrounded by older built form.

Church and High Street Junction Context

- 4.9. As is standard with desk based assessment, possible off-site highways works were not assessed at the pre-determination stage and the Church Street/High Street junction was not visited as part of the 2020 site visit. However, as the lack of assessment of the harm of likely changes has been criticised by SWTC's submission to the Appeal, the area has now been considered in more detail through recent photographs provided by Rappor and Google's Streetview images, as well as images of the individual listed buildings available through Historic England's National Heritage List for England. These provide a clear view of the area and buildings which might be affected and it is felt that these sources are adequate.
- 4.10. The junction and its environs presents a typical street scene for an historic town centre and one which would typically be designated as part of a conservation area. Relatively narrow roads and pavements are flanked by post-medieval two storey buildings in a range of materials and with varied roof pitches and alignments, but with their principal elevations facing onto High Street.
- 4.11. Also typical of such a milieu are a range of more modern shop signs and other fixtures and fittings, both modern and old. Evidence of the buildings' cellars is provided by grates and window reveals at ground level.
- 4.12. There are already a number of modern highway elements which form part of the area's appearance, albeit not dominant within it. These include double yellow and central white lines and both 'Keep Clear' and 'No Entry' prescriptions on the road surface at the junction of the two roads (Plate 9).
- 4.13. A number of generally black signposts are also positioned within pavements and hold either road traffic signs or smaller notices relating to parking restrictions. Of particular relevance given the proposals for the junction are those with circular 'no entry' signs to either side of Church Street's junction with High Street (Plate 9). That outside No. 14 appears to be a new element, unpainted when photographed and not appearing on the most recent Google images.
- 4.14. Further posts lie north and south on High Street with circular signs confirming no right or left turn into Church Street (Plates 7, 8 & 10). These are located immediately outside nos. 21 and 14 High Street and, as is often the case, also have parking restriction notices below the principal sign and lights above for night-time clarity. North of the junction, there is also a post opposite The Saffron which simply has parking restriction plaques and a further small plaque has been attached to a conservation style lamp post immediately outside the hotel (Plate 11).

Geophysical Survey

- 4.15. Following consultation with the Essex archaeological advisor to Uttlesford District Council, a detailed magnetometer survey was completed by Headland Archaeology across all the site in January 2021 (Appendix 2).
- 4.16. Only one area of features with potential to be significant archaeology was identified by this survey: a likely enclosure with internal divisions and a possible entrance route in the north west of the site. Other features were interpreted as possible quarries in the west and north and former field boundaries and land drains.

Section 5: Impact Assessment and Conclusions

- 5.1. This archaeology and heritage assessment supports development of a site for housing and related elements on land lying south of Radwinter Road and east of Griffin Place, Saffron Walden, Essex on behalf of Rosconn Strategic Land. The implications of desk-based assessment, a site walkover and geophysical survey are confirmed. The report has been updated following the receipt of ECC consultee comments on an application and third party submissions to a forthcoming Section 78 Appeal (LPA ref. UTT/21/2509/OP & PINS ref. APP/C1570/W/22/3296426).
- 5.2. The site area does not contain any extant features of note other than a ditched field boundary in the north which divides the site's two fields. Hedgerows on the site boundaries reflect long-standing agricultural boundaries too. The proposals for the site would ensure retention of almost all of the peripheral and one internal boundaries. Limited removal of sections in the north west to facilitate site access represents a very limited adverse effect.
- 5.3. The site is likely to have been part of a medieval open field system between Saffron Walden and Swards End, before enclosure in the later 18th century. The site has seen considerable change over time, with no evidence of medieval ridge and furrow now surviving within it. The separate narrow field in the north west will be retained under grass with drainage basins except where the access passes through it. Given this and retention of the site's external boundaries, the proposals do not represent an adverse effect in historic landscape terms.
- 5.4. Although the HER and other sources indicated some potential for pre-medieval sub-surface remains, archaeological investigation immediately west of the site found little of interest. Known sites lie elsewhere and the site's topography suggests it would not have been favoured for settlement. Indeed, the only feature located during the site wide geophysical survey was a sub-divided enclosure which is most likely to relate to animal husbandry. Past cultivation within the site's main field will also have truncated any sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- 5.5. Given assessment low archaeological potential following initial evaluation, the Council's archaeological advisor has agreed that further work can be completed as a condition of planning permission. Trial trenching can be completed to confirm the nature of the features in the north east and the absence of significant remains suggested by the geophysics. Significant remains could subsequently be dealt with through further investigation ahead of, or during development. Suitable post-fieldwork analysis and publication of the results would accord with current policy, guidance and best practice. The agreed approach to identified and potential sub-surface remains has been guided by their likely significance, rather than the fact that they could be investigated and thus accords with Paragraph 205 of the NPPF.
- 5.6. The site does not contain any designated heritage assets and none lie nearby. The closest assets are Grade II listed buildings and include older houses in Swards End and the former workhouse to the west. The site visit confirmed that none, including the closest, Pounce Hall, would be affected by proposed change within the site. The site already has good screening on its boundaries and designated heritage assets are also screened by topography, vegetation and later structures. The proposals will retain and enhance all of the vegetation on the site boundaries.

- 5.7. Even though the town's 19th century church spire and upper tower can be seen from within the site, this does not mean there would be heritage harm to the church. As set out in the latest Historic England Guidance, proposed development would not 'compete' with the church and is not part of a designed or associated view (HE 2017). Indeed, the proposed change would not be perceptible from the asset itself. A retained view through to the older parts of the town from the site's highest, south eastern part is not required as heritage mitigation, but has other benefits.
- 5.8. The ECC heritage advisor to the Council originally expressed concerns that further assessment of harm to Pounce Hall and designated assets at Tiptofts Farm was required. However, he has since visited the site and confirmed in writing that no harm would be caused to any designated heritage assets by the proposals (T. Muston, 4th November and 7th December 2021).
- 5.9. As part of the mitigation of traffic generated by the proposals, the Council and their highways advisors has requested improvement at a junction in the centre of Saffron Walden, where Church Street meets High Street. The proposals for these improvements are now agreed in principle and reproduced in Appendix 3. However, the application has been criticised by Saffron Walden Town Council (SWTC) for not including assessment of the potential harm to heritage that these proposals represent, as well as indicating that the proposals could cause structural damage to historic cellars under listed buildings at the junction.
- 5.10. The designated and otherwise significant heritage assets and character and appearance of this part of Saffron Walden's conservation area have consequently been considered, with online and third party images and other data allowing a good understanding of what is significant and how the proposed changes might affect the significance of both the conservation area and listed buildings within it.
- 5.11. The proposals will involve the addition of white stop lines and crossing studs on the road surface in two locations (Appendix 3). A total of eight posts, most with traffic lights facing towards road users will be required to manage the junction and also access to properties on Raynhams. A control box will be located on Church Street. All will be set in the pavement. Some new pavement surfacing is also required to delineate the crossings.
- 5.12. Although agreed in principle, the arrangement for the new traffic lights would be finalised after permission is granted. Agreement would need to be reached with the highways authority as well as the Essex County Council heritage advisor. This would be managed through a planning condition.
- 5.13. In terms of assessing the harm to the significance of nearby listed buildings and the wider conservation area, the existing context, with five posts with signs and lighting already close to the junction is important. It is likely that at least two of the existing posts could be re-used as the location for traffic light posts and signage could also be rationalised. The design of new elements would be agreed with the heritage advisor and follow best practice and guidance, including Historic England's latest 'Streets for All' (HE 2018). The current proposed layout suggests that a suitable arrangement of posts and control box could be achieved without positioning which would obscure a key feature of any of the listed buildings involved.
- 5.14. Given this, the limited proposed change is assessed to represent 'less than substantial' harm at the very lowest end of a notional spectrum of harm, although it is possible that these changes will not be perceptible in the modern town centre context other than when dark when the traffic lights would be dominant. It is debateable whether the character and appearance of the conservation area or significant fabric of individual listed buildings would be appreciated in darkness.

- 5.15. However, as well as the change to setting caused by the necessary infrastructure, designated heritage assets in the centre of Saffron Walden are already affected by traffic on the roads. The proposals for the Church Street and High Street junction have been designed to ease the flow of traffic using the junction and reduce queues of traffic. This change would represent a benefit to the appreciation of the listed buildings and the conservation area's appearance.
- 5.16. It has also been suggested that the Church Street and High Street proposals could cause direct harm to historic cellars. However, more recent survey has confirmed that no element of the proposals would risk structural harm given location and their nature. Some cabling will be required to link the new system together and given the town centre location, this work may require archaeological monitoring. However, it is most likely that the cables will run in previously disturbed ground.

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Uttlesford District Council (UDC) 2020 *Uttlesford Local Heritage List (Draft)* Saffron Walden

Maps

Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Sheet IX) and twenty five inch maps of 1897 and 1921 (Sheets IX.6)

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Uttlesford District Council website accessed at www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning

Appendix 1: Essex HER Information

HER/ Fig. 1 ref.	NGR (TL prefix)	Period	Notes
1	5697 3739	Medieval	Tiptofts Farm site of a water filled moat with three fishponds to its south east which contains 13 th century, but much altered and extended manor house 'Tiptofts' which is Grade I listed. Timber framed, with post-medieval brick and hung tile re-fronting. Brick and tile roofed dovecote to east is GI1 and 17 th century and later.
261 - 263	559 376	Iron Age & Roman	Pottery, including neck of a flagon, IA 'black ware' and millstone fragments found in 1930s. No further detail.
264	551 388	Roman	Silver coin findspot.
372	5504 4058	19 th century	Railway opened in 1865, with other HER entries relating to underbridges and sidings within the study area.
391	56 39	Medieval	Horseshoe findspot. No further details.
6745	5601 3880	Roman	Pottery and rubble finds at Pounce Wood inferred as potential settlement site.
6746	5615 3850	Roman	'Very extensive settlement site'.
15384	5499 3847	19 th century	Former Union Workhouse of 1837 and later local hospital is Grade II listed.
15724	5559 3763	19 th century	Site of bell's Brickworks shown on historic OS maps.
27190	5631 3829	17 th century	Pounce Hall is a timber framed Grade II listed building.
27191	5651 3816	16 th century	Hopwoods Farm farmhouse is timber framed and Grade II listed.
40476	5549 3864	Modern	Second World War Air Ministry fuel depot including six large semi-subsurface tanks is still in use and was served by a dedicated railway siding (HER 40475).
47284	5513 3875	Post- medieval	Site of Copt Hall shown on 1777 map and excavated ahead of area's redevelopment. HER 54595 confirms that nothing else of note found during trial trenching.
47930	5617 3771	Medieval or later	Field boundaries noted as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
48520	5483	Prehistoric	Investigation of a circa 9ha site included desk based research, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, trial trenching and excavation. Remains of two early to middle Bronze Age barrows were located as well as a burial pit. Later Bronze Age and Iron Age pits were also found. Nothing else of note was recorded.
48792	5520 3817	Post- medieval	Remains of slighted field boundaries were recorded during 2015 trial trenching across circa 14ha involving a 5% sample (see also HER 48793).
48793	5546 2823	Iron Age & Roman	Two shallow infilled hollows found during trial trenching in 2015 contained pottery sherds (see also HER 48792).

Appendix 2: Headland Geophysics Report

RRSW21



Land south of Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden, Essex

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT PLANNING REF. pre-application

Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23–25 & 15 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road | Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ

for Rosconn Strategic Land

Draft v.2.0
10/02/2021

PROJECT INFORMATION:

PROJECT NAME	Land south of Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden, Essex
TYPE OF WORK	Geophysical Survey
PLANNING REF.	Pre-application
PARISH NUMBER	n/a
CONSULTANT/AGENT	BSA Heritage Ltd
CLIENT	Rosconn Strategic Land
PROJECT CODE	RRSW21
HAS. NO (HEREFORD ONLY)	n/a
NGR	TL 5620 3875
PARISH	Saffron Walden
LOCAL AUTHORITY	Essex County Council
FIELDWORK DATES	25/01/2021 – 27/01/2021
OASIS REF.	Headland5-415478
ARCHIVE REPOSITORY	Headland Archaeology Ltd

PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	Alistair Webb
AUTHOR	Alistair Webb
FIELDWORK	Ross Bishop, Michael Puntorno
GRAPHICS	Sam Harrison, Ross Bishop

PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on approximately 17 hectares of agricultural land south of Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden, Essex to provide supporting information for a planning application for a proposed residential development and will inform future archaeological strategy at the site, if required. The survey was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment.

The survey has successfully evaluated the proposed development area (PDA) and has identified a single feature of possible archaeological origin; a large possible rectangular enclosure of unknown date recorded immediately south of Radwinter Road. No other anomalies of archaeological potential are present within the PDA. The remainder of the identified anomalies are caused by modern and recent agricultural activity and natural events. Overall, the PDA is assessed as of low archaeological potential, reflecting the conclusions of the heritage assessment, except in the vicinity of the enclosure where it is assessed as moderate.

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Illus 5 Survey location showing GPS swaths and photo locations (1:2,500)

Illus 6 Processed greyscale magnetometer data (1:2,500)

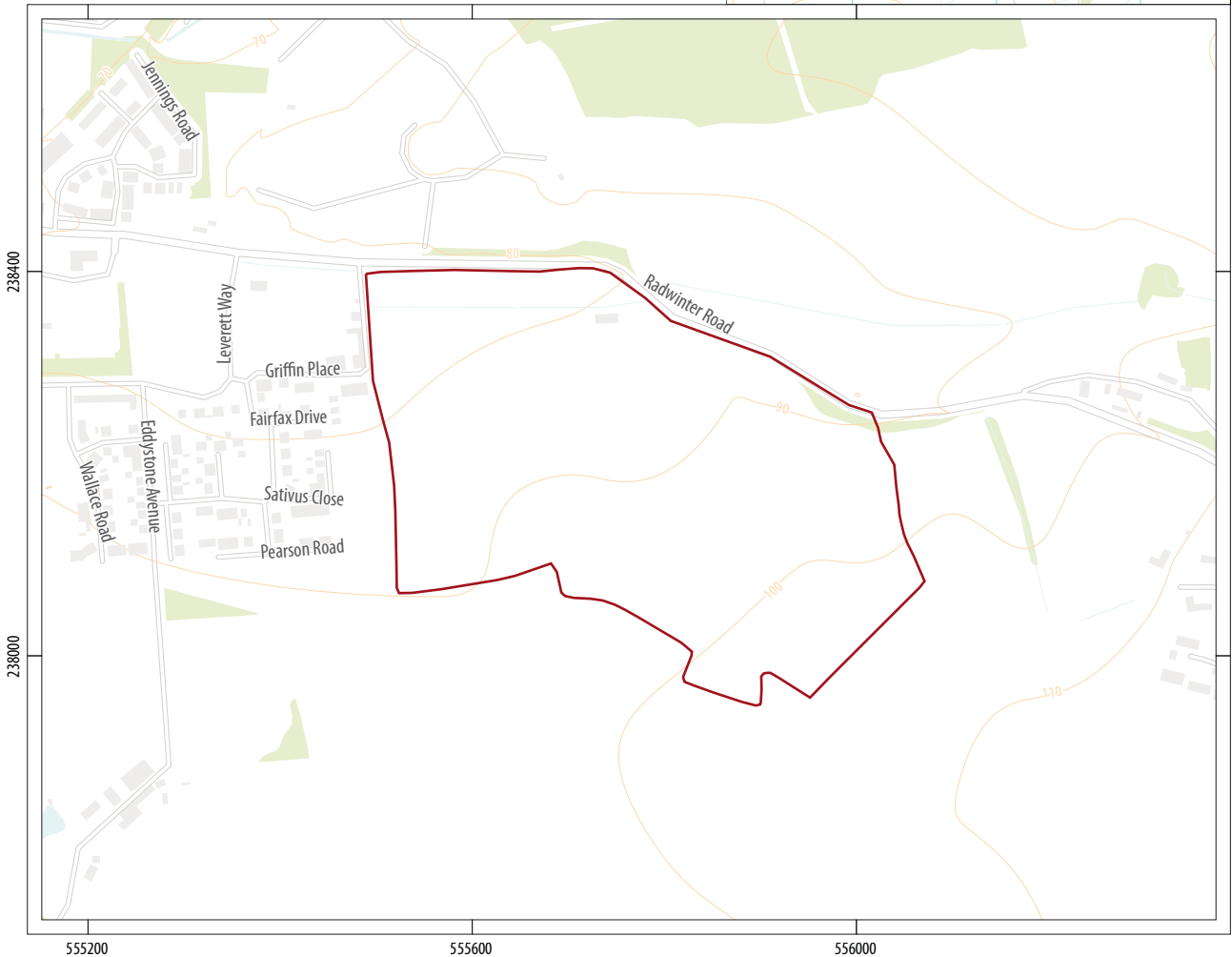
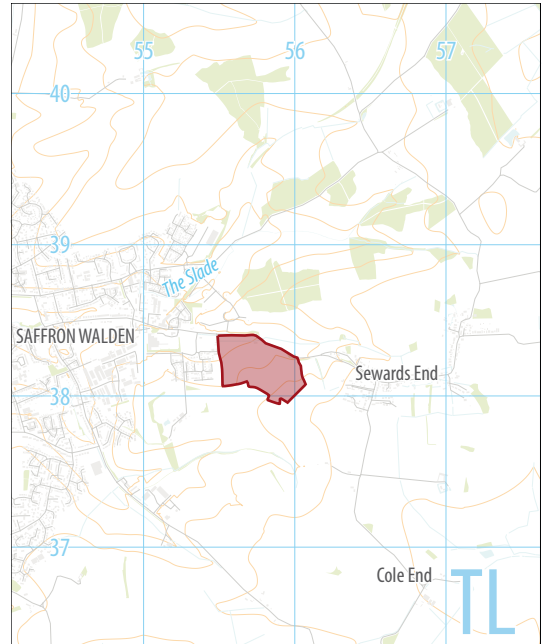
Illus 7 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 8 Interpretation of magnetometer data (1:2,500)

Land South of Radwinter Road
Saffron Walden
Essex



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 150m
1:7,500 @ A4

 proposed development area



Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23-25 & 15 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road | Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ
t 0127 493 8019
e yorkshireandnorth@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

LAND SOUTH OF RADWINTER ROAD, SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by BSA Heritage Ltd, on behalf of Rosconn Strategic Land (The Client) to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey south of Radwinter Road, Saffron Walden, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development. The survey extended across two fields (F1 and F2) covering approximately 17 hectares (Illus 1).

The results of the survey will be submitted together with an Archaeology and Heritage Statement (BSA Heritage 2020) in support of a future planning application and will inform future archaeological strategy at the site, if required. The survey was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment and in accordance with an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland 2021), approved by Essex County Council. The survey also complies with guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and in line with current best practice (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016).

The surveys were carried out between January 25th and January 27th 2021.

1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The Proposed Development Area (PDA – Illus 1) is located east of Saffron Walden's historic core, centred at NGR TL 5620 3875, and covers approximately 17 hectares. It comprises a narrow pasture field in the north-west (Illus 4 and Illus 5) and a much larger arable field extending across the rest of the PDA (Illus 2, Illus 3 and Illus 5). The PDA is defined by Radwinter Road (B1053) to the north and open agricultural land to the east and south. To the west lies recently constructed new housing and buildings at Turnip Hall Farm.

Topographically the PDA is north facing and rises from the north-west (80 metres Above Ordnance Datum - AOD) to the south-east (105 metres AOD- Illus 6) from where the land continues to rise to the east, towards the settlement at Swards End and to a ridge of higher ground to the south-west.

1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The underlying bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). Superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Till (Diamicton) are recorded in the east of the site only (NERC 2021).

The soils are classified in the Soilscape 5 Association, characterised as freely draining lime rich loams (Cranfield University 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An Archaeology and Heritage Statement (BSA Heritage 2020) has identified that there are no known recorded assets within the PDA. The Statement also reported that very little of archaeological significance was identified during an extensive trial trenching evaluation carried out in advance of a housing development immediately to the west of the PDA. The Statement also noted that a north-facing slope (which the PDA is situated on) is unlikely to have been an attractive location for settlement in the Iron Age or Roman periods and that there are examples of settlements in more suitable locations (of both periods) to the north and south of the PDA. On this basis it was concluded that the PDA has low archaeological potential.

3. AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION

The general aim of the geophysical survey was to provide enough information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent of any archaeological remains within the PDA. This will therefore enable an assessment to be made of the impact of the proposed development on any sub-surface archaeological remains, if present.

The specific archaeological objectives of the geophysical survey were:

- to gather enough information to inform the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the PDA;
- to obtain information that will contribute to an evaluation of the significance of the scheme upon cultural heritage assets; and
- to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

3.1. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried

archaeological remains. A feature such as an infilled ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations, detailed plans of sites can be obtained as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 1.

The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 and MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect and export the data. Terrasurveyor V3.0.36.0 (DWConsulting) software was used to process and present the data.

3.2. REPORTING

A general site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:7,500. Illus 2 to Illus 4 inclusive are site condition photographs. Illus 5 shows the GPS swaths at 1:2,500. Illus 6 to Illus 8 inclusive present the fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed data (XY trace plot) and an interpretative plot respectively, all also at a scale of 1:2,500.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and magnetic survey methodology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 details the survey location information and Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 4. A copy of the OASIS

entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 5.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland 2020), guidelines outlined by Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC 2016) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All illustrations from Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping are reproduced with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' (minimally processed) and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All illustrations are presented to display and interpret the data to best effect. The interpretations are based on the experience and knowledge of management and reporting staff.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The whole of the PDA was suitable for survey although the ground conditions were generally poor being waterlogged throughout (Illus 2 to Illus 4), particularly in the low-lying northern parts of the PDA. Despite this data quality was maintained and only minimal post-processing was required.

Overall, the magnetic background is relatively homogenous and numerous anomalies, both non-archaeological and possibly archaeological (see below), have been identified against this 'flat' background. The anomalies are classified into categories depending on their origin and are discussed below. It is considered likely that the survey is giving an accurate indication of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the PDA.

4.1. FERROUS AND MODERN ANOMALIES

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic)

material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious clustering to the ferrous anomalies within any of the fields or across the PDA more generally to indicate an archaeological origin. Far more probable is that the 'spike' responses are likely caused by the random distribution of ferrous debris in the upper soil horizons.

Two, parallel high magnitude linear anomalies (Illus 8 – SP1 and SP2) aligned north-west/south-east crossing through the centre of the PDA are due to buried pipes. A third, similarly strong, response (SP3) is recorded parallel and adjacent to the western boundary of the PDA and is also caused by a buried pipe.

A sub-square area of enhanced readings is identified in the west of the site adjacent to SP3. This anomaly (FQ?) is interpreted as a possible former small area of mineral extraction although none is recorded on the first edition (1896) Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

4.2. AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES

A single former boundary (Illus 8 – FB1), recorded on the first edition OS map, is identified as a line of 'spike' responses aligned north-west/south-east close to the eastern boundary of the PDA. A second (possible) former boundary (FB2) is also identified although this possible feature, and a third (FB3), to the south, are not recorded on the historic mapping. Alternatively, these latter two anomalies may be interpreted as drains.

Numerous other weakly magnetic linear trends in the data are also interpreted as of agricultural origin being caused by ploughing, or possibly drains.

4.3. GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES

A short, broad and sinuous anomaly (G1) adjacent to the northern boundary is located next to a stream or drain and is therefore interpreted as

locating a former stream channel or perhaps a band of alluvium deposited following flooding.

A negative linear anomaly (G2) in the south-west of the PDA is likely also of natural origin, probably marking the accumulation of soil at a break in slope.

4.4. ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

In the east of the PDA and immediately south of Radwinter Road linear ditch type anomalies define a possible enclosure (Illus 8 – E1) of broadly rectangular morphology. Parallel ditches define the eastern side of the 'enclosure' which is aligned north-north-east/south-south-west along its long axis, the same orientation as ploughing trends further to the west. This may indicate that the 'enclosure' is more likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date than of Roman or earlier period. Low magnitude linear ditch type anomalies indicate sub-division at the southern end of the 'enclosure'. Several discrete anomalies have also been identified within and immediately adjacent to the enclosure which could be caused by pits. A low magnitude linear anomaly, (Illus 8 – D1) extends west for approximately 100m from the 'enclosure' before petering out. The 'enclosure' is previously unknown and is not recorded on the historic mapping.

5. CONCLUSION

The survey has successfully evaluated the PDA and has identified a single feature of possible archaeological origin; a large possible rectangular enclosure of unknown date recorded immediately south of Radwinter Road. Although the anomalies are low magnitude possible internal divisions and possible discrete features can also be discerned. This feature is assessed as of moderate archaeological potential. No other anomalies of archaeological potential are present within the PDA.

The remainder of the identified anomalies are caused by modern and recent agricultural activity and natural events.

Overall, the PDA is assessed as of low archaeological potential, reflecting the conclusions of the heritage assessment, except in the vicinity of the enclosure where it is assessed as moderate.

6. REFERENCES

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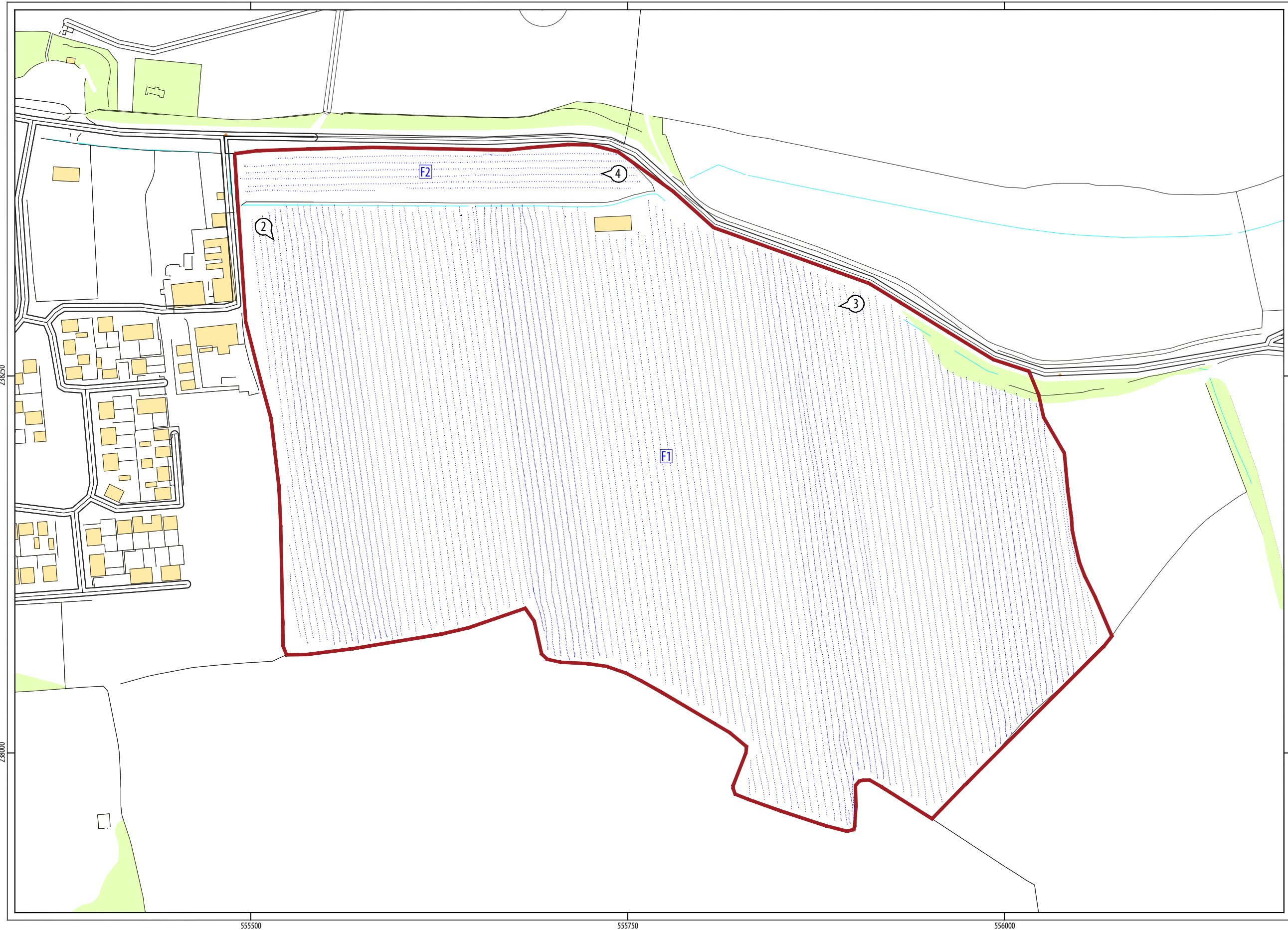
Illus 2. F1, looking south-east



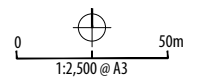
Illus 3. F1, looking west



Illus 4. F2, looking west



- proposed development area
- GPS swaths
- location and direction of ILLUS 2-4



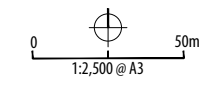
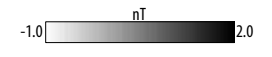
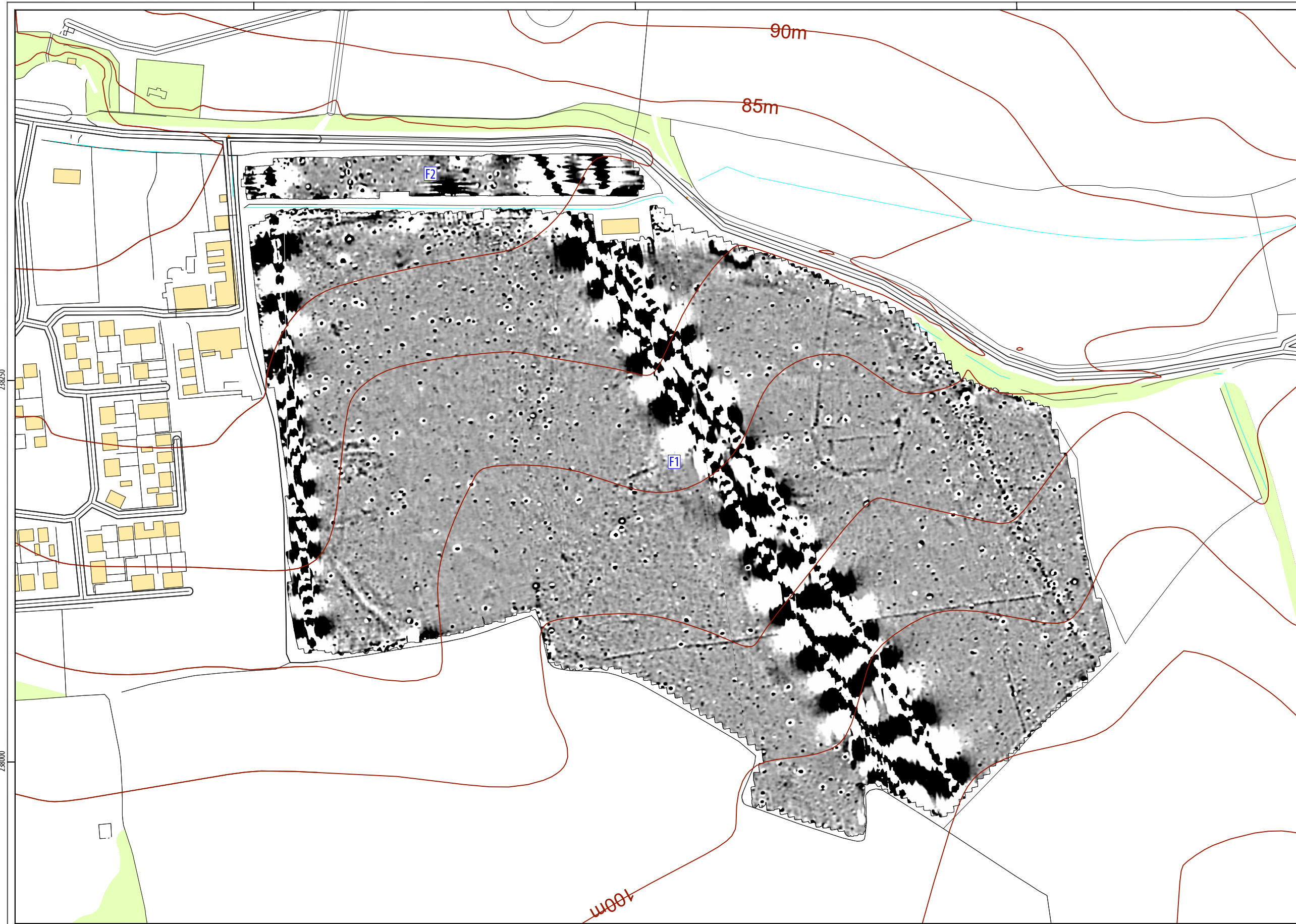
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 Essex

CLIENT Rosconn Group



Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
 Units 23-25 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road
 Cleckheaton | BD19 4EZ
 t0113 387 6430
 www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 5 Survey location showing GPS swaths and photo locations



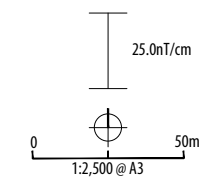
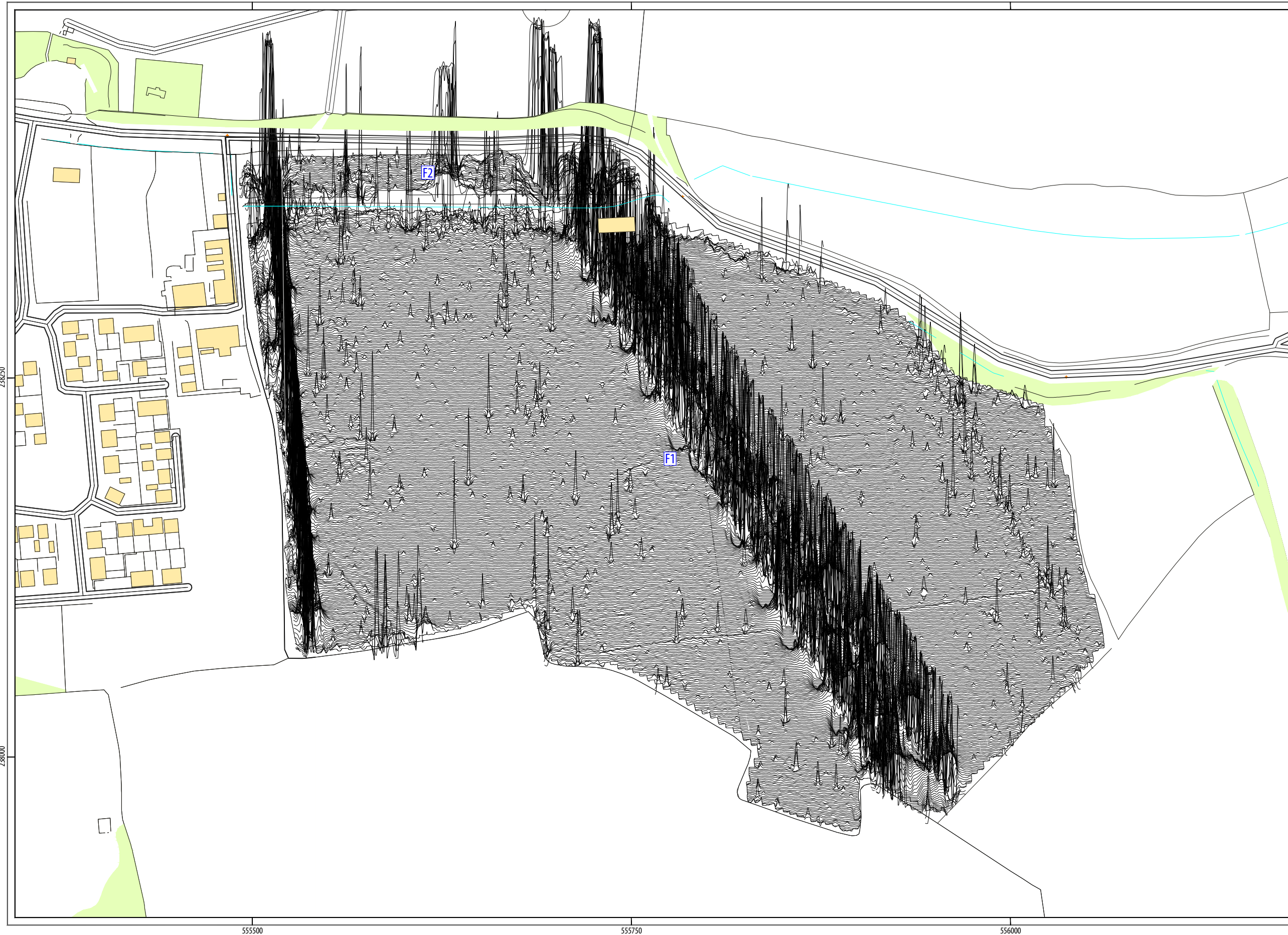
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 Units 23-25 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road
 Cleckheaton | BD19 4EZ
 t0113 387 6430
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ILLUS 6 Processed greyscale magnetometer data



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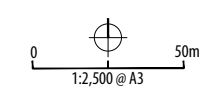
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 Cleckheaton | BD19 4EZ
 t0113 387 6430
 www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 7 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear	former field boundary
— linear trend	geological variation
● magnetic enhancement	geology
● magnetic enhancement	quarrying
● magnetic enhancement	archaeology?

ABBREVIATIONS	
D	ditch
E	enclosure
FB	field boundary
FQ	former quarry?
G	geology
SP	service pipe



PROJECT RRSW21
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Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
 Units 23-25 | Acorn Business Centre | Balme Road
 Cleckheaton | BD19 4EZ
 t0113 387 6430
 www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 8 Interpretation of magnetometer data

7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or areas of burning.

Types of magnetic anomaly

Most anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to

the magnetic background on any given site. However, some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Lightning-induced remnant magnetisation (LIRM)

LIRM anomalies are thought to be caused in the near surface soil horizons by the flow of an electrical current associated with lightning strikes.

These observed anomalies have a strong bipolar signal which decreases with distance from the spike point and often appear as linear or radial in shape.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION

An initial survey base station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). The magnetometer data was georeferenced using a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model).

Temporary sight markers were laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model) to guide the operator and ensure full coverage. The accuracy of this dGPS equipment is better than 0.01m.

The survey data were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if coordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital coordinates.

Headland Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE

The geophysical archive comprises an archive disk containing the raw data in XYZ format, a raster image of each greyscale plot with associate world file, and a PDF of the report.

The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics_3). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.

APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING

The gradiometer data has been presented in this report in processed greyscale and minimally processed XY trace plot format.

Data collected using RTK GPS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-striped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.

A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating

to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.

APPENDIX 5 OASIS ARCHIVE

Appendix 3: Rappor High Street/Church Street Proposals

A1
ORIGINAL
PLOT SIZE

CUTLINE



- Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Supermap Data with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright - License No. AL10034021
- NOTES:
- POLES TO BE SYMPATHETICALLY POSITIONED IN LINE WITH ECC ADVICE
 - TACTILE PAVING TO BE COLOURED BUFF IN LINE WITH ECC SPECIFICATION
 - PROPOSED SIGNAL JUNCTION TO THE LINKED WITH THE HIGH STREET / GEORGE STREET TRAFFIC SIGNAL JUNCTION - DETAILS TO BE PROVIDED DURING DETAILED DESIGN STAGE

CUTLINE

Note: Unable to survey within highway due to high volume of traffic. Traffic management required.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL KEY

	CLS LED SIGNAL HEAD WITH PRIMARY HOODS		1x100mm ORANGE UPVC SIGNALS DUCT
	CLS LED SIGNAL HEAD WITH SECONDARY HOODS		2x100mm ORANGE UPVC SIGNALS DUCT
	NEARSIDE PUFFIN DISPLAY UNIT WITH COMBINED PUSH BUTTON INCLUDING ROTATING RADIX TACTILE DEVICE		4x100mm ORANGE UPVC SIGNALS DUCT
	PUSH BUTTON UNIT INCLUDING ROTATING RADIX TACTILE DEVICE		MEDIUM DUCT BOX (450 X 450, 450mm DEEP)
	PEDESTRIAN ON CROSSING DETECTOR		DUCT UNDER KERB TO FROM CHAMBER TO LOOP
	PEDESTRIAN KERBSIDE DETECTOR (AGD641)		POLE RETENTION SOCKET
	PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELL		BUFF TACTILE PAVING 400 X 400
	4.5m SWAN NECK SIGNAL POLE		POLE REFERENCE
	4.3m STRAIGHT SIGNAL POLE		STOPLINE DETECTOR LOOP
	2m STUB POLE		DUAL ZONE MVD DETECTOR
	ELV SIGNAL CONTROLLER		SSD 25m (20MPH)
	AGD318 OVERHEAD DETECTOR - USED FOR MOVA		INTERVISIBILITY
	[NLT] NO LEFT TURN 4 IN LINE MOUNTED BOX SIGN		
	[NRT] NO RIGHT TURN 4 IN LINE MOUNTED BOX SIGN		

Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
B	07/22	SSD altered	AT
A	07/22	Amended Hooping meeting with Essex Council	AT



CLIENT: Rappor Ltd

PROJECT: Radwinter Road Saffron Walden

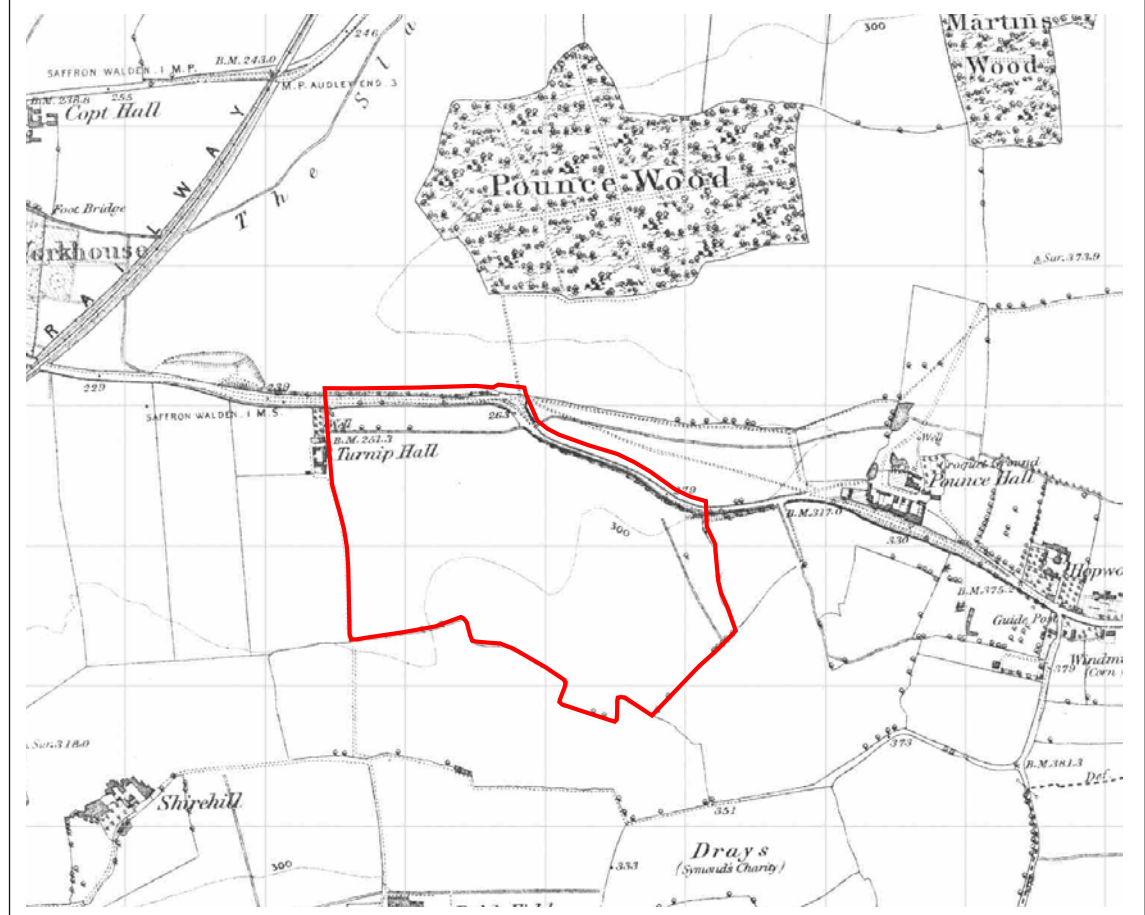
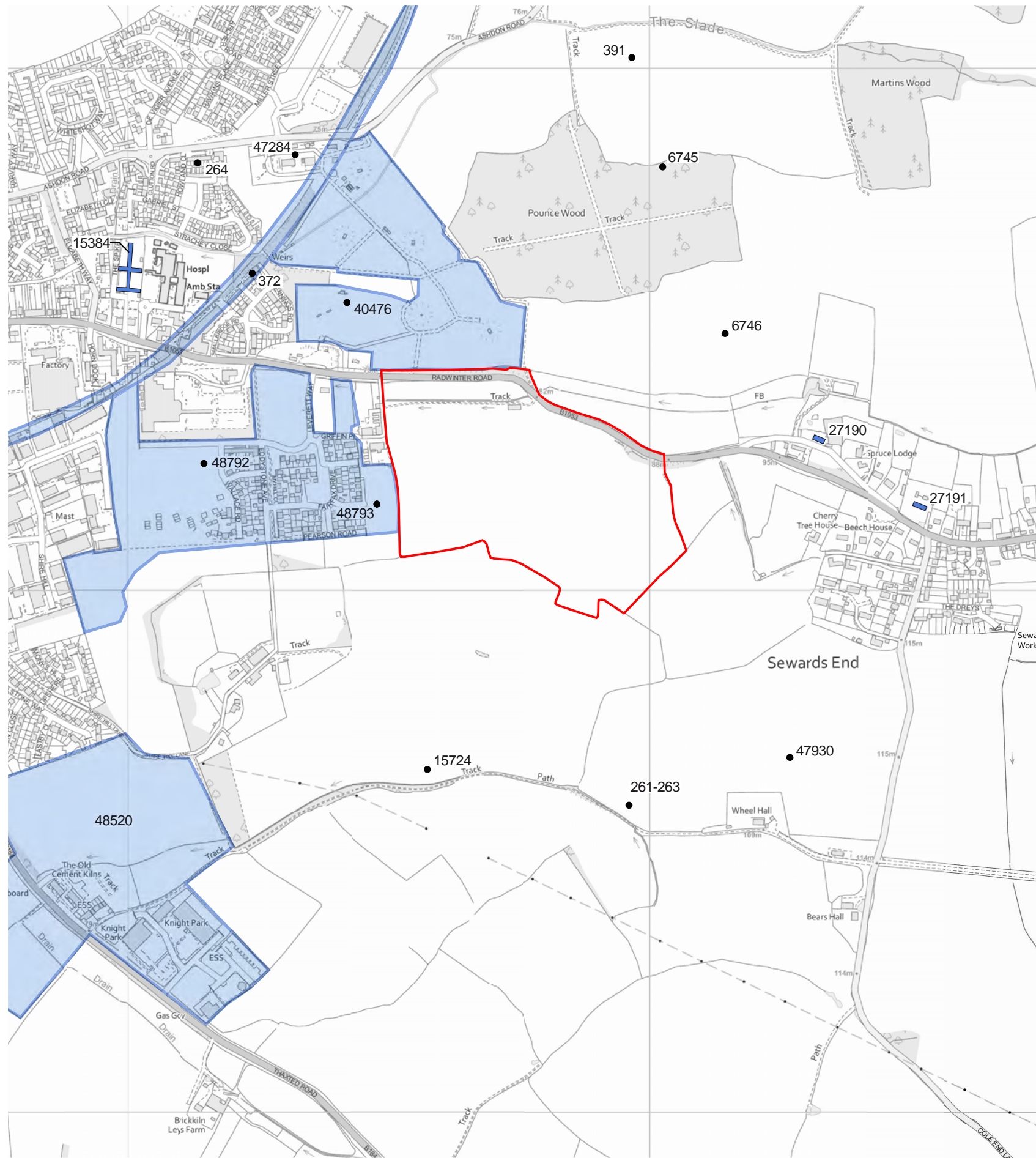
TITLE: Preliminary Traffic Signal Design

STATUS: For Comment

SCALE: 1:250	DATE: June 22	DRAWN: AT	CHECKED: -	APPROVED: -
JOB NO: 2206-01	DRAWING NO: TS-01	REVISION: B		

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Figure 1: Site and Identified Heritage and Archaeology



- KEY**
- Site boundary
 - Scheduled monument
 - Listed building
 - Other HER records



Project Land South of Radwinter Road (East of Griffin Place), Saffron Walden, Essex

Drawing Title **Figure 1: Site and Identified Heritage and Archaeology**

Scale As shown (approximate at A3)

Drawing No. BSA 2053/1

Date December 2020

Checked BS/KJ



Plates



Plate 1: Pounce Hall, looking east



Plate 2: Northern site field, looking east



Plate 3: Main site field, looking west



Plate 4: Hedgerow and ditch within site



Plate 5: Modern agricultural building



Plate 6: Fuel depot infrastructure, north of site



Plate 7: View south along High Street, including nos. 16, 19 & 21



Plate 8: View north along High Street including Nos. 14 & 17



Plate 9: View east along Church Street



Plate 10: View south west along High Street



Plate 11: The Saffron Hotel, High Street