

## 4.11 HEA 11: Gaydon

### Introduction

- 4.11.1 Gaydon is located within the parish of the same name, c. 16km east of Stratford-upon-Avon; approximately centred on NGR SP 36297 54024. The first documentary sources to refer to *Gaidon(e)* at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It is suggested that the place-name relates to the Old English personal name 'Gaega' and 'dun' (hill) (Gover et al 1970).
- 4.11.2 First and second edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows a nucleated settlement pattern during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, focused around the village church. Subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century development has infilled the areas between the roads and along the eastern / north-eastern part of the village around the cross roads of the Kineton / Southam Road and the Warwick / Banbury road.
- 4.11.3 The available online geological mapping indicates that the majority of the village is underlain by bedrock of Charmouth Mudstone, overlain by glacial till lain in the mid-Pleistocene.

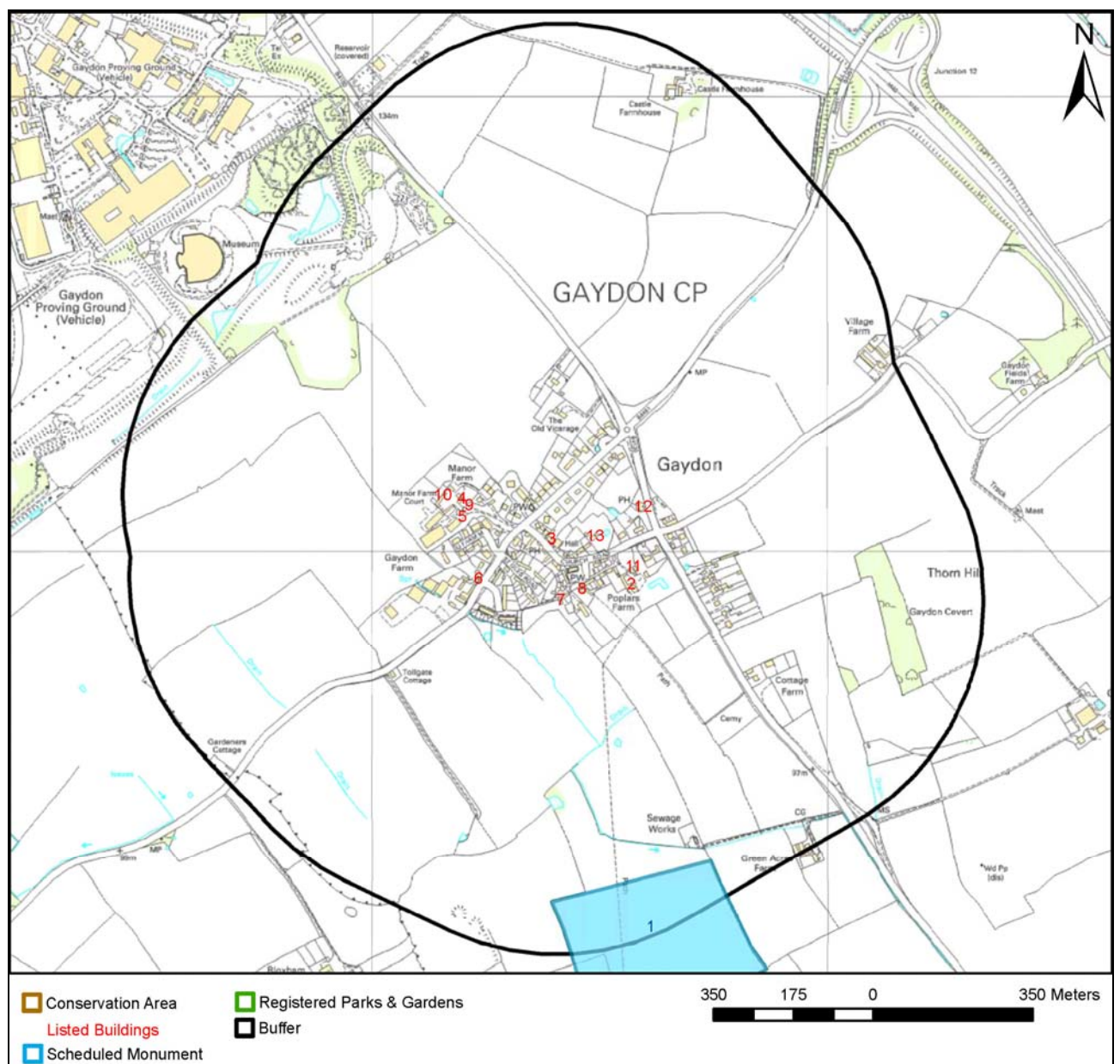
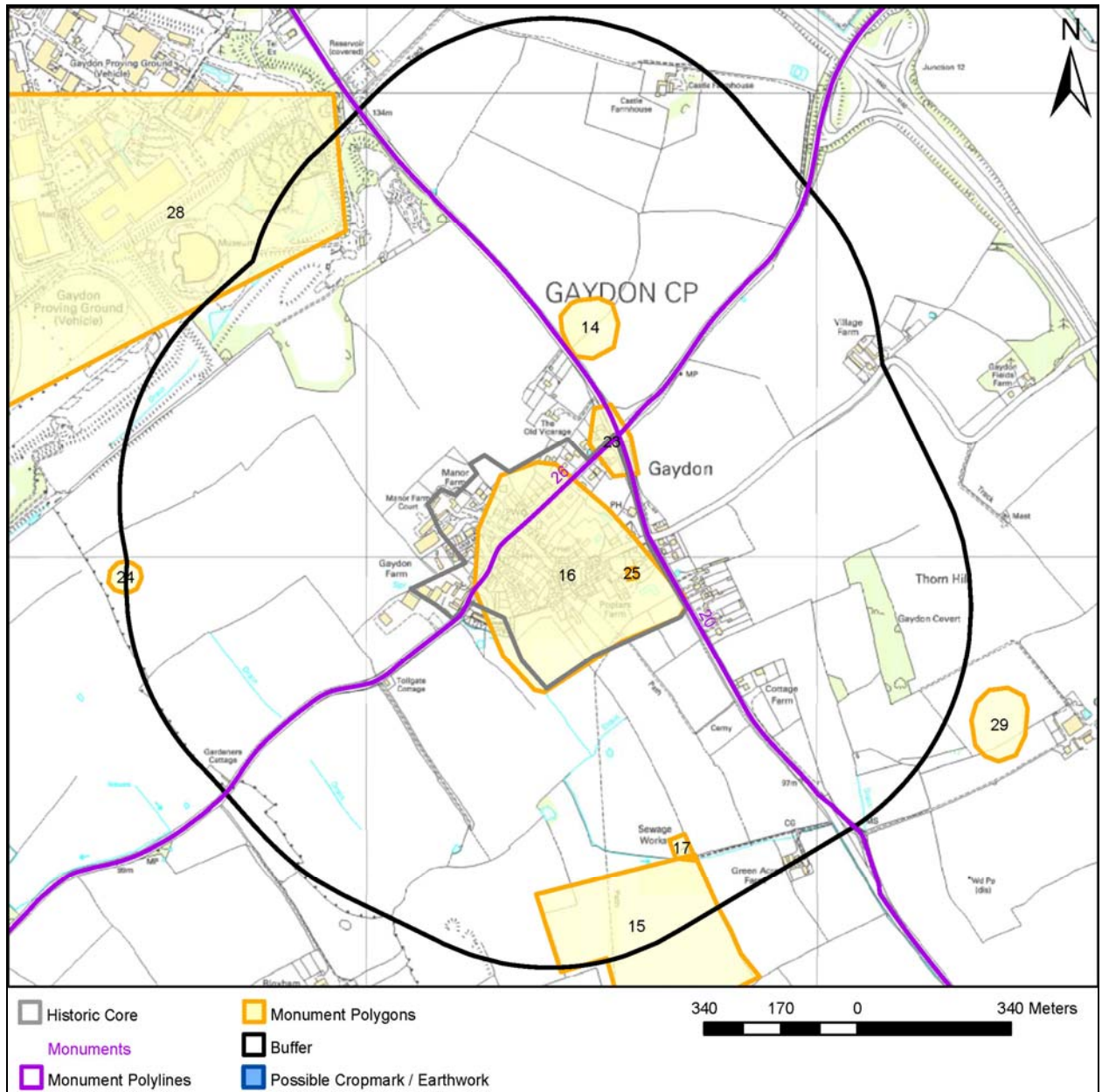


FIGURE 11.1 GAYDON DESIGNATED ASSETS MAP

**Designated Heritage Assets (Figure 11.1)**

- 4.11.4 A total of one scheduled monument (GAY 1) and 12 listed buildings (GAY 2 – 13) lie within the 500m study area (See Appendix A). The village is not a designated conservation area. There are no registered park and gardens within the study area.
- 4.11.5 Of particular relevance are the scheduled remains of the Romano-British villa complex (GAY 1) near Ireland Farm to the south of the village. The built heritage resource consists of 12 Grade II, 17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.



**FIGURE 11.2 GAYDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD MAP**

**Historic Environments Record Data (Figure 11.2)**

- 4.11.6 A total of 16 heritage assets lie within the 500m study area (see Appendix A). These include the possible Bronze Age round barrow to the north of the village (GAY 14), evidence of medieval settlement (GAY 16–18) and post-medieval and imperial evidence of land-use (GAY 19–29).

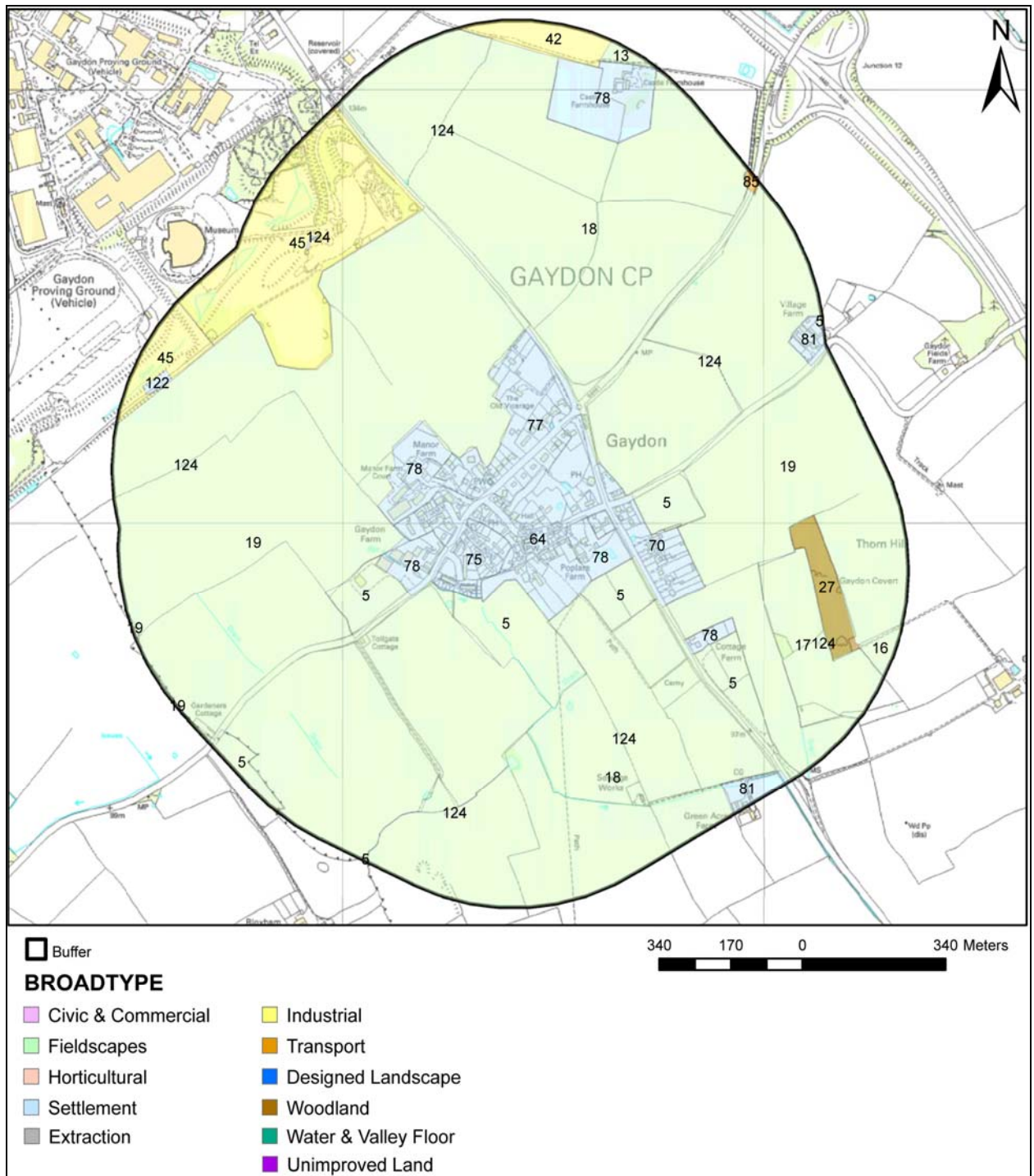


FIGURE 11.3 GAYDON HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION MAP

#### Aerial Photographs and LiDAR (Figure 11.2)

4.11.7 An inspection of LiDAR survey imagery held at the WHER revealed areas of ridge and furrow to the northwest and south of the settlement. A review of aerial photographs held at the WHER revealed no previously unidentified cropmarks.

#### Historic Landscape Character (Figure 11.3)

4.11.8 The HLC mapping data identifies the area surrounding Gaydon as predominantly occupied by fieldscapes, many of which show medieval ridge and furrow marks. However, several historic farmstead sites are marked in the northern and eastern parts of the study area, including Castle

Farmhouse, Village Farm and Cottage Farm. Gaydon Coppice, a historical woodland / plantation is shown as being situated c. 500m east of the village.

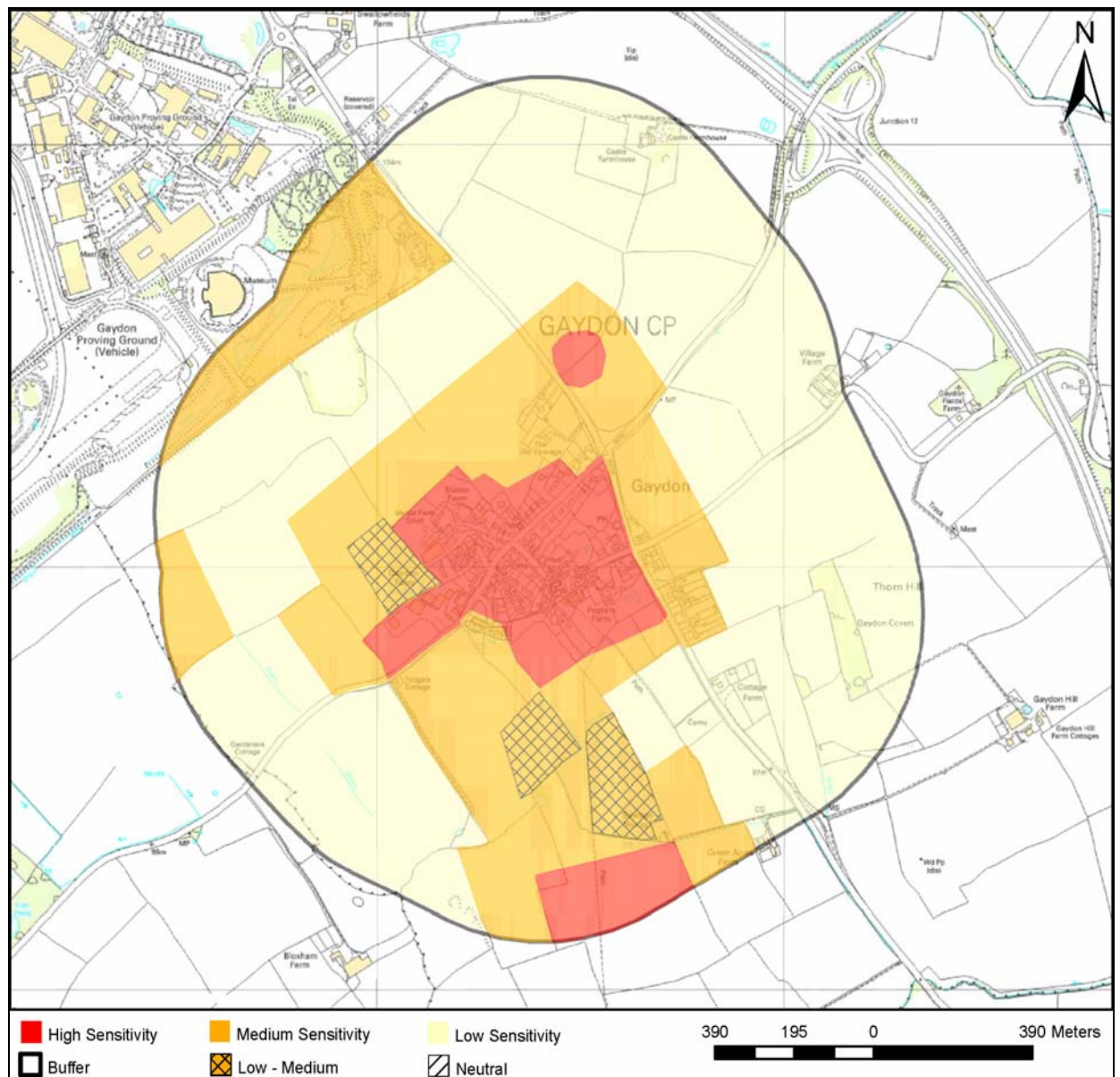


FIGURE 11.4 GAYDON SENSITIVITY MAP

#### Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity (Figure 11.4)

- 4.11.9 Three areas of high sensitivity have been identified at Gaydon. The first centres on the extent of the historic settlement at Gaydon. This includes the area identified by the WHER as the deserted village to the south of the modern settlement. It also includes an area to the west of the main village based on the identification of ridge and furrow.
- 4.11.10 The area around the scheduled Romano-British villa to the south of the village is also considered of high sensitivity, as is the area around the potential Bronze Age round barrow (GAY 14).
- 4.11.11 An area of medium sensitivity has been assigned to the area around the areas of known archaeological evidence and includes some areas where ridge and furrow has been noted from LiDAR and aerial photograph sources (assigned low – medium sensitivity). The area of RAF Gaydon is also considered of medium sensitivity.

Farmhouse, Village Farm and Cottage Farm. Gaydon Coppice, a historical woodland / plantation is shown as being situated c. 500m east of the village.

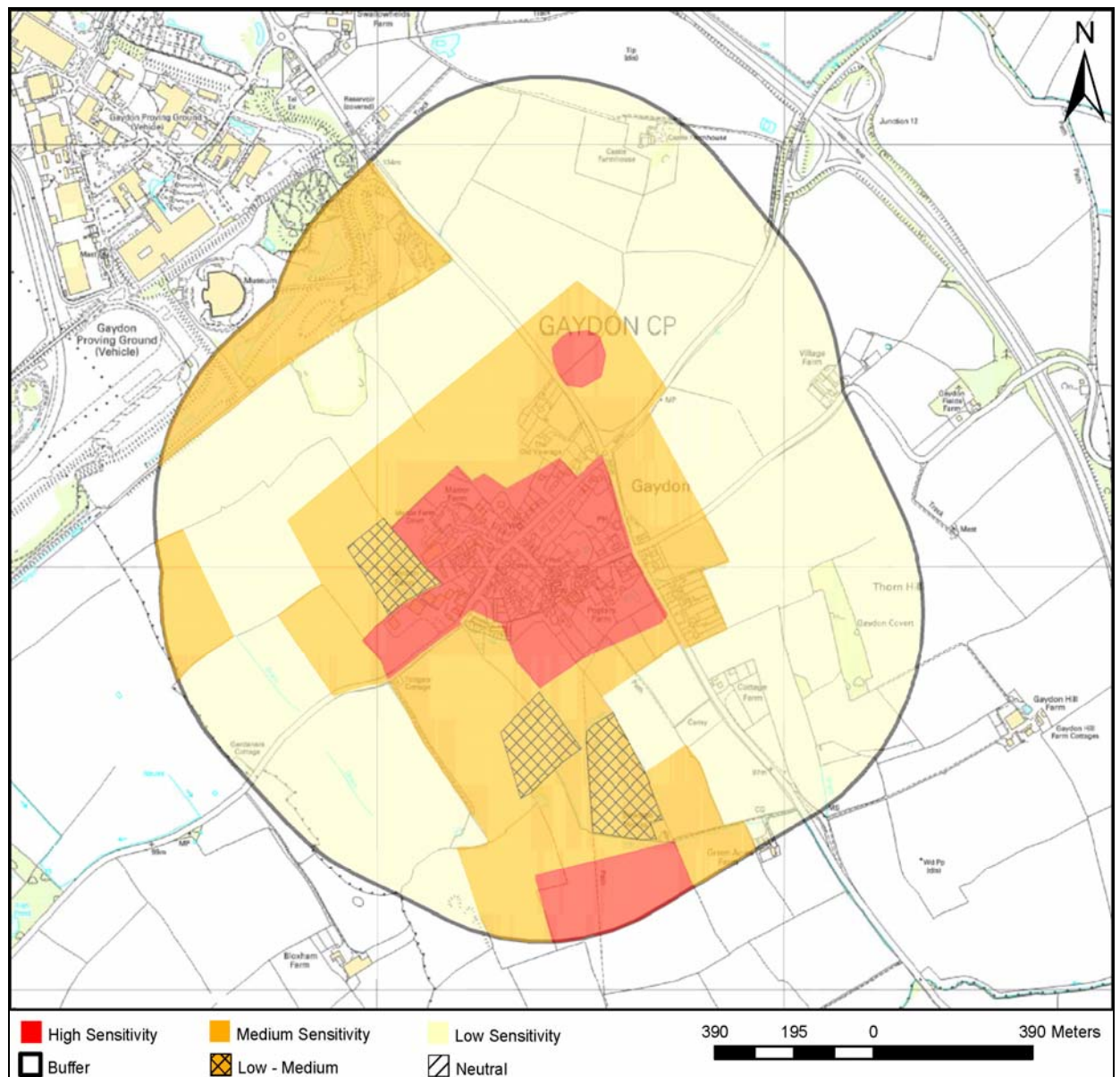


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4.11.12 The archaeological sensitivity in the rest of the area is considered low / uncertain. Based on an appraisal of readily available sources there is no evidence for significant archaeological remains in these areas. As stipulated in the method statement, however, further archaeological assessment may be required in these areas to mitigate the uncertainty of the archaeological sensitivity in these areas.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### *Scheduled Monument*

4.11.13 Any works upon, within the extent of, or directly adjacent to the designated scheduled monument will, in the first instance, require detailed consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist and English Heritage (as appropriate). Works likely to cause substantial harm to, or loss of, the designated heritage asset are unlikely to be permitted. Should works proceed, Scheduled Monument Consent will be required. Programmes of detailed pre-determination assessment and mitigation works such as open area excavation, strip map and recording and / or *in situ* preservation are likely to be required.

4.11.14 Any works in the proximity to the scheduled remains of the Romano-British villa complex (GAY 1, 15) (or large scale / high rise development within which the visual envelope of the monument is likely to fall), will need to consider the potential visual impact upon the setting of the heritage asset. Any pre-determination assessment will need to include detailed site visits and an assessment of views from and towards the affected assets; an appraisal of the asset's form, function, nature and importance; and an assessment of the likely form and extent of the proposed development.

#### *High Sensitivity*

4.11.15 Within the areas of high sensitivity a programme of pre-determination assessment is likely to be required. Such work could comprise a mixture of detailed desk-based assessment; a programme of non-intrusive survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching. Mitigation may be required (e.g. watching brief, survey work, open area excavation), depending on the results of the initial assessment work; and the results of the pre-determination assessment may be used to inform upon changes to the proposed development's design scheme. Post-excavation works will also be required. Should remains of national importance be encountered, it is possible that programmes of *in situ* preservation may be required. Development which would adversely affect such remains (or their setting) would not be permitted.

4.11.16 It is highly recommended that consultation with the Planning Archaeologist in WCC's Archaeological Information and Advice Team, be undertaken early as possible in order to determine the exact scope of works for specific sites. The need for pre-determination works and / or further mitigation will be dependent upon the size and scale of the proposed development. This is in-line with Policies EF.11, EF.11A and EF.11B of the Stratford-on-Avon Local Plan Review.

#### *Medium Sensitivity*

4.11.17 Within the areas of medium sensitivity a programme of pre-determination investigation may be required, dependent on the size and scale of the development. Such work could comprise a mixture of detailed desk-based assessment; non-intrusive survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching. In some instances, the need for survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching may be attached to planning approval as a condition.

4.11.18 Within these areas there are no statutory constraints to propose development. It is recommended that pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist be undertaken in order to determine the exact scope of works for specific sites.

4.11.19 Mitigation (e.g. watching brief, survey work, open area excavation) may be required based on the results of the initial assessment work and / or pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist. Post-excavation works will also be required. Should remains of national importance be encountered during the pre-determination or mitigation works, it is possible that programmes of *in situ* preservation and changes to the proposed development design scheme may be required. This is in-line with Policies EF.11, EF.11A and EF.11B of the Stratford-on-Avon Local Plan Review.

*Medium – Low and Low Sensitivity*

4.11.20 Within areas identified as low – medium sensitivity there are no statutory constraints to development. These areas comprise fields to the west and south of the settlement, identified as containing evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing. Depending upon its nature and extent, the ridge and furrow may contain value as either as a physical example of upstanding remains or evidence of past land-use; as well as the potential to conceal evidence of earlier activity.

4.11.21 For this reason, pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist is recommended in order to determine the exact scope of works for specific sites. Due to the uncertainty of the archaeological resource in this area, a programme of pre-determination assessment may be required (dependent upon the size and scale of the proposed development) which could comprise a basic archaeological assessment including a site visit to assess the nature of the ridge and furrow and appraisal of the likely impact from the proposed development works.

4.11.22 Based on the results of this initial assessment and / or pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist, further works may be recommended, such as programmes of non-intrusive survey, evaluation trenching and / or watching briefs, attached to planning approval as a condition. Further mitigation may be required based on the results of the initial assessment work and / or pre-planning consultation. Post-excavation works will also be required. This is in-line with Policies EF.11, EF.11A and EF.11B of the Stratford-on-Avon Local Plan Review.

4.11.23 Within areas identified as low sensitivity there are no statutory constraints to development. It is recommended that pre-submission consultation is undertaken with the WCC Planning Archaeologist to confirm the scope of works. Within these areas, programmes of pre-determination fieldwork are unlikely, although this is dependent on the size and scale of the development. A heritage statement (identifying likely constraints and development impact) may be required to be submitted with the planning application.

4.11.24 Dependent on the size and scale of the development, further works / mitigation may be required and attached as conditioned to planning approval. Such works could comprise programmes of evaluation trenching, survey work and / or watching brief. As with all sites, should remains of national importance be encountered during the pre-determination or mitigation works, it is possible that programmes of *in situ* preservation and changes to the proposed development design scheme may be required. This is in-line with Policies EF.11, EF.11A and EF.11B of the Stratford-on-Avon Local Plan Review.

*Listed Buildings*

4.11.25 Consideration should be made of the impact upon character of listed buildings within the study area, and their setting. Any alterations or demolition would require Listed Building Consent. Consultation

with English Heritage may be required for the highest grade of buildings. This is in line with Policies EF.12, EF.13 and EF.14 of the Stratford-on-Avon Local Plan Review.