The Sizewell C Project

6.6 Volume 5 Two Village Bypass

Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment
Appendices 9A - 9D

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Volume 5, Appendix 9A - Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

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Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table 1.1 Listed buildings within study area

NHLE Ref.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030901	Benhall Lodge Stables.	II	637243	260990
1230208	Ducks Paddle Cottage.	II	637074	260997
1230210	Farnham Manor.	II	636547	259856
1230211	Church of Saint Mary.	II*	636252	259970
1230212	Rose Hill House.	II	637791	260058
1230213	Elm Tree Farmhouse.	II	636353	260206
1230214	Elm Tree Cottage.	II	636320	260212
1230215	Post Office Stores.	II	636276	260114
1230216	George and Dragon.	II	636259	260101
1230217	Turret Cottage Turret House.	II	636280	260143
1230629	Retaining wall of Ha-Ha 30 metres (m) west of Little Glemham Hall.	II	634588	259136
1230800	Garden walling to south of Little Glemham Hall.	II	634713	259010
1231406	Stratford Hall.	II	635420	260389
1231407	Church of Saint Andrew.	II*	635791	260149
1278123	Four Cottages 30m south of St Andrew's Church.	II	635807	260113
1278406	Lodge at entrance to Little Glemham Hall.	II	634212	259196
1278438	Little Glemham Hall Stables.	II	634754	259124
1278507	Little Glemham Hall.	I	634645	259144
1278707	Hill Farmhouse.	II	636452	258999
1377115	Benhallstock Cottages.	II	636834	260482

Table 1.2 Registered Park and Gardens within study area

NHLE Ref.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1001461	Glemham Hall.	II	634682	259253

Table 1.3 HER monument records within the red line boundary

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
BNL 020	MSF15048	Benhall Lodge Park.	Cropmarks showing a series of ditches, mainly of rectangular layout, possibly including rectangular enclosure (S1).	637095	260937
FNM 004	MSF13435	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; Ordnance Survey (OS) 5029 and 3741.	Med scatter fronting road located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m transects.	636520	259430
FNM 007	MSF13452	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0011.	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area circa 200m x 80m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m apart transects.	636330	259200
FNM 008	MSF13453	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 9673.	Dec 1991: Widespread scatter of worked and heavily burnt flints over an area circa 180m x 120m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m apart transects.	636600	259630
FNM 009	MSF13455	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0005 and 0137.	Dec 1991: Widespread lithic scatter over circa 260m x 160m area in two fields.	636900	260200
FNM 011	MSF19452	Foxburrow Wood / Palants Grove.	Ancient Woodlands.	637105	259833
SSA 001	MSF11779	Blade end of socketed axe.	Blade end of socketed axe.	635547	259446
SSA 013	MSF25883	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	635487	259699

Table 1.4 HER monument records within study area

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
BNL 004	MSF2373	Manor Farm.	Moat, Manor Farm, inhabited, rectangular platform, present house overlaps west side, although that part of the house looks the oldest.	638100	260400
BNL 005	MSF2374	Benhall Sewage Works.	Pottery including sherd of pottery with rim 30.	638149	260609
BNL 011	MSF13185	Iron Age artefact scatter of pottery sherds (IA).	Pottery sherds — one burnt flint tempered, another two hand-made with sand and vegetable temper (might be Early Sax) (S1).	636149	260707
BNL 011	MSF13186	Roman artefact scatter of grey ware pottery sherds (Rom).	Scatter of grey ware pottery sherds (S1).	636149	260707
BNL 011	MSF13187	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds (medieval).	Pottery sherds, including one glazed, smallish group (S1).	636149	260707
BNL 017	MSF14948	Benhall Lodge Park; Benhall Lodge.	Park associated with Benhall (New) Lodge.	637239	260974
BNL 019	MSF14949	Benhall Lodge (1783); Old Lodge.	Benhall Lodge & Park: Marked on the Historic Environment Record (HER) map to approximate area with that shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map, as of Sam Rush Esq (High Sheriff of Suffolk 1780) (S1), but excluding extension to south.	636671	261937
BNL 021	MSF15049	Benhall Lodge Park.	Small area with cropmarks, including probable field boundaries, on different alignments, and a possible causewayed ring ditch at TM 3714 6064 approx (S1) within area of Benhall Lodge Park - see BNL 017.	637100	260630
BNL 023	MSF17187	Mitford Road.	Aerial photograph showing slight oval earthwork bank approximately 25m x 20m (S1).	637245	261387
BNL 025	MSF17188	Mitford Road.	Aerial photograph showing possible oval earthwork bank, circa 25m x 20m, beside Mitford Road (S1) may be partially infilled	637251	261464

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
			pond or pond site.		
BNL 028	MSF23041	Near Saxmundham.	Note — confidential location. May 2006: Ewart Park phase late Bronze Age hoard metal detected over circa 100m area.	638070	260880
BNL 041	MSF13082	The Canal; White Arch Covert (med).	Watching brief of area being excavated for fishing lakes in valley bottom, utilizing course of 'The Canal'.	637925	261035
BNL 042	MSF13189	Findspot of an Iron Age pottery sherd with burnt flint temper (Iron Age).	Single very abraded sherd of pottery with burnt flint temper.	636555	260685
FNM 002	MSF2353	Croft Farm, Snape (Bronze Age).	Late Bronze Age socketed axe with remains of wooden haft in socket.	638156	259855
FNM 002	MSF2354	Croft Farm, Snape (Romano British).	Small pot, possibly Roman.	638156	259855
FNM 005	MSF13454	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0005.	December 1991: Medieval pottery scatter to east of Mollets Farm, circa 40m across.	636753	260249
FNM 006	MSF13451	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0011.	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area circa 200m x 100m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m apart transects.	636100	259150
FNM 010	MSF14052	Church of Saint Mary (medieval).	Church of St Mary.	636250	259970
FNM 010	MSF18629	Church of Saint Mary (Romano British).	Report of Roman tile used in the Norman fabric of the north nave wall.	636251	259950
FNM 013	MSF21428	Field system of unknown date, visible as a cropmark.	Cropmark of field system on different alignment from that of the modern and visible across two fields.	636934	259400

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
FNM 014	MSF28815	Artefact Scatter of medieval pottery and post medieval pottery and building material at land adjacent to George and Dragon, Farnham.	Artefact scatter of medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery and building material at land adjacent to George and Dragon, Farnham.	636217	260076
FNM 017	MSF24662	Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham (18th to 19th century).	Coach house 1784; 1819 House; stable 1819.	637805	260044
FNM 019	MSF25195	Barn at Mollett's Farm, Farnham.	The chief interest of the site lies in the relationship of the early 17th century barn to the surviving parlour bay of the contemporary farmhouse.	636672	260234
FNM 021	MSF33814	Prehistoric and Saxon/medieval field systems at land off Hill Farm.	Two phases of field boundaries dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods as well as a series of medieval pits and boundary ditches.	636738	259424
FNM 022	MSF35830	Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road.	A 'U' shaped group of three, single-storey agricultural buildings that probably date from the early 19th century.	636606	259377
FNM Misc	MSF2358	Findspot of three Neolithic rim sherds, two Peterborough and one Fengate ware. (Neolithic).	Three rim sherds, two Peterborough and one Fengate ware, found re-deposited in a brick-lined pit in garden.	636650	259950
GLL 002	MSF11207	Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork.	Scatter of pottery and metalwork found metal detecting.	635396	259352
GLL 003	MSF11259	Glemham Park; Stratford Saint Andrew.	Deer park and later (18th century) formal garden (see GLL 022) and Repton designed features of 1791 (Registered) Listed building.	634711	259393
GLL 006	MSF12869	Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including a lead	1989-1990: Scatter of medieval metalwork found metal detecting: lead seal matrix; lead token with 'cartwheel' and 'flower' motifs;	635649	258951

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
		seal matrix, lead token and crude bronze belt stiffener.	crude bronze belt stiffener with fleur de lys at one end; bronze gilded harness pendant in form of flower hanging in open frame.		
GLL 011	MSF14051	Medieval square moat.	Square moat, water filled, to the west of River Alde.	635840	258720
GLL 016	MSF16526	Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon series E sceatta coin.	Early 1996?: Metal detector find of Series E Sceatta.	635550	258950
GLL 017	MSF17734	Medieval artefact scatter of coins, two scabbard chapes and a harness ring.	Metal detected scatter of 19 13th to 16th century coins, two scabbard chapes and a harness ring, from field within Glemham Park (GLL 003).	634807	259416
GLL 020	MSF18073	Site of Little Glemham Manor.	A rectangular moated site is shown on a 1720 estate map by J Halsey for Dudley North of Glemham Hall.	634745	259307
GLL 021	MSF18074	Glemham Hall.	Hall: Large E-shaped mansion built of red brick. Listed building.	634646	259140
GLL 022	MSF18075	Glemham Hall Gardens.	Substantial formal gardens, surrounded by brick walls, are shown on an estate map of 1720 (S1) and on an early 18th century painting (S2).	634635	259032
GLL Misc	MSF12004	Findspot of a Medieval circular lead seal matrix with flower design.	Circular lead seal matrix, ?flower design, inscribed "+*SIGILL AGNETIS FILROB"* (seal of Agnes, daughter of Robert), found metal detecting (S1).	635650	258950
SSA 002	MSF12319	1991: Scatter of pottery & metalwork found in an area circa 130m x 200m around an extraction (?sand) pit.	1991: Scatter of pottery and metalwork found in an area circa 130m x 200m around an extraction (?sand) pit.	634641	259954
SSA 003	MSF12515	Windmill	Small post mill with two-storey roundhouse.	635631	260229
SSA 005	MSF14063	Church of Saint Andrew.	Church and churchyard of St Andrew.	635780	260150
SSA 006	MSF16043	Stratford Bridge.	Bridge shown on Hodskinsons 1783 and Bowens 1755 maps	636006	260112

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
			(S1)(S2).		
SSA 009	MSF17602	Metal detector(?) find of blade end of bronze axe with broad midrib - probably middle Bronze Age palstave.	Metal detector(?) find of blade end of bronze axe with broad midrib - probably middle Bronze Age palstave.	634445	260068
SSA 010	MSF18750	July 1999: Finds scatter of Roman and mainly medieval pottery seen during watching brief. (Romano British)	July 1999: Finds scatter of Roman and mainly medieval pottery seen during watching brief.	635840	260233
SSA 010	MSF18751	July 1999: Finds scatter of Rom and medieval pottery noted by John Newman during watching brief (S1). Details to follow. (medieval)	July 1999: Finds scatter of Rom & Med pottery noted by John Newman during watching brief (S1). Details to follow.	635840	260233
SSA 012	MSF20303	Stratford Lodge.	Unstratified potsherds found during watching brief in January 2002.	635750	260181
SSA 014	MSF25974	Hexagonal pillbox.	Hexagonal pillbox.	635868	260093
SSA 016	MSF26328	Stratford Saint Andrew, Auxiliary Unit Operational Base (Second World War (WWII)).	Underground nissen-type hut extended to form storage chambers and an escape tunnel. [Information May 2000 from William Ward says the site has been recently excavated].	634700	259800
SSA 017	MSF26329	Look out post formed of a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope (WWII).	Look out post formed of a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope. No traces remain.	634800	259600
SSA Misc	MSF12793	1991: Two gold angels of	1991: Two gold angels of Henry VIII found circa 8m apart.	635450	259850

Parish Reference	Monument Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
		Henry VIII found circa 8m apart. (PMed).			
SSA Misc	MSF20512	Trenches found an 18th and 19th century pit and one Medieval, and two small body sherds. (Medieval).	Trenches found an 18th and 19th century pit and one Med(?) and two small body sherds.	635823	260072
SUF 067	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	634558	268468

(Details taken from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) HER entry; Key: Preh – Prehistoric, Neo - Neolithic; Rom – Romano British, Sax – Saxon, Med – Medieval, PMed – PostMedieval; IPS – Ipswich; AP – Aerial Photography; C – century, ? - uncertainty)

Table 1.5 HER event records within study area

Parish Reference	Event Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
FNM 015	ESF19806	FNM 015 land adjacent Church Hill Cottages, Farnham.	Monitoring of various groundworks was carried out prior to development on land adjacent to Church Hill Cottages, Farnham.	636277	260069
FNM 017	ESF19878	Monitoring at Rosehill House.	Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds (S1).	637804	260043
n/a	ESF20391	Building Recording, Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham.	n/a	637805	260044
FNM 019	ESF21005	Barn at Mollett's Farm, Farnham.	Project details: Mollett's Farm is not listed but preserves an early 17th century timber-framed parlour bay with chamfered ceiling joists and a clasped-purlin roof structure and contemporary axial chimney.	636672	260234
n/a	ESF21774	An archaeological assessment of Stratford Saint Andrew's Church.	Desk based assessment of the development and history of the Church including a documentary report by Tony Brean.	635787	260162
SSA 005	ESF21978	Monitoring, Saint Andrew's Church, Stratford Saint. Andrew.	n/a	635788	260163
SNP 101	ESF22017	Monitoring, along the route of the Benhall to Snape Mains Scheme.	n/a	637529	260460
n/a	ESF22825	Watching brief - land adjacent the George and Dragon, Farnham.	A short site visit was made to a small development site adjacent and just south of the A12.	636217	260076

Parish Reference	Event Number	Name	HER Summary Description	Easting	Northing
n/a	ESF22923	Negative Earthwork Survey - Adjacent Millhouse, Stratford Saint Andrew.	Negative Earthwork Survey prior to development. Unknown if any other work was carried out on the plot.	635696	260201
n/a	ESF22924	Watching brief - new community centre, Stratford Saint Andrew.	Monitoring visit on new community centre. Trenches open when visited. No features apparent, except large undated soft spot - expected to be modern. One pottery sherd from spoil, possibly Roman. Information recorded on one scrap of paper.	635863	260203
FNM 021	ESF23208	Evaluation - land off Hill Farm, Farnham.	Evaluation prior to the redevelopment of the site as a reservoir. 14 trenches were excavated and recorded (S1).	636738	259424
SSA 015	ESF24977	Evaluation - land between Lynn Cottage & Meadow View, Stratford St Andrew.	Evaluation trenching prior to the development of two semi-detached dwellings. One trench, 10m long, covering the foot print of the buildings was excavated to a depth of 0.5m.	635825	260061
SSA 021	ESF25349	Evaluation - land next to Stratford Lodge, Stratford St Andrew.	Two trenches were excavated to the extent of 10m x 1.80m, each to cover the footprints of the new dwelling and cart lodge. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.	635740	260178
SSA 022	ESF25527	Historic Impact Assessment - Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road, Farnham.	n/a	636606	259377
n/a	ESF25569	Monitoring - land to the rear of former George and Dragon Public House, Farnham.	n/a	636243	260061
SSA 021	ESF25705	Geophysical Survey - Pond Farm, Farnham.	A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey over circa 2.8 hectares of land at Pond Farm, Farnham, Suffolk, in a single agricultural field, ahead of the proposed construction of an agricultural reservoir.	636738	259424

(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)

Volume 5, Appendix 9B - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

EDF Energy

Sizewell C

Two Village Bypass - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited – November 2018

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2	EDF Energy comment	14/11/2018

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Executive summary

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential for the proposed two village bypass around the villages of Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, comprising a new single carriageway to the south, associated with the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

In order to understand the archaeological potential of the sites a search of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER), Historic England Archive, and maps curated by the Ipswich Record Office was carried out and, based on this information the archaeological potential was assessed.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (E&IS) UK limited have been contracted by EDF Energy to carry out an Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the proposed site for a two village bypass associated with the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

The two village bypass would bypass the villages of Farnham and Stratford St Andrew with a new single-carriageway road to the south. Once complete, this road would form a new part of the A12. The proposed route runs approximately 2.4km across predominantly agricultural land to the south of the existing A12, departing the A12 to the west of Stratford St Andrew via a new three arm roundabout near Parkgate Farm and re-joining the A12 with a second roundabout to the east of Farnham at the A12/A1094 Friday Street junction. The bypass would be a single carriageway 7.3m wide with 3.5m verges. The side roads would be approximately 6m in width, and where the bypass crosses existing roads, these would be connected to the bypass with a new junction where possible. The proposed route would require both cut and fill earthworks to deal with existing ground levels.

The proposed route would cross the River Alde, pass to the south of both Nuttery Belt and Pond Wood and pass between Foxburrow Wood and Hall Cottages (Figure 1). Potential contractor compound areas are included at each end of the bypass for the purposes of assessment. Most likely, only one area would be needed.

1.2 Scope of the Assessment

This DBA details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the study area, which extends 750m from the site boundary in order to incorporate data from the village of Farnham within the data set.

It has been carried out in order to identify all known heritage assets within the site, and known archaeological assets within the study area that may extend into, or have associations with, the site. The assessment also identifies heritage assets beyond the site boundary that might be indirectly affected by the development.

2. Methodology

2.1 General

The study area comprises a 750m 'buffer zone' from the site boundary, centred on NGR 636231 259767. The study area incorporates the villages of Stratford St Andrew and Farnham immediately north of the site. Agricultural land comprises the majority of the remainder of the study area, with small pockets of woodland and parkland.

Searches of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER), and the Historic England's Archives Monuments Information England (AMIE), for non-designated assets, together with a search specific to designated heritage assets from Historic England's National Heritage List England online (NHLE) (https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list) were undertaken. The records are set out within Appendix A.

Information about previous archaeological investigations/events was obtained from SCC HER and the AMIE. These are detailed in this report and are presented in the Archaeological Events Gazetteer (Appendix A). Details of findspots recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were received from SCC HER. However, due to the confidential nature of these records only generalisations can be included within this DBA.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists "*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*" (CIfA, 2014).

2.2 Aim and objectives

The aim of this DBA is to identify and characterise the historic environment (archaeological, historic and built heritage) resource within the site and surrounding study area, in order to provide an archaeological and historical baseline for the proposed development.

The objectives of this DBA are to:

- Identify and describe designated and undesignated built heritage assets within the site and study area;
- Identify and describe historic landscape features within the site;
- Assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site; and
- Identify areas of previous disturbance that may have removed archaeological remains from the site.

2.3 Data Gathering

The following baseline data sources have been consulted:

- National and county-based registers of known archaeological and historical sites;
- Cartographic and historic documents;
- Aerial photographs and National Mapping Programme data;
- Place and field-name evidence;
- LiDAR data; and

- Published secondary historical and archaeological information.

These were obtained from the following organisations:

- Historic England including the Archives Monuments Information England (AMIE);
- Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Suffolk County Records Office (SRO);
- Wood Plc library and other, web-based published material.

The assistance of these bodies and their staff is gratefully acknowledged.

The data provided by the HER include data for a number of different aspects of the historic environment including known surviving assets, records of former structures or sites found through documentary evidence and findspots of artefacts. These records must be considered not only their historical value but also for their archaeological potential. Many former assets may have already been entirely removed; findspots may indicate a potential for archaeological remains but may not in themselves comprise heritage assets. This consideration also takes into account any former archaeological events that may have occurred within the study area, for example archaeological monitoring or excavation, the data for which is also provided within the HER dataset. Where these previous events are pertinent to the site they have been discussed within the *Archaeological and Historical Background*.

The site was visited by John Mabbitt MCIfA and Victoria Park ACIfA from publicly accessible land on 16 May 2018. The results of the site visit are incorporated into this report.

2.4 Limitations and Assumptions

The data in the records supplied by SCC HER is drawn from a variety of sources, which have variable precision and accuracy. Some records are based on recent professional archaeological investigations, which adhere to CIfA standards, whilst others are based on older records or are reliant on reporting by members of the public; the precision of the latter has not been assessed. Information on individual records is précised from the detailed description sheets provided by SCC HER, supplemented by information gathered during the research for the DBA as appropriate.

Each of the consulted data sources represents a collection of existing knowledge and is unlikely to be a complete record of all surviving heritage features. The data held in the AMIE and SCC HER is constantly updated to include new survey results. It should also be noted that both national and local records of the historic environment relate to known heritage sites and archaeological finds. Limited available data may reflect a lack of research, especially if there has been little or no previous development activity, or, methodological limitations (as in the case of aerial survey) rather than an absence of archaeological evidence itself.

2.5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Professional judgement has been used to assign a level of potential for the site to contain as yet unknown below ground archaeological remains according to the system described below.

- **High** – There is recorded evidence that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the site.
- **Medium** – Recovery of material or observations of activity in the vicinity of the site suggest that archaeological features and finds of this period may be represented on the site.

- **Low** – There is no evidence which suggests that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the site.

Where the potential for the presence of heritage assets is rated as medium or high, an assessment of the significance of these assets has been undertaken. This assessment takes into account the potential heritage interests of the assets in addition to their likely preservation and distribution, and is based on professional judgement as informed by relevant guidance (English Heritage 2008, Historic England 2015) and NPPF.

Significance is rated on the scale below.

- **High** – Asset has significance for an exceptional level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.
- **Medium** – Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.
- **Low** – Asset has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.
- **Negligible** – Asset is worthy of note but either has minimal significance or no longer survives in any meaningful manner.

Where a general potential for the presence of archaeological features is identified, but there is insufficient information available to make an informed judgement on the likely significance of any features which may be present, a rating of **Unknown** has been used.

The results of this exercise are presented within the relevant chronological subsections in Section 5, and summarised within Section 6.

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Under the terms of the act an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and is registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

Any activity that might affect a Scheduled Monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England (HE) advises the government (DCMS) on individual cases for consent and offers advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).

A Listed Building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three Grades of listing (in descending order):

- Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Important hedgerows, as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, enjoy statutory protection. Various criteria specified in the regulations are used to identify important hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.

Infrastructure (Decisions) Regulations 2010

These regulations supersede the Section 66 and 72 duties of the Planning Act 1990 in respect of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, requiring the decision-maker to have regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its features of architectural or historic interest and its setting and the character of a conservation area. It also introduces requirements to have regard to the preservation of a scheduled monument and its setting and to have regard for the preservation of sites inscribed on the non-statutory registers of World Heritage Sites, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields and their settings.

3.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

National Planning Statement NPS EN-1 Overarching Policy Statement for Energy and NPS EN-6 Nuclear Power Generation

NPS EN-1 sets out specific policies for the treatment of archaeological remains in the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) Development Consent Order (DCO) process. Policies set out the definition of the historic environment, the features which comprise heritage assets and set out requirements for applicants to assess the effects of a proposed scheme on the historic environment. Policies set out the treatment of scheme which would give rise to harm to the historic environment and approaches to mitigation of adverse effects.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets are given protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Provision for the historic environment is given principally in Section 12 of the NPPF, which directs Local Planning Authorities to set out *"...a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance"*.

This requirement is framed by a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the policy recognises that the historic environment has a role to play in urban design (Section 7), promoting healthy communities (Section 8) and protecting Green Belt Land (Section 9).

The National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG) contains guidance on the application of the policies within the NPPF relevant to the Historic Environment.

Historic England Guidance

Historic England produce a number of guidance documents on specific themes and asset types. Of relevance here are Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 2: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, and GPA 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)

The CIfA *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2017) sets out best-practice guidance for the production of desk-based assessments.

3.3 Local Planning Policy and Guidance

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (SCLP) Core Strategy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (SCLP) Core Strategy was adopted in 2013 and sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the district. It and includes development management policies which guide planning decisions.

Policy SP1 (j) notes that the aims of Suffolk Coastal District's approach to sustainable development as including the aspiration to "conserve and enhance the areas natural historic and built environment". Core Strategy Objective 10 is stated as "to conserve and enhance the quality of the distinctive natural, historic and built environments including ensuring that new development does not give rise to issues of coalescence."

Strategic Policy SP15 notes the significance of designated parks and gardens to the historic landscape of the District.

SPG6 provides specific guidance on the designated and non-designated Parks and Gardens within the District, including Benhall Lodge Park and Glemham Hall Park, which are adjacent to either end of the proposed road.

Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England

In 1997, East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) produced the first part of their two-part research framework for the East of England (Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties). Part 1 comprised an initial Resource Assessment, which sought to better understand the current state of knowledge and understanding within the region.

Subsequently, Part 2 was produced in 2000 (EAA), comprising a Research Agenda and Strategy, which set out something of the potential of the evidence currently available within the region, together with gaps in knowledge and research topics. Also presented were a range of research issues which could usefully be addressed within the region. The Strategy section of the document considered priorities for future research and outlined an integrated approach to research within the region, exploring collaborative arrangements and partnerships, with a prioritised list of objectives.

In 2011 "Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England" was produced (EAA). This document augmented the previous two-part publication and considered the new evidence on a period-by-period basis, subdivided within each period into an assessment of key projects undertaken since 2000, an assessment of progress on research topics proposed in 2000 and a consideration of future research topics. These are in the process of being comprehensively reviewed and updated. The first stage of this project is underway, comprising the revision and updating of the period-based summaries, adding in details of new research and bringing the document up to date in line with current understanding and interpretations and highlighting new research and projects. At the time of undertaking the DBA, summaries were available for some time periods, with others to follow in due course. Where available, these summaries were consulted during the production of the DBA.

4. Location, Geology and Land Use

4.1 Location and Topography

The site is located to the south of the villages of Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, running for approximately 2.4km from the existing A12 to the west of Stratford St Andrew, south of the villages and rejoining the A12 to the north east of Farnham. The market town of Saxmundham is situated c. 3.3km to the north-east; Wickham Market c. 7km south-west and Leiston c. 8.5km to the north-east

The proposed route runs 2.4km across predominantly agricultural land to the south of the existing A12. The site is situated at a height of between 3m to 25m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The River Alde flows north to south through the western half of the site, then converges with the River Ore approximately 2km to the south. From here the River Alde flows east where it discharges into the North Sea at Aldeburgh.

The south-western and central portions of the site are situated in the low-lying River Alde floodplain, at a height of c. 3m AOD. A number of drains/tributaries of the River Alde are present over the majority of this part of the site.

The majority of the site is within the parish of Farnham & Stratford St Andrew, while the north east of the site is within the parish of Benhall. The parish boundary runs long the track from Friday Street, to the north of Mollets Farm, crossing the site, and then running into Farnham and out to the west.

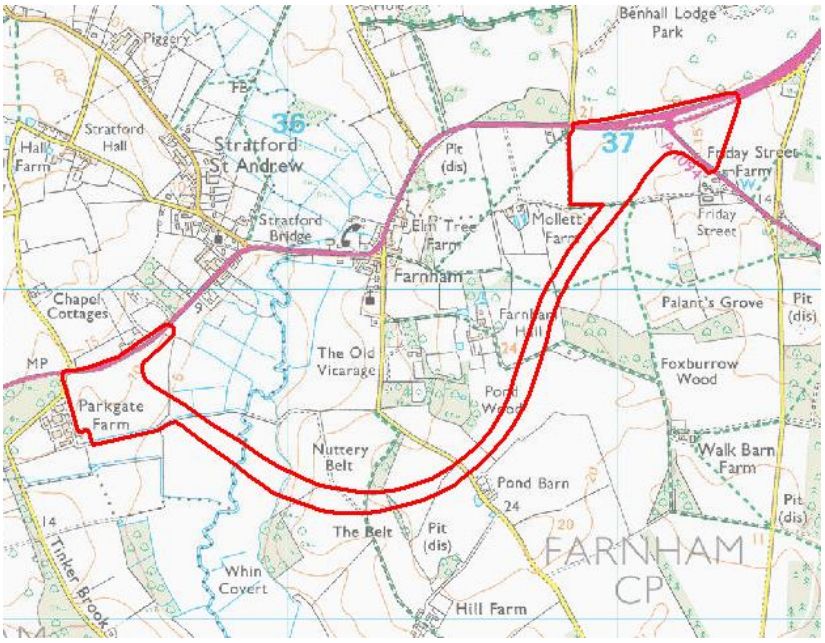

Figure 4.1 Modern Ordnance Survey mapping (2015) showing site location ('Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright (2018). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo Licence: 0100050480')

4.2 Geology and Soils

The bedrock geology comprises sands, of the Crag Group and Chillesford Church Sand Member.

The overlying superficial deposits over the vast majority of the site consist of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel Alluvium. These deposits were formed up to 2mya from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat (BGS 2018). No superficial geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey (2018) to the southern part of the site. To the northern part of the site, the bedrock geology is overlain by superficial Quaternary period Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel). These were formed up to 3million years ago. The soils comprise freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils (Landis, 2018)

The site is located in the area identified by Wade Martins and Williamson (1999) as Central Claylands tends into the Sandlings. Historical development of the claylands has been conditioned by fertile soils and the presence of river valley meadows which were used for grass crops and seasonal grazing. Medieval settlement in this area was generally dispersed, with later agricultural activity increasingly focused on cattle farming and dairying with significant areas of woodland rather than the grazing and rye cultivation that typified the less fertile Sandlings. It appears most likely that settlement geography would be consistent with that observed elsewhere in the claylands, but the complex superficial geology makes it difficult to make confident interpretations.

4.3 Land Use

Modern satellite images show the area to be mainly in agricultural use, with largely arable fields although the designed parklands at Glemham Hall and Benhall Lodge Park are visible at either end of the site. The A12 main road runs to the north of the site, connecting the small villages of Stratford St Andrew and Farnham (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Modern satellite image of the site (Google Maps, 2018)

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated assets within the site boundary.

Within the study area are 15 Listed Buildings. Two of these are listed at Grade II* - The Church of St Mary (LB 1230211) at the southern edge of Farnham, and the Church of St Andrew (LB 1231407) within the village of Stratford St Andrew. All other buildings within the study area are listed at Grade II and primarily comprise houses and shops to either side of the A12 in Farnham and Stratford. Farnham Manor (LB 1230210) is located to the south-east of the village. Glemham Hall Registered Park and Garden (Grade II) lies adjacent to the western edge of the site.

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the site or study area.

The Tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping shows a strong continuity within the field systems recorded in the study area. Where change has occurred to field boundaries, this appears primarily as a result of loss of hedgerow through the amalgamation of smaller fields. Consequently, it is likely that the majority of surviving hedgerows within the site would be considered important under the Hedgerow Regulations.

There is one area of ancient woodland within the study area at Foxborrow Wood, located adjacent to the eastern half of the proposed route, *c.* 250m to the east of Farnham Hall.

5.2 Non Designated Records

Five non designated HER heritage records are within the site boundary, including prehistoric and medieval artefact scatters (e.g. MSF13435; MSF13453) as well as cropmarks interpreted as field systems of unknown date (e.g. MSF25883).

There are a further 44 non designated HER heritage records within the study area. These comprise a variety of assets ranging from prehistoric artefact scatters and find spots (e.g. MSF13451, MSF11779) to Second World War pillboxes and lookouts (MSF25974, MSF26329). Seventeen previous archaeological events are recorded within the HER, although none of these fall within the site boundary itself. The information on individual records outlined below is précised from the detailed description sheets provided by SCC HER.

The SCC HER records include one non designated park identified in SPG6 - Benhall Lodge Park (MSF 14948).

The AMIE contains 20 records within the study area (10 monuments, and 10 events), some of which duplicate the HER data, designated data and events records. Details of the AMIE data have been used to support the baseline chronology section below.

Details for findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were also received from Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER). Due to their strict confidential nature, detailed accounts cannot be provided within this report. However, generalizations have been made about them within the baseline chronology section below.

Designated assets, non designated assets and previous archaeological events are listed within the gazetteers in Appendix A, and illustrated on the figures within Appendix B.

5.3 Baseline Chronology

Prehistoric: Lower Palaeolithic (pre-30,000 BP) to Bronze Age (2,000 BC - 700 BC)

A small number of HER records within the site boundary date from the prehistoric period. These include a scatter of worked and heavily burnt flints (MSF13453) in a field towards the central part of the proposed route, and a widespread flint scatter (MSF13455) found within the eastern part of the route and extending into the eastern compound. Both scatters were found during fieldwalking for the proposed Wickham Market to Saxmundham A12 improvement in 1991

Within the wider study area further remains dating to the prehistoric period are known, including two further artefact scatters, , which were found close to the site boundary during fieldwalking for the proposed Wickham Market to Saxmundham A12 improvement in 1991 (MSF13451; MSF13452). Field systems, which include two main phases of boundary ditches dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age, were identified at Land off Hill Farm (MSF33814) during geophysical survey and evaluation (ESF 25705, ESF23208). Probable field boundary ditches on different alignments, and a possible causewayed ring ditch (MSF15049), are located in a field to the north of the proposed eastern compound close to Benhall Lodge.

A blade end of a socketed axe (MSF11779) thought to date from the Bronze Age, was found *c.* 100m to the south of the western compound. Two chance finds, which may date as early as the Bronze Age, are recorded by PAS within the study area. These include a site of metal working debris, suggesting a level of activity within the area during this period.

The proposed development crosses the valley of the River Alde. This landscape context suggests an elevated potential for the presence of colluvial deposits on the side of the valley, which may have sealed archaeological remains or former land surfaces, and the low-lying land may afford opportunities for the preservation of organic materials in waterlogged deposits. While this context cannot be taken as an indication of the presence of prehistoric remains, it suggests that where remains are present, they may be particularly well-preserved.

The existing evidence would suggest that there is a **high** potential for further remains dating to prehistoric periods to be present within the site boundary. The significance of these cannot fully be established at present and would depend on the nature and preservation. However, any remains would seem likely to represent elements of settlement and associated agricultural activity rather than just chance finds. They would potentially be of **medium** significance, supporting research agendas in understanding the understanding of settlement and changes, as well as the chronological development of prehistoric periods. A programme of archaeological investigation is planned to support the desk-based study and site walkover, the findings from which will aid in understanding the location, nature and significance of as yet unknown buried archaeological remains dating to this period.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

Suffolk is in a border area of the tribal territories of the late Iron Age, which is of particular interest as it marks the division between the 'Belgic' Trinovantes to the south, with their extensive contacts with the Roman Empire from the beginning of the 1st century AD, and the apparently more insular Iceni to the north.

No remains dating to the Iron Age are known within the site boundary.

A small number of chance finds dating to the Iron Age have been found within the study area. These comprise pottery sherds (MSF13185; MSF13189) although the first of these is noted in the SCC HER records as also possibly being Early Saxon (AD450 – 600). The PAS contains two record of probable Iron Age date, comprising individual chance finds, within the study area.

As noted above, field systems, which include two main phases of prehistoric field boundaries, including the Iron Age period were identified at Land off Hill Farm (MSF33814). It is possible that some of the field systems

visible as cropmarks, for which dates are currently unknown, may have elements that date to the Iron Age (e.g. MSF15049, MSF21428).

The absence of any stratified material of this date within the study area suggests that the potential for remains within the site boundary dating to the Iron Age period may be low. However, a particular feature of late Iron Age settlement in East Suffolk is the preference for relatively high ground, on spurs, overlooking the valleys (EAA, 2004, p196), similar to the topography of the eastern and western parts of the study area. There is a discernible promontory, on which Stratford St Andrew was sited, and another promontory to the south of Farnham, which is crossed by the proposed development. The significance of any archaeological remains within the site would depend on their nature and preservation, but would aid in assisting in the research topics identified in the Regional Research Frameworks, potentially aiding in understanding the patterns of field boundaries and systems, the exploitation of the land, as well as the range and development of settlements within the period. The potential for the presence of remains of this date is therefore considered to be **medium**. Where archaeological remains are located within the valley bottom, it is likely that remains would be well preserved, though remains on the higher promontories are likely to have been more significantly disturbed by ploughing and are unlikely to have such favourable conditions for the preservation of organic material. Consequently, it is likely that any remains of this date could be of **medium** significance.

The planned archaeological investigations will aid in establishing the presence, location and significance of any Iron Age remains which may be present within the site boundary.

Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

No records dating to the Romano-British period are known within the site boundary.

Romano-British artefacts have been found at various locations within the study area, including a scatter of pottery and metalwork found during works in 1991, at the western edge of the study area (MSF12319). Scatters of Roman pottery and metalwork were also found during metal detecting in fields to the southwest of Parkgate Farm (MSF11207), and an artefact scatter of greyware pottery sherds (MSF13186) was observed to the north of Farnham. A Romano-British urn was found at Stratford St Andrew, in fields to the east of Stratford Hall, and is recorded by the AMIE (HOB ID 391474).

A Roman tile was reportedly re-used within the Norman fabric of the Church of St Mary (MSF18629). The name Stratford St Andrew is believed to have come from the ford by which a Roman road crosses the River Alde and from the church, to which the village is dedicated (FSSA PC, 2014). It has been suggested, within the information panel outside St Mary's Church, that there was a Roman encampment where the church now stands, and that Roman soldiers would have been able to look out over Pye Road in the valley below. No further information has been found relating to a possible encampment either within the Council HER records, or other documentary sources. Pye Road ran from Colchester to Caistor by Norwich, and sources generally suggest that this followed the line of the A140, at least in part and in the absence of any evidence for a military site in this area, these interpretations appear speculative. The projected course of a road from Combretovium to the supposed town of Sitomagus is suggested to have passed close to Little Glemham to the west of the study area, and possibly close to Farnham, and it is thought that the modern day A12 follows the route in places.

A number of PAS findspots dating to the Roman period including metal and pottery small finds suggestive of settlement have been also recorded within the study area. Several of these are located to the north east part of the study area.

The Roman finds recorded to date within the study area are largely chance finds. No definitive stratified evidence or features dating to the Romano-British period is known within the site boundary. The potential for further Roman-British remains is **medium**, and the nature and significance of these is at present **unknown**. Archaeological investigation (geophysical survey and trial trenching) is planned for the proposed route. This will enable a clearer understanding of the location, nature and significance of any Romano-British remains to be assessed.

Early-Medieval (450 AD – 1066 AD)

No recorded finds or sites dating to the early medieval period are known with the site boundary.

A small number of chance finds dating to the early medieval period have been recorded within the study area. These include a series E *Sceatta* coin (MSF16526) dating to the 7th to 8th century. A number of PAS findspots dating to the early medieval period are also located within the study area, including brooches and vessels, although there appears to be no clear pattern to their distribution.

The placename Stratford is an Old English formation, meaning 'ford in the (Roman) road' and is believed to have come from the ford via which a Roman road crosses the River Alde. Farnham is an Old English formation meaning 'fern farmstead'. These names are suggestive of an early-medieval origin for these villages, supported by their description in Domesday as established settlements. It is likely that the church sites became established during the later part of this period, and that these would have represented foci for settlement. Early-medieval rural settlement geography in this region, however, is frequently characterised by dispersion and mobility and consequently has limited correlation with Romano-British predecessors or later medieval successors (Hills n.d.), meaning that earlier settlement may be present away from the known historic village centres.

The potential for archaeological remains dating to the early-medieval period is **medium**, and the significance of any such remains is **unknown**.

Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

The proposed route is situated within the parishes of Benhall, Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, all of which are situated within Plomesgate Hundred (Open Domesday, 2014). The hundred was an early-medieval administrative and governmental unit. Plomesgate comprises the historic ports of Aldeburgh and Orford, the medieval market town of Saxmundham and twenty other parishes in the east of the county, forming a strip around 14 miles long and up to 9 miles wide, running south-east from near Framlingham to the North Sea. Plomesgate Hundred is in the Deanery of Orford in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk. Listed as "Plumesgata" in the Domesday Book, the origin of the name is unknown though presumably a derivation of "Plum's gate".

Stratford St Andrew

In the Domesday Book of 1086, Stratford St Andrew was recorded as having 25 households. The Domesday records also state that there was a 4 acre meadow along with a single mill (Open Domesday, 2014).

St Andrews Parish Church (LB 1231407) is Grade II* Listed and is constructed of flint and stone of the early English type, with a Norman nave and 14th century chancel. In 2002 monitoring of groundworks (ESF21978) identified 140 graves and 22 skeletons which were lifted and reburied. Recording of architectural details confirmed that the church had Norman origins and a 15th century tower. The church has now been converted into a residential dwelling.

The coat of arms recorded on the village sign belong to Ranulph de Glanville who was born in Stratford St. Andrew and lived during the time of Henry II (1154-1189), and for a short while into the reign of Richard I (1189-1199). Glanville held many titles at various stages throughout his life, among them being Lord of Benhall Manor, Earl of Suffolk, Sheriff of Yorkshire, Sheriff of Lancashire and Lord Chief Justice of England. He founded the abbey at Leiston in 1182 (FSSA PC, 2014).

Within Stratford St Andrew, close to the A12, a single pit of possible medieval date (MSF20512) was discovered within an evaluation trench. Two pits of post-medieval date were also recorded. A scatter of finds dating to the medieval period (MSF18750) was noted during a watching brief behind the Village Hall in the eastern outskirts of the village, and unstratified pottery sherds were found during a watching brief at Stratford Lodge in 2002 (MSF20303).

Farnham

Domesday Book lists the total population of Farnham parish as 18 households, which was considered medium-sized, but with a relatively low total tax assessment of 1.2 geld units. There are three entries for Farnham in Domesday Book.

Edric of Laxfield was lord and overlord in 1066 with three smallholders and nine freemen. Edric was the third largest land holder in Suffolk. One lord's plough team and two men's plough teams were recorded, along with 11 acres of meadow and a mill. The lord in 1086 is named as Northmann the Sheriff, whilst Robert Malet was Tenant-in-Chief (Open Domesday, Farnham, 2014). Robert Malet inherited Eye in 1071. He was one of the greatest landholders in England. According to Domesday Book he held 221 manors in Suffolk, 32 in Yorkshire, 8 in Lincolnshire, three in Essex, two in Nottinghamshire, and one in Hampshire (Wikipedia – Robert Malet, 2014).

Leofric is also named as lord in 1066, with the overlord being the Abbey of Ely. Three smallholders are recorded, along with four acres of meadow and one mill. In 1086, Robert Malet is named lord and overlord, with two smallholders, four freemen, and six acres of meadow (Open Domesday, Farnham, 2014).

Within the southern portion of Farnham lies the Grade II* Listed parish Church of St Mary (LB 1230211). It is mainly coursed flint with stone dressings and with some repairs in red brick and has its origins in the 12th century, with a four stage late 15th/early 16th century tower.

Benhall

The manor of Benhall was granted to Robert de Malet (presumably the same individual as Robert Malet, with the detail of his name recorded differently in this entry) in 1086. The great house of the area is Benhall Lodge, northeast of the proposed bypass. A manor house had existed on the Benhall estate since at least 1225, when it was fortified by Ralph de Sunderland. Benhall Lodge, was rebuilt by Sir Edward Duke in 1638, by William Beaumaris Rush in 1790, and by Edward Hollond Esq., in 1810. The house suffered serious fires in 1885 and in 1967, and was restored and slightly remodelled after each. The walled kitchen garden of the country house is now a separate business concern, but the house itself and the surrounding gardens and parkland remain private residential property (Wikipedia, Benhall, 2014).

General

Within the site boundary, a scatter of medieval finds, comprising coarse ware pottery sherds, were found in fields to the west of Pond Barn during fieldwalking survey for the preferred route of the A12 in 1991 (MSF13454).

In addition to the medieval settlements at Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, the HER records further evidence of medieval occupation within the study area. A medieval square moat, filled with water (MSF14051) is recorded at the south edge of the study area, to the west of the River Alde within a pocket of woodland.

Within the wider study the majority of the HER records are in the form of scattered chance finds. These include the findspot of a medieval circular lead seal matrix with flower design (MSF12004); Scatter of medieval metalwork found metal detecting in 1989/90 (MSF12869) and several scatters of medieval pottery. Several PAS medieval findspots have also been recorded within the study area, which may be suggestive of the presence of further remains of this date, but could also derive from chance loss or nightsoiling.

The general pattern of rural settlement in this area has been stable, and it can be expected that medieval settlements would have been largely focused on the existing settlement cores at halls, churches and greens within the present villages (Martin, n.d.). However, settlement has remained relatively dispersed and it is likely that outlying farmsteads or activity areas were present throughout the study area. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period is considered to be **low**. The significance of any remains will depend upon their nature and survival, but these remains are most likely to be of local archaeological and historic interest and of **low** significance for archaeological interest.

Post-Medieval and Modern

No records dating to the post-medieval period are known within the site boundary. Many of the post-medieval records within the study area relate to the settlement or agricultural nature of the area at the time. In 1831, over half the population were employed in agriculture in both Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, with the population falling in number over the next couple of centuries. HER records include the early 19th-century buildings at Pond Barn (MSF35830), and outbuildings at Rosehill House (MSF24662).

The site of Mollet's Barn (MSF25195) is recorded approximately 130m west of the eastern compound. The chief interest of the site lies in the relationship of the early 17th century barn to the surviving early 17th century timber-framed parlour bay of the contemporary farmhouse. The rest of the house is reputed to have been destroyed by fire in the 1800s. At the time of the tithe survey in 1841 the farm was a modest tenanted holding of approximately 20 acres. The barn is also of interest as its northern gable adjoins the Benhall parish boundary. The HER record notes that it may preserve archaeological evidence of the banks and ditches often associated with features that in many instances can be shown to pre-date the Norman conquest.

No parliamentary enclosures are recorded for the parishes of Stratford, Benhall or Farnham (Tate 1952). The majority of the fields along the route are regular with rectilinear boundaries, suggestive of comparatively late post-medieval enclosure rationalising earlier field systems.

A small post-mill with two storey roundhouse (MSF12515) is recorded to the west of Stratford St Andrew. Post mills are the earliest type of European windmill, and the post-mill was built in c.1730 and demolished in 1905/1906, although the roundhouse remains as a store. There were four patent sails, two pairs of stones in the head and fantail.

Glemham Park (GDL 1001461), was also developed and remodelled during the post-medieval period. The land at Little Glemhall had been in the Glemhall family since at least 1229. The deer park was first documented circa 1560 and landscaped by the early 17th century, surviving features from this period include a lime avenue aligned on the south front of Little Glemham Hall. In the 16th century, a new hall was built, which for a while included the old moated manor (MSF18073). The land was sold in 1708 and bought by the North family who in the early 18th century restored and remodelled the land leading to the formal gardens. Further remodelling including the removal of the moats and the extension of the park beyond the turnpike road to the north.

The route of the A12 formed part of the turnpike road from Ipswich to Lowestoft, which was established in the late 18th century. A railway line runs between Ipswich railway station and Lowestoft railway station (MSF34987), running north to south 600m to the east of the site boundary. The original line ran between Halesworth and Haddiscoe in 1854, with the whole line opened in 1859. It remains in use.

Approximately 100m south of the proposed site is the location of Stratford Bridge (MSF16043), at the crossing of the River Alde by the present A12 main road. A bridge is shown here on Bowen's 1755 and Hodskinson's 1783 maps, although the exact construction date is unknown. None of the bridges over the Alde are ancient but one over the Deben between Farnham and Stratford St Andrew, called Stratford Bridge, has the year 1804 carved on the keystone. A bridge still exists on this site.

Military remains from World War One (WWI) and World War Two (WWII) are present within the study area. These include records for two WWII auxiliary hides (MSF26328; MSF26329) which lay within Glemham Park, to the north of the designated part of the Park and Garden. One of these formed a look out post comprising a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope, overlooking a bend in the A12, although no traces now remain, while the other is reported to have been excavated in May 2000. Another pillbox is recorded to the south of the A12 at the eastern edge of Stratford St Andrew (MSF25974).

The development of the site during the post medieval period can be traced further using historic map regression. John Cary's map of 1794, although at a small scale, shows the line of the Ipswich to Lowestoft road (now the A12), and the River Alde running through the southern portion of the site.

Very little detail is shown on the 1803 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. However, the villages of Stratford St Andrew and Farnham are depicted, as is the River Alde, which flows through the site. No changes are visible to the site and very little change to the study area can be seen between 1884 OS mapping and mid-20th century mapping; fields continue in the same arrangement throughout the period.

5.4 Modern Disturbance

There is little substantial modern disturbance; the majority of the site has been in agricultural use for some time, probably since the medieval period. Continuous ploughing in this area will have had an impact on the survival of the below ground archaeology. This impact will have increased over time as the depth of ploughing gradually increased. Evidence from the geophysical survey and later evaluation at land off Hill Farm (ESF25705, ESF23208), supports this assumption and suggests that, where intensive ploughing has happened, the features and deposits dating to the prehistoric period are likely to be poorly preserved, whereas later activity (e.g. early medieval or medieval) may be better preserved. This pattern of preservation has also been observed at the Sizewell main development site (Cotswold Archaeology 2017), although where colluvial deposits survive it is possible that prehistoric remains would be protected from modern ploughing.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Archaeological Potential General

The results of the DBA suggest a potential for archaeological remains to be present across the site. Finds dating to the prehistoric periods, and medieval period, as well as undated cropmarks, possibly representing field systems, are known along the route.

There is a higher potential for archaeological remains to be present within the following areas:

- The field to the east of Parkgate Farm, at the location of the western compound, lies on a field where undated cropmarks showing an old field system are located. These may have early Iron Age or Roman origins, but may date to later periods of time.
- Recorded artefact scatters from the central part of the route, between Whin Covert and Nuttery Belt, suggest the potential for surviving archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity.
- Medieval artefact scatters, lithics and undated cropmarks are recorded in the vicinity of Pond Barn and Pond Wood, suggesting a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains from multiple periods in and around this location.
- The widespread lithic scatter recorded at the eastern end of the route, extending into the eastern compound area, indicates a high potential for prehistoric remains.

No geophysical survey, or intrusive investigations have been undertaken to date, but would aid in understanding and confirming the potential extent, nature and significance of any as-yet unknown archaeological remains

6.2 The Setting of Heritage Assets

There are a number of heritage assets which have the potential to be affected by change to setting. These effects would arise from visual or other perceptual (most obviously noise) change to setting, but also through changes to access between heritage assets or elements of their setting. Effects may be positive, for example arising from the removal of through-traffic from the villages of Stratford St Andrew and Farnham, or negative for example arising from increased noise at heritage assets close to the proposed development. More detailed assessment of change to setting will be considered as part of the Environmental Statement for the two village bypass, but the following heritage assets have the potential to be affected:

Table 6.1 Heritage assets which may be subject to change to setting

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
1030901	Benhall Lodge Stables	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new road as a result of screening and distance from works.	N
1230208	Ducks Paddle Cottage	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new road as a result of screening and distance from works.	N

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
1230210	Farnham Manor	Very limited visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed road	N
1230211	Church of St Mary	No visibility of new road but reduction in audibility of the existing A12 may be experienced.	Y
1230212	Rose Hill House	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new road as a result of screening and distance from works.	N
1230213	Elm Tree Farmhouse	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1230214	Elm Tree Cottage	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1230215	Post Office Stores	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1230216	George and Dragon	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1230217	Turret Cottage	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1231406	Stratford Hall	Visibility of, and noise from, new road very limited. No effect anticipated during construction, possible very minor positive change following completion of new road.	N
1231407	Church of St Andrew	No change anticipated during construction with reduction in noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1278123	4 Cottages 30m south of St Andrew's Church	No change anticipated during construction with substantial reduction in visibility of and noise from traffic following completion of new road.	Y
1278707	Hill Farmhouse	Very limited visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed road	N
1377115	Benhallstock Cottages	Asset is adjacent to proposed works compound. Potential noise and visual intrusion during construction, but reduced traffic noise and restored connection to Benhall Grove parkland following completion of new road.	Y
1001461	Glemham Hall	Asset is adjacent to western proposed works compound, but clearly separated by shelter/screening planting to boundary of parkland. Change following completion of proposed road would be minimal	Y

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Appendix A
Gazetteer – Heritage Assets

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Designated Assets within Study Area

Table A.1 Listed Buildings within of Site Boundary

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030901	Benhall Lodge Stables	II	637243	260990
1230208	Ducks Paddle Cottage	II	637074	260997
1230210	Farnham Manor	II	636547	259856
1230211	Church of St Mary	II*	636252	259970
1230212	Rose Hill House	II	637791	260058
1230213	Elm Tree Farmhouse	II	636353	260206
1230214	Elm Tree Cottage	II	636320	260212
1230215	Post Office Stores	II	636276	260114
1230216	George and Dragon	II	636259	260101
1230217	Turret Cottage	II	636280	260143
1231406	Stratford Hall	II	635420	260389
1231407	Church of St Andrew	II*	635791	260149
1278123	4 cottages 30m south of St Andrew's Church	II	635807	260113

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1278707	Hill Farmhouse	II	636452	258999
1377115	Benhallstock Cottages	II	636834	260482

Table A.2 Registered Park and Gardens within Study Area

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1001461	Glemham Hall	II	634682	259253

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Non-Designated Records within Site Boundary

Table A.3 Suffolk HER Records within Site Boundary

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF13435	A12 Wickham Market to Saxmundham improvement; OS 5029 & 3741	Medieval scatter fronting road located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m transects.	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	636520	259430
MSF13453	A12 Wickham Mkt to Saxmundham improvement; O.S. 9673	Dec 1991: widespread scatter of worked and heavily burnt flints over an area c 180 x 120m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20m apart transects.	Artefact Scatter	Prehistoric	636600	259630
MSF13455	A12 Wickham Mkt to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0005 & 0137	Dec 1991: widespread lithic scatter over c 260 x 160 m area in two fields.	Artefact Scatter	Prehistoric	636900	260200
MSF15048	Benhall Lodge Park	Cropmarks showing a series of ditches, mainly of rectangular layout, possibly including rectangular enclosure (S1).	Field Boundary, Ditch, Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	637095	260937
MSF25883	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	Field System	Unknown	635487	259699
MSF25883	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.	Field System	Unknown	635487	259699

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Non-Designated Records within Study Area

Table A.4 Suffolk HER Records within Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF20303	Stratford Lodge	Unstratified potsherds found during watching brief in January 2002	Artefact Scatter	16th century to 18th century	635750	260181
MSF11259	Glemham Park; Stratford St Andrew	Deer park and later (18th century) formal garden (see GLL 022) and Repton designed features of 1791 (Registered). Listed building	Avenue (Landscape Feature), Deer Park, Road, Pond, Garden	16th century to IPS: Post Medieval	634711	259393
MSF25195	Barn at Mollett's Farm, Farnham	The chief interest of the site lies in the relationship of the early 17th century barn to the surviving parlour bay of the contemporary farmhouse.	Barn, Shed	17th century to 19th century	636672	260234
MSF16043	Stratford Bridge	Bridge shown on Hodskinson's 1783 and Bowen's 1755 maps (S1)(S2).	Bridge	18th century to 19th century	636006	260112
MSF24662	Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham (18th-19th C)	Coach house 1784; 1819 House; stable 1819;	House, Stable, Coach House	18th century to 19th century	637805	260044
MSF24662	Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham (18th-19th C)	Coach house 1784; 1819 House; stable 1819;	House, Stable, Coach House	18th century to 19th century	637805	260044
MSF12515	Windmill	Small post mill with two storey roundhouse.	Windmill, Post Mill	18th century to 20th century	635631	260229
MSF14948	Benhall Lodge Park; Benhall Lodge	Park associated with Benhall (New) Lodge.	Park, Great House	19th century to 20th century	637239	260974
MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft	Railway	19th century to Modern	634558	268468

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Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF35830	Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road	A 'U' shaped group of three, single storey agricultural buildings that probably date from the early 19th century	Farm, Barn, Cart Shed	19th century to Modern	636606	259377
MSF35830	Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road	A 'U' shaped group of three, single storey agricultural buildings that probably date from the early 19th century	Farm, Barn, Cart Shed	19th century to Modern	636606	259377
MSF35830	Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road	A 'U' shaped group of three, single storey agricultural buildings that probably date from the early 19th century	Farm, Barn, Cart Shed	19th century to Modern	636606	259377
MSF11779	Blade end of socketed axe.	Blade end of socketed axe.	Findspot	Bronze Age	635547	259446
MSF16526	Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon series E *Sceatta* coin.	Early 1996?: Metal detector find of Series E *Sceatta*.	Findspot	Early Medieval/Dark Age	635550	258950
MSF33814	Prehistoric and Saxon/medieval field systems at Land off Hill Farm	Two phases of field boundaries dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods as well as a series of medieval pits and boundary ditches.	Ditch, Ditch, Ditch, Pit	Early Neolithic to Medieval	636738	259424
MSF18075	Glemham Hall gardens	Substantial formal gardens, surrounded by brick walls, are shown on an estate map of 1720 (S1) and on an early 18th century painting (S2).	Garden, Garden Wall, Canal, Garden House, Ha Ha, Icehouse	IPS: Post Medieval	634635	259032
MSF13185	Iron-Age artefact scatter of pottery sherds. (IA)	Pottery sherds - one burnt flint tempered, another two hand-made with sand and vegetable temper (might be ESax)(S1).	Artefact Scatter	Iron Age	636149	260707
MSF13189	Findspot of an Iron Age pottery sherd with burnt flint temper. (IA)	Single very abraded sherd of pottery with burnt flint temper.	Findspot	Iron Age	636555	260685
MSF12004	Findspot of a Medieval circular lead seal matrix with flower design.	Circular lead seal matrix,? flower design, inscribed +SIGILL AGNETIS FILROB (seal of Agnes, daughter of Robert), found metal detecting (S1).	Findspot	Medieval	635650	258950

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Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF12869	Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including a lead seal matrix, lead token and crude bronze belt stiffener.	1989/90: Scatter of medieval metalwork found by metal detecting:- lead seal matrix; lead token with `cartwheel' and `flower' motifs; crude bronze belt stiffener with fleur de lys at one end; bronze gilded harness pendant in form of flower hanging in open frame	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	635649	258951
MSF13082	The Canal; White Arch Covert (Med)	Watching brief of area being excavated for fishing lakes in valley bottom, utilising course of `The Canal'.	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	637925	261035
MSF13187	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds. (Med)	Pottery sherds, including one glazed, smallish group (S1).	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	636149	260707
MSF13454	A12 Wickham Mkt to Saxmundham improvement; OS 0005	Dec 1991: Med pottery scatter to east of Mollets Farm, c 40m across.	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	636753	260249
MSF14051	Medieval square moat.	Square moat, water filled, to west of River Alde.	Moat	Medieval	635840	258720
MSF14052	Church of St Mary (Med)	Church of St Mary.	Church, Churchyard	Medieval	636250	259970
MSF14063	Church of St Andrew	Church and churchyard of St Andrew.	Church, Churchyard, Inhumation, Ditch	Medieval	635780	260150
MSF17734	Medieval artefact scatter of coins, 2 scabbard chapes and a harness ring.	Metal detected scatter of 19 13th century - 16th century coins, two scabbard chapes and a harness ring, from field within Glemham Park (GLL 003).	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	634807	259416
MSF20512	Trenches found C18 & C19 pit and one Med(?) and two small body sherds. (Med)	Trenches found 18th century & 19th century pit and one medieval (?) and two small body sherds.	Pit	Medieval	635823	260072
MSF2373	Manor Farm	Moat, Manor Farm, inhabited, rectangular platform, present house overlaps west side, although that part of the house looks the oldest.	Moat	Medieval	638100	260400

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF18073	Site of Little Glemham Manor	A rectangular moated site is shown on a 1720 estate map by J Halsey for Dudley North of Glemham Hall.	Moat, House, Stable	Medieval to 19th century	634745	259307
MSF18751	July 1999: Finds scatter of Roman & medieval pottery noted by John Newman during watching brief (S1). Details to follow. (Med)	July 1999: Finds scatter of Roman & medieval pottery noted by John Newman during watching brief (S1). Details to follow.	Artefact Scatter, Artefact Scatter	Medieval to IPS: Late Medieval Transitional	635840	260233
MSF28815	Artefact Scatter of medieval pottery and Post medieval pottery and building material at land adjacent to George and Dragon, Farnham	Artefact Scatter of medieval pottery and Post medieval pottery and building material at land adjacent to George and Dragon, Farnham	Artefact Scatter, Artefact Scatter	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	636217	260076
MSF2358	Findspot of 3 Neolithic rim sherds, 2 Peterborough and 1 Fengate ware. (Neo)	Three rim sherds, two Peterborough and one Fengate ware, found re-deposited in a brick-lined pit in garden.	Findspot	Neolithic	636650	259950
MSF12793	1991: Two gold angels of Henry VIII found circa 8m apart. (PMed)	1991: Two gold angels of Henry VIII found circa 8m apart.	Findspot	Post Medieval	635450	259850
MSF13451	A12 Wickham Mkt to Saxmundham improvement; O.S. 0011	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area c 200 x 100 m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20 m apart transects.	Artefact Scatter	Prehistoric	636100	259150
MSF13452	A12 Wickham Mkt to Saxmundham improvement; O.S. 0011	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area c 200 x 80 m located during fieldwalking survey of preferred new A12 route, using 20 m apart transects.	Artefact Scatter	Prehistoric	636330	259200
MSF11207	Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork.	Scatter of pottery and metalwork found metal detecting.	Artefact Scatter	Roman	635396	259352
MSF12319	1991: Scatter of pottery & metalwork found in an area circa 130 by 200 metres around an extraction (?sand) pit.	1991: Scatter of pottery & metalwork found in an area circa 130 by 200 metres around an extraction (?sand) pit.	Pottery Manufacturing Site, Artefact Scatter	Roman	634641	259954

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF13186	Roman artefact scatter of grey ware pottery sherds. (Rom)	Scatter of grey ware pottery sherds (S1).	Artefact Scatter	Roman	636149	260707
MSF25974	Hexagonal pillbox	Hexagonal pillbox	Pillbox (Type Fw3/22), Pillbox (Type Fw3/22)	Second World War	635868	260093
MSF26328	Stratford St Andrew, Auxiliary Unit Operational Base (WW2)	Underground nissen-type hut extended to form storage chambers and an escape tunnel. [Information May 2000 from William Ward says the site has been recently excavated].	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base	Second World War	634700	259800
MSF26329	Look out post formed of a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope. (WW2)	Look out post formed of a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope. No traces remain.	Auxiliary Unit Observation Post	Second World War	634800	259600
MSF18629	Church of St Mary (Rom)	Report of Roman tile used in the Norman fabric of the North Nave Wall.	Findspot	Undated	636251	259950
MSF18750	July 1999: finds scatter of Roman and mainly Medieval pottery seen during watching brief. (Rom)	July 1999: finds scatter of Roman and mainly Medieval pottery seen during watching brief.	Artefact Scatter	Undated	635840	260233
MSF15049	Benhall Lodge Park	Small area with cropmarks, including probable field boundaries, on different alignments, and a possible causewayed ring ditch at TM 3714 6064 approx (S1) Within area of Benhall Lodge Park- see BNL 017.	Field Boundary	Unknown	637100	260630
MSF19452	Foxburrow Wood / Palants Grove	Ancient Woodlands	Wood, Earthwork	Unknown	637105	259833
MSF21428	Field system of unknown date, visible as a cropmark.	Cropmark of field system on different alignment from that of the modern and visible across two fields.	Field System	Unknown	636934	259400

Table A.5 AMIE Records within Study Area

AMIE reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
392418	East Suffolk Railway	The Halesworth, Beccles and Haddiscoe Railway was incorporated in 1851 to join the river ports of Halesworth and Beccles to the Reedham - Lowestoft line of the Norfolk Railway with which, in 1852, it was empowered to make a working agreement. Operated by	638914	277809
391356	Glemham Park	Deer park first documented circa 1560 and landscaped by the early 17th century, surviving features from this period include a lime avenue aligned on the south front of Little Glemham Hall. A programme of landscaping took place during the late 17th century.	634695	259322
391474		A small Romano British urn was found at Stratford St Andrew.	635500	260500
391335		3 Ne sherds found	636600	259900
391336		AS hone found	635900	259900
1420938		Second World War auxiliary hide. Underground nissen-type hut extended to form storage chambers and an escape tunnel. At North edge of wood, near pheasant pen.	634700	259800
1420939		Site of Second World War auxiliary hide. Look out post formed of a narrow sunken pit with observation slit and periscope. Overlooking bend in A12 road.	634800	259600
391484		A post mill built in circa 1780 and ceased work and was demolished in 1906. The roundhouse is in use as a store.	635633	260231
879566	Church Of St Mary	14th-15th century parish church. Nave, chancel, west tower. Mainly coursed flint with stone dressings, some repairs in red brick; brick tower; pantiled roofs to nave and chancel. Four-stage tower, late 15th or early 16th century.	636250	259969
876654	St Andrews Church	Norman, 13th and 15th century church, restored Frederick Peck in 1870. The east chancel wall was rebuilt in 1956.Parish church. Nave and chancel (under one roof), west tower, north porch, north vestry. Mainly random flint with stone dressings, brick	635792	260149

Previous Archaeological Events within Study Area

Table A.6 Suffolk HER Previous Archaeological Events Records within Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF19806	FNM 015 Land adjacent Church Hill Cottages, Farnham	Monitoring of various groundworks was carried out prior to development on land adjacent to Church Hill Cottages, Farnham. A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from unstratified contexts but no pre-modern interventions were revealed in the	636277	260069
ESF19878	monitoring at Rosehill House	Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds (S1).	637804	260043
ESF20391	Building Recording, Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham		637805	260044
ESF20391	Building Recording, Outbuildings at Rosehill House, Farnham		637805	260044
ESF21005	Barn at Mollett's Farm, Farnham	PROJECT DETAILS Mollett's Farm is not listed but preserves an early-17th century timber-framed parlour bay with chamfered ceiling joists and a clasped-purlin roof structure and contemporary axial chimney. The rest of the original house is reputed to have been destroyed by fire in the 1800s. At the time of the tithe survey in 1841 the farm was a modest tenanted holding of approximately 20 acres. The barn to the west of the farmhouse is shown on the tithe map and retains at least one bay of early-17th century timber-framing to the north, but has otherwise been extensively rebuilt and largely converted for semi-domestic purposes in recent years. Its thatched roof structure has been entirely replaced with softwood and corrugated sheeting. Much of the building's historic character has accordingly been lost, and analysis of its fabric and development is hampered by this. The single-storied shed adjoining its southern gable is a relatively late addition c.1879 and had also been largely dismantled by the time of inspection. The chief interest of the site lies in the relationship of the early-17th century barn to the surviving parlour bay of the contemporary farmhouse, which indicates the latter faced a southern courtyard flanked by the barn on the west in the typical manner of the period. The barn is also of interest as its northern gable adjoins the Benhall parish boundary and may preserve archaeological evidence of the banks and ditches often associated with features that in many instances can be shown to pre-date the Norman conquest.	636672	260234
ESF21774	An Archaeological Assessment of Stratford St Andrew's Church	Desk Based Assessment of the development and history of the Church including a documentary report by Tony Brean.	635787	260162

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF21978	Monitoring, St Andrew's Church, Stratford St. Andrew		635788	260163
ESF22017	Monitoring, Along the Route of the Benhall to Snape Mains Scheme		637529	260460
ESF22825	Watching Brief - Land adjacent the George and Dragon, Farnham	A short site visit was made to a small development site adjacent and just south of the A12. Trench sections were obscured by flood run-off a small quantity of finds were collected which indicate	636217	260076
ESF22923	Negative Earthwork Survey - Adj Millhouse, Stratford St Andrew	Negative Earthwork Survey prior to development. Unknown if any other work was carried out on the plot.	635696	260201
ESF22924	Watching Brief - New Community Centre, Stratford St Andrew	Monitoring visit on new community centre. Trenches open when visited. No features apparent, except large undated soft spot - expected to be modern. One Pottery sherd from spoil, possibly Roman. Information recorded on one scrap of paper.	635863	260203
ESF23208	Evaluation - Land off Hill Farm, Farnham	Evaluation prior to the redevelopment of the site as a reservoir. 14 trenches were excavated and recorded (S1).	636738	259424
ESF24977	Evaluation - Land between Lynn Cottage & Meadow View, Stratford St Andrew	Evaluation trenching prior to the development of two semi-detached dwellings. One trench, 10m long, covering the foot print of the buildings was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Both the topsoil and the subsoil were 0.25m. The natural was an orange sand with small and medium flints. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.	635825	260061
ESF25349	Evaluation - Land next to Stratford Lodge, Stratford St Andrew	Two trenches were excavated to the extent of 10m x 1.80m, each to cover the footprints of the new dwelling and cart lodge. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.	635740	260178
ESF25527	Historic Impact Assessment - Pond Barn, Hill Farm Road, Farnham		636606	259377
ESF25569	Monitoring - Land to the rear of former George and Dragon Public House, Farnham		636243	260061

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF25705	Geophysical Survey - Pond Farm, Farnham	A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey over c.2.8 hectares of land at Pond Farm, Farnham, Suffolk, in a single agricultural field, ahead of the proposed construction of an agricultural reservoir.	636738	259424

Table A.7 AMIE Previous Archaeological Events Records within Study Area

AMIE reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
1223194	New Village Hall		635850	260200
1604910	Land Between Lynn Cottage And Meadow View, Main Ro	Site/SMR Code: SSA015. Evaluation trenching for a two, semi-detached, dwellings, did not reveal any archaeological features and the few stray finds were of recent date. Information from OASIS Online Form.	635820	260050
1353462	Land At Village Hall Grounds		635850	260240
1360548	Rear Of Former George & Dragon Ph, Farnham		636240	260060
1609889	Stratford Lodge, Great Glemham Road		635747	260186
1248930	A12 Wickham Market-Saxmundham Improvement		636000	259000
1541372	Mollett's Farm, Farnham	Site/SMR Code: FNM019. Historic building recording of the 17th-19th century farm buildings. Information from OASIS Online Form.	636600	260200
1540243	Land At Rose Hill House, Friday Street	At the time of the site visit, the old floor bricks had been removed as had the rubble hardcore from below. The exposed ground surface consisted of mid-brown sand which still had some residual rubble within it as well as patches of new crushed stone hard.	637790	260050

AMIE reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
1438449	Land Adjacent To Church Hill Cottages	Site/SMR Code: FNM015. Monitoring of development groundworks recorded medieval pottery but no significant features. Information from OASIS Online Form.	636270	260060
1610239	Land Off Hill Farm Road	Site/SMR Code: FNM021. This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation and geophysical survey carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Hill Farm Road, Farnham, Suffolk, IP17 1LU (NGR TM 367 594).	636700	259400

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Appendix B
Figures

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BENHALL CP
STRATFORD ST ANDREW CP
FARNHAM CP
GLEMHAM CP

The D Wood 14
Resr
Pit (dis)
Benhall Place
Stud Farm
Benhall Street
High Wood
Walnut Tree Farm
Home Farm
Stewart's Covert
The Old Vicarage
Botany Lane
Little Stud Farm
Piggery
Butcher's Hole
Benhall Lodge
Benhall Lodge Park
The Canal
A12
B1121
Manor House
Hall Farm
Stratford
Stratford St Andrew
Stratford Bridge
Elm Tree Farm
Mollett's Farm
Friday Street Farm
Friday Street
Manor Farm
Rose Hill House
Sewage Works
FB
Moat
Chapel Cottages
Farnham
Farnham Hall
Palant's Grove
Foxburrow Wood
Whitworth
MP
Pits (dis)
Parkgate Farm
The Old Vicarage
Pond Wood
Nuttery Belt
Walk Barn Farm
Racewalk Covert
Pond Barn
The Belt
Whin Covert
Pim Farm
Glemham Park
Glemham Hall
Stratford Plantation
Tinker Brook
Roundyard Wood
Church Road
Botany Wood
Botany Farm
Ford
Burnter's Covert
Burnt House Farm
Sink Farm
Screw Bridge
Langham

1231406
1231407
1278123
1230214
1230213
1230217
1230215
1230216
1230211
1230210
1377115
1230208
1030901
1230212
1278707
1001461

Key

Two Village Bypass

Key

- Site Boundary
- Flood Compensation
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Detention Pond
- Site Boundary
- Proposed Road Layout
- 750m Study Area
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Registered Park and Garden

Note:
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/04/2018. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from http://www.historicengland.org.uk.
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0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Scale at A3: 1:12,500

Sizewell C
Two Village By-Bass DBA

Figure 1
Designated Heritage Assets

November 2018

wood.

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Key

Two Village Bypass

Key

- Site Boundary
- Flood Compensation
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Detention Pond
- Proposed Road Layout
- 750m Study Area
- Non Designated Heritage Record
- Non Designated Heritage Record
- Non Designated Heritage Record
- Archaeological Event
- Archaeological Event

0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Scale at A3: 1:12,500

Sizewell C
Two Village By-Pass DBA

Figure 2
Non Designated Heritage Records

November 2018

wood.

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Volume 5, Appendix 9C - Geophysical Survey Report

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Two Village Bypass, Sizewell, Suffolk

Client

Cotswold Archaeology

For

EDF Energy

Survey Report

14282B V2

Date

June 2019

Survey Report 14282B V2: Two Village Bypass, Sizewell, Suffolk

Survey dates	12 - 13 February / 4 - 7 March / 7 - 8 May 2019
Field co-ordinator	Joe Perry BA Haydn Evans BA
Field Team	Amy Dunn BA James Lorimer BA Matthew Jackson BA MSc Nicole Burton BA MSc Elizabeth Topping BSc MSc
Report Date	28 June 2019
CAD Illustrations	Joe Perry BA Jon Tanner BSc MSc PCIfA
Report Author	Joe Perry BA Jon Tanner BSc MSc PCIfA
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3	SUMMARY OF RESULTS	2
4	INTRODUCTION	2 - 3
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6	DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT	5
7	CONCLUSION	5
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Appendix B	Technical Information: Magnetic Theory
Appendix C	OASIS Data Collection Form

1. LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure 03	1:7500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [All Areas]
Figure 04	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plot [Area 1]
Figure 05	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Area 1]
Figure 06	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 2 & 3]
Figure 07	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 2 & 3]
Figure 08	1:2500	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plots [Areas 4,5,6]
Figure 09	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 4,5,6]
Figure 10	1:7500	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plots [All Areas]

2. SURVEY TECHNIQUE

Detailed magnetic survey (magnetometry) was chosen as the most efficient and effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site.

Bartington Grad 601-2 Traverse Interval 1.0m Sample Interval 0.25m

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3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

3.1 The geophysical survey for the two-village bypass, Sizewell, Suffolk revealed a pattern of ditch-type anomalies and trends which suggest former field systems. Several *Uncertain* anomalies and trends have been identified across the site and while an archaeological origin for any one of these cannot be excluded completely. The noisy background and isolated nature of some of the anomalies precludes any confident interpretation. On balance, agricultural, modern or natural factors are just as likely. A former field boundary and trackway have been detected and parallel trends consistent with former agriculture are also present. Weaker anomalies are likely to be of natural origin, or possibly sand pits. Service pipes were recorded.

4 INTRODUCTION

4.1 **SUMO Geophysics Ltd** were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for road improvements. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by **Cotswold Archaeology** on behalf of **EDF Energy**.

4.2 Site details

NGR / Postcode	TM 367 597 / IP17 1LB
Location	The proposed road corridor runs east of Parkgate Farm extending from the A12, to re-join the A12 roughly 1km east of Farnham.
HER	Suffolk
HER Code	FNM030, SSA 027
OASIS Ref.	sumogeop1-342879
District	East Suffolk
Parishes	Farnham Stratford St. Andrew
Topography	Flat
Current Land Use	Farmland
Geology (BGS 2019)	Bedrock: Crag group - sand. Bedrock: Crag group - Chillesford church sand member - sand. Superficial: Lowestoft formation - sand and gravel. Superficial: Lowestoft formation - diamicton.
Soils (CU 2019)	Soilscape 8: Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. Soilscape 10: Freely draining slightly acid sandy soils.
Archaeology (Wood [E&IS] 2018)	Within the study area surrounding landscape lies:

MSF13451	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area c 200 x 100 m.
MSF13452	Widespread scatter of worked and burnt flint over an area c 200 x 80 m.
MSF11207	Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork.
MSF13435	Medieval scatter.
MSF13453	Widespread scatter of worked and heavily burnt flints over an area c 180 x 120m.
MSF13455	Widespread lithic scatter over c 260 x 160m.
MSF25883	Crop marks showing a possible old field system.
MSF33814	Prehistoric and Saxon/medieval field systems at Land off Hill Farm.
MSF11779	Blade end of socketed axe.

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MSF12793	Two gold angels of Henry VIII found circa 8m apart. (PostMed).
MSF19452	Ancient Woodlands.
MSF15049	Small area with cropmarks, including probable field boundaries, on different alignments, and a possible causewayed ring ditch.
391335	3 Neolithic sherds found.
391336	AS Whetstone found.

Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	26 ha

4.3 Aims and Objectives

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

This is a replacement for Report 14502A: Two Village Bypass, Sizewell, Suffolk.

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5 RESULTS

The survey has been divided into four survey areas (Areas 1-6) which appear in the text below, as well as on the Interpretation Figure(s).

5.1 *Possible Archaeology*

5.1.1 A number of discrete anomalies and linear trends were recorded in Area 1 which correspond with observations made in the DBA (MSF 25883); anomalies in the east of Area 1 appear to form part of a field system. It is difficult to give a precise interpretation for anomalies found in the west of Area 1 as background noise (likely to be modern or natural in origin) has partially masked the data.

5.2 *Uncertain*

5.2.1 Several linear and discrete anomalies and trends across the survey areas have been classified as *Uncertain.* Linear and curvilinear responses could be archaeological, but they are more likely to be agricultural effects or a consequence of the natural soils / geology. Isolated responses can be particularly difficult to interpret because although some appear pit-like, natural pockets of magnetic soil or even deeply buried ferrous objects can result in a similar signature.

5.3 *Former Field Boundary / Trackway*

5.3.1 Anomalies in Area 6 correspond to the line of a trackway used for car boot sales which take place on the site.

5.3.2 A former field boundary has been identified in Area 5. The magnetically weak responses correlate to a field division shown on the 1883 and later editions of OS mapping.

5.4 *Agricultural – Ploughing*

5.4.1 Numerous magnetically weak closely spaced parallel linear responses are due to relatively recent ploughing. Headlands or tractor lines adjacent to field edges are visible in the data.

5.5 *Natural / Geological / Pedological*

5.5.1 A zone of variable and ill-defined anomalies in the south-west of Area 3 has been assigned to the category *Natural* as it is characteristic of responses caused by increased levels of geological or pedological background variation. There are several ponds in the vicinity but none are shown on historic OS mapping in this location; old sand pits are depicted c.100m east of Area 2 on the 1883 edition OS map and these could be an alternative explanation.

5.5.2 Anomalies consistent with natural soil variations are present in Areas 3 and 4; most comprise zones of stronger or weaker mottling and weak amorphous sinuous trends.

5.6 *Pipes / Services*

5.6.1 Two ferrous pipes have been recorded; the first crossing through northern edge of Area 1, the second located in the north-west of Area 5.

5.7 *Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance*

5.7.1 Magnetically strong isolated anomalies in Areas 2 and 3 are due to electricity poles.

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5.7.2 Magnetic disturbance recorded in Area 6 is thought to be directly related with consolidation material used for the Friday Street Car Boot Sale allotment.

5.7.3 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

6 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

6.1 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008) Table 4 states that the typical magnetic response on the local soils / geology is good. The results from this survey indicate the presence of a former boundary, ploughing and natural soil variations; as a consequence there is no *a priori* reason why the technique would not have detected any archaeological features, if present.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 A number of ditch-like anomalies and trends of possible archaeological interest have been identified in Area 1 which appear to form a series of field systems. Several *Uncertain* anomalies and trends are noted. Numerous natural features were identified, and responses associated with previous agricultural activity were recorded. Amorphous responses could be localised natural effects or a result of small sand pits. Service pipes have been located and areas of magnetic disturbance are probably of modern origin.

8 REFERENCES

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Wood [E&IS] 2018 *Two Village Bypass - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited. 2018. Ref: 40345-007i2.

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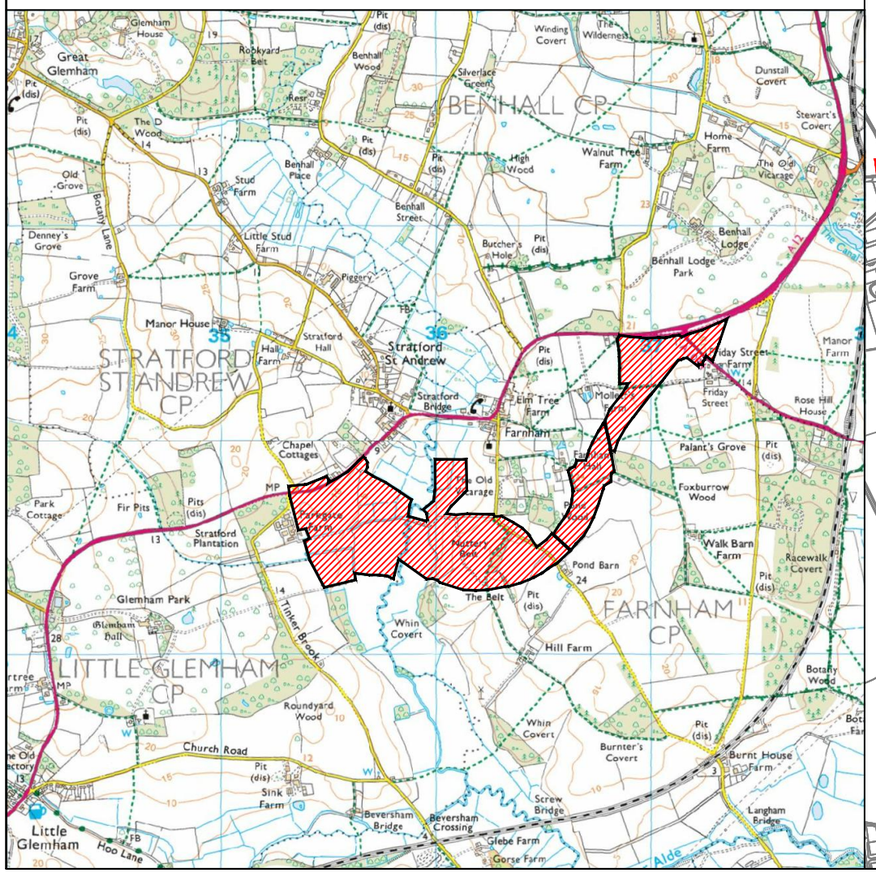

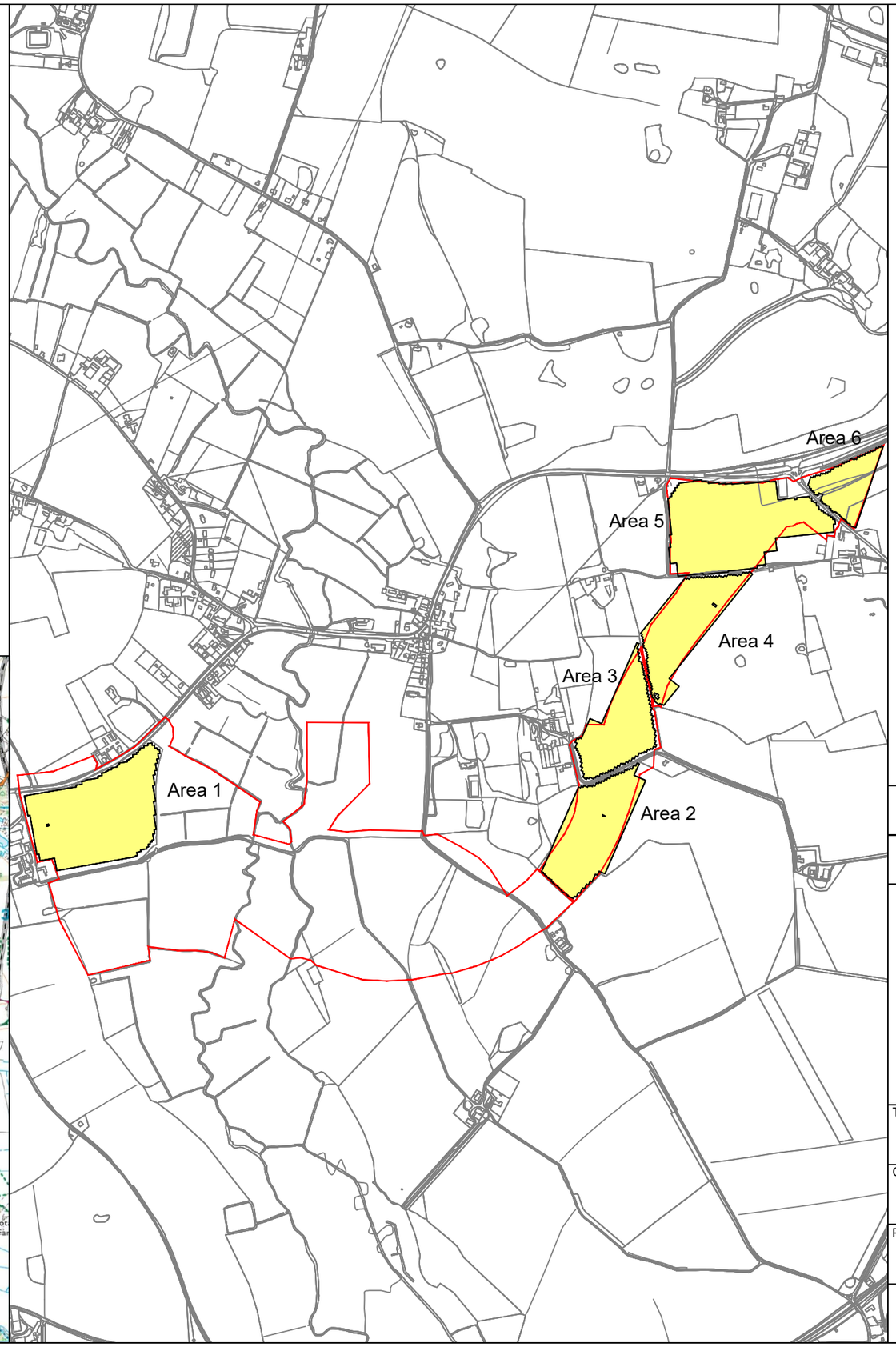

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Site Location

Magnetometer Survey

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

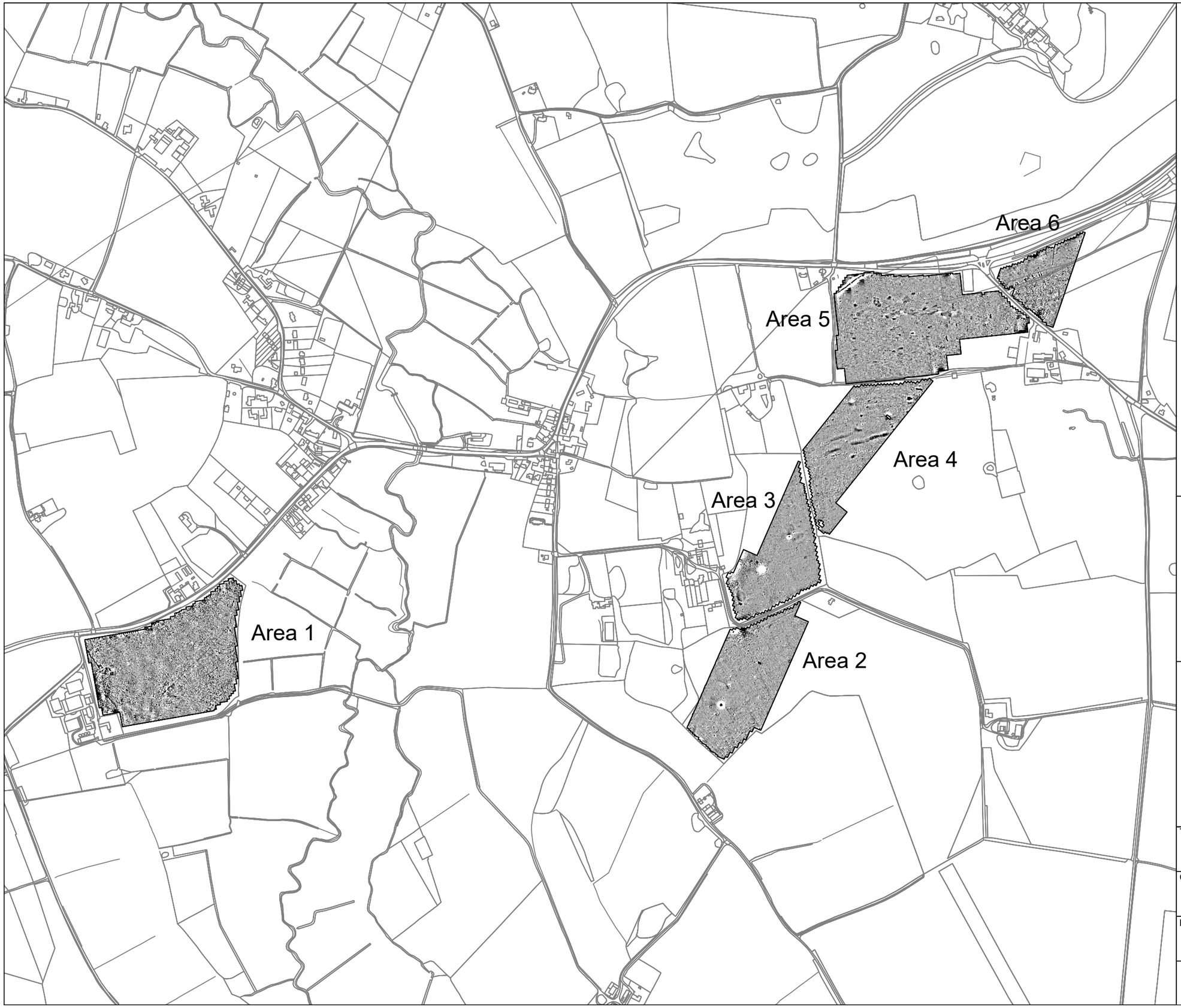
Title:
Site Location

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

not to scale

Fig No:
01



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sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

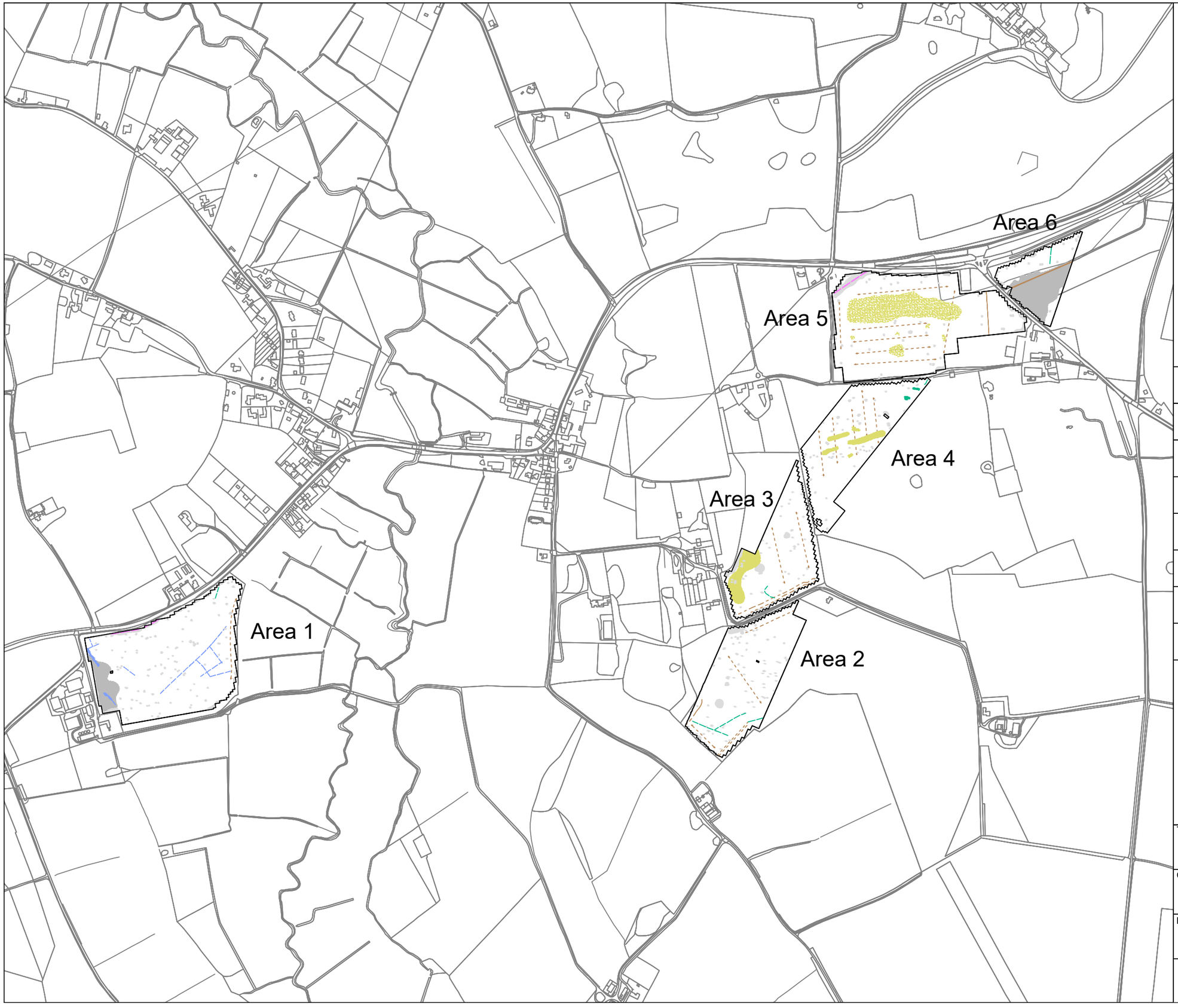
Title:
Magnetometer Survey [All Areas]
Greyscale Plots

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 375
1:7500 @ A3

Fig No:
02



N

KEY

	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)
	Plough
	Natural (zone)
	Pipe / Service
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [All Areas]
Interpretation

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 375
1:7500 @ A3

Fig No:
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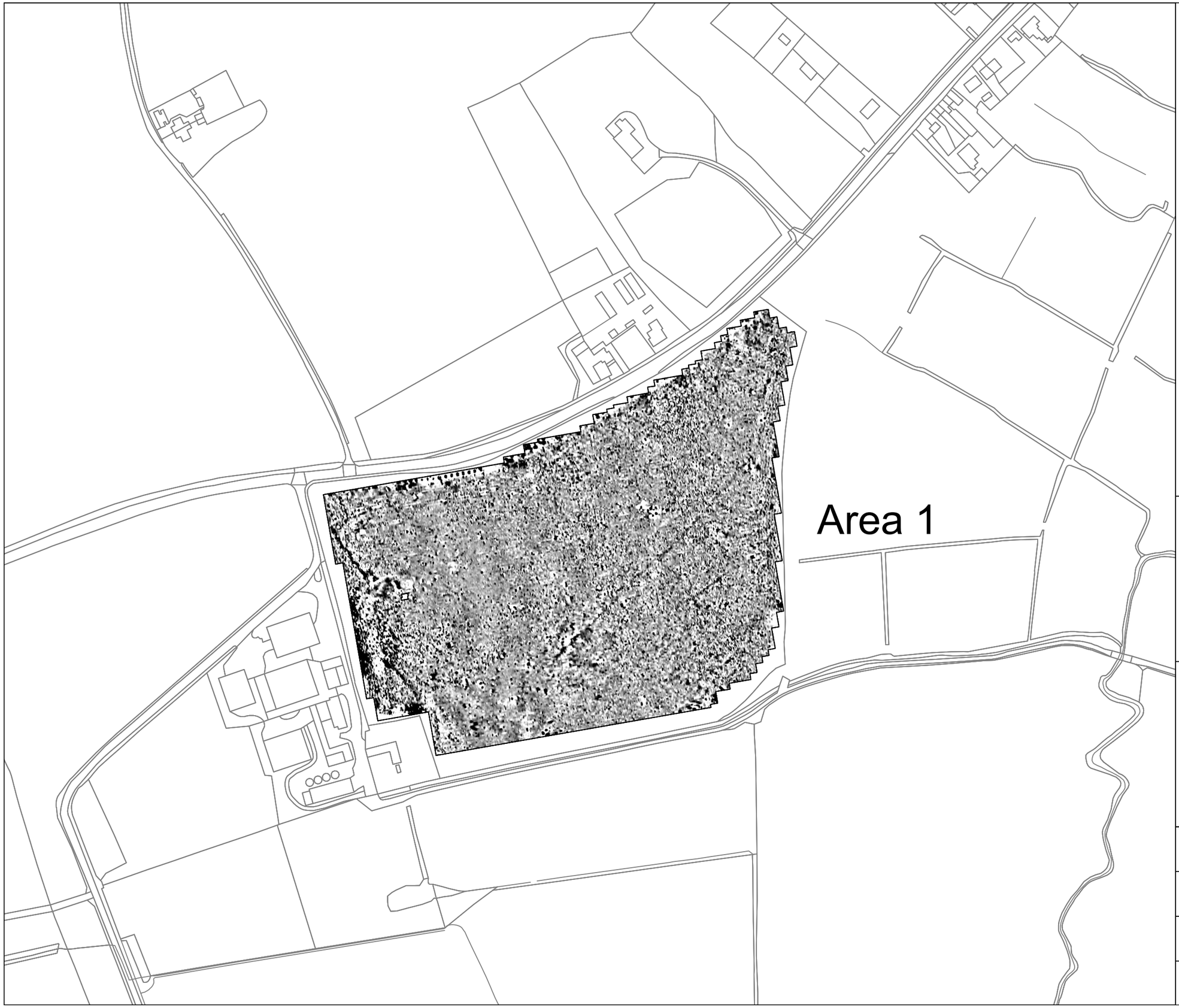

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sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Area 1]
Greyscale Plot

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
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1:2000 @ A3

Fig No:
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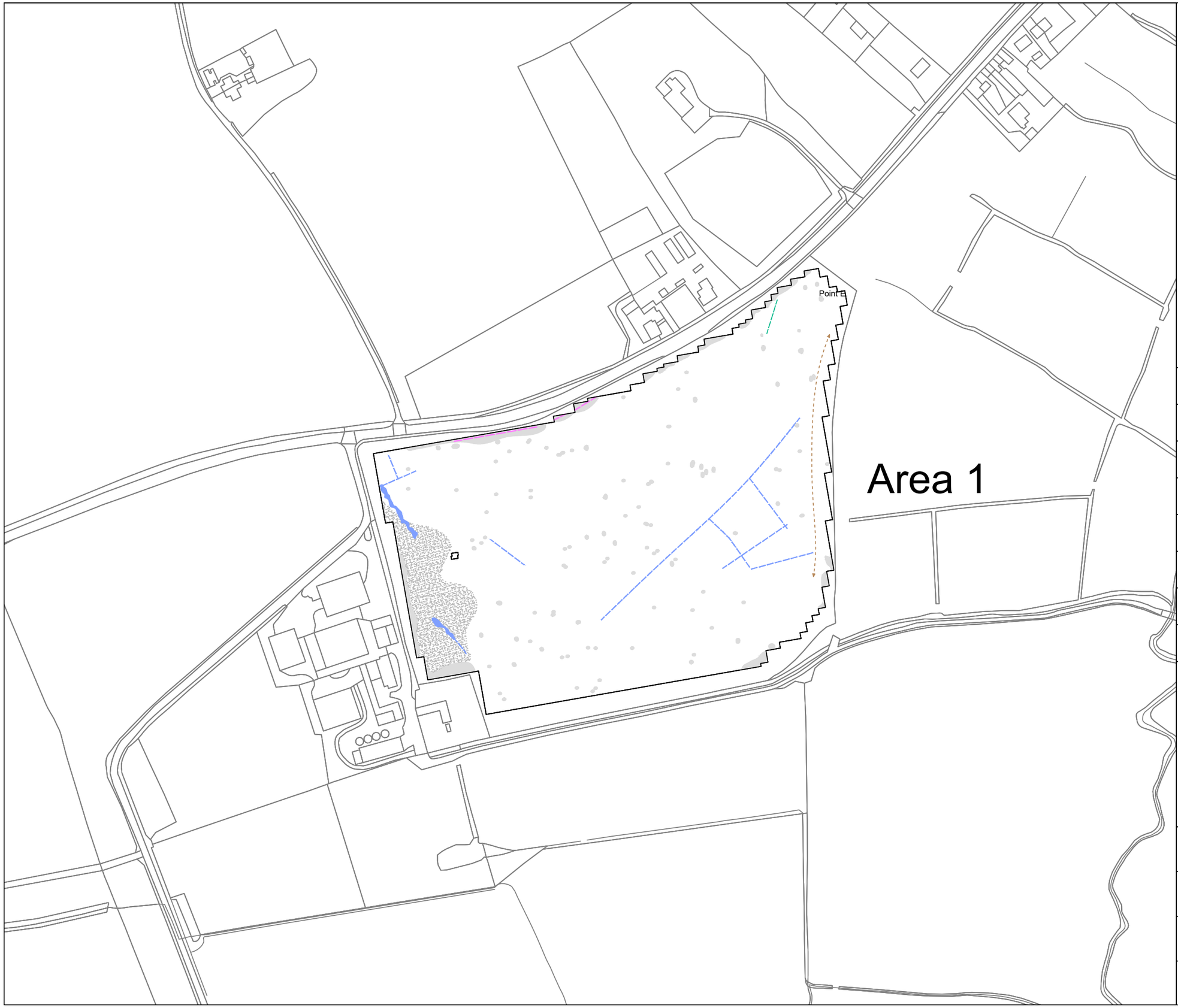

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KEY

	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)
	Plough
	Natural (zone)
	Pipe / Service
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Area 1]
Interpretation

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No:
05

Area 4

Area 3

Area 2

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sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Areas 2 & 3]
Greyscale Plots

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No:
06

Area 4

Area 3

Area 2

N

KEY

	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)
	Plough
	Natural (zone)
	Pipe / Service
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Areas 2 & 3]
Greyscale Plots

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No:
07

Area 5

Area 6

Area 4

a 3

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sumo Survey

GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Areas 4,5,6]
Greyscale Plots

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
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Fig No:
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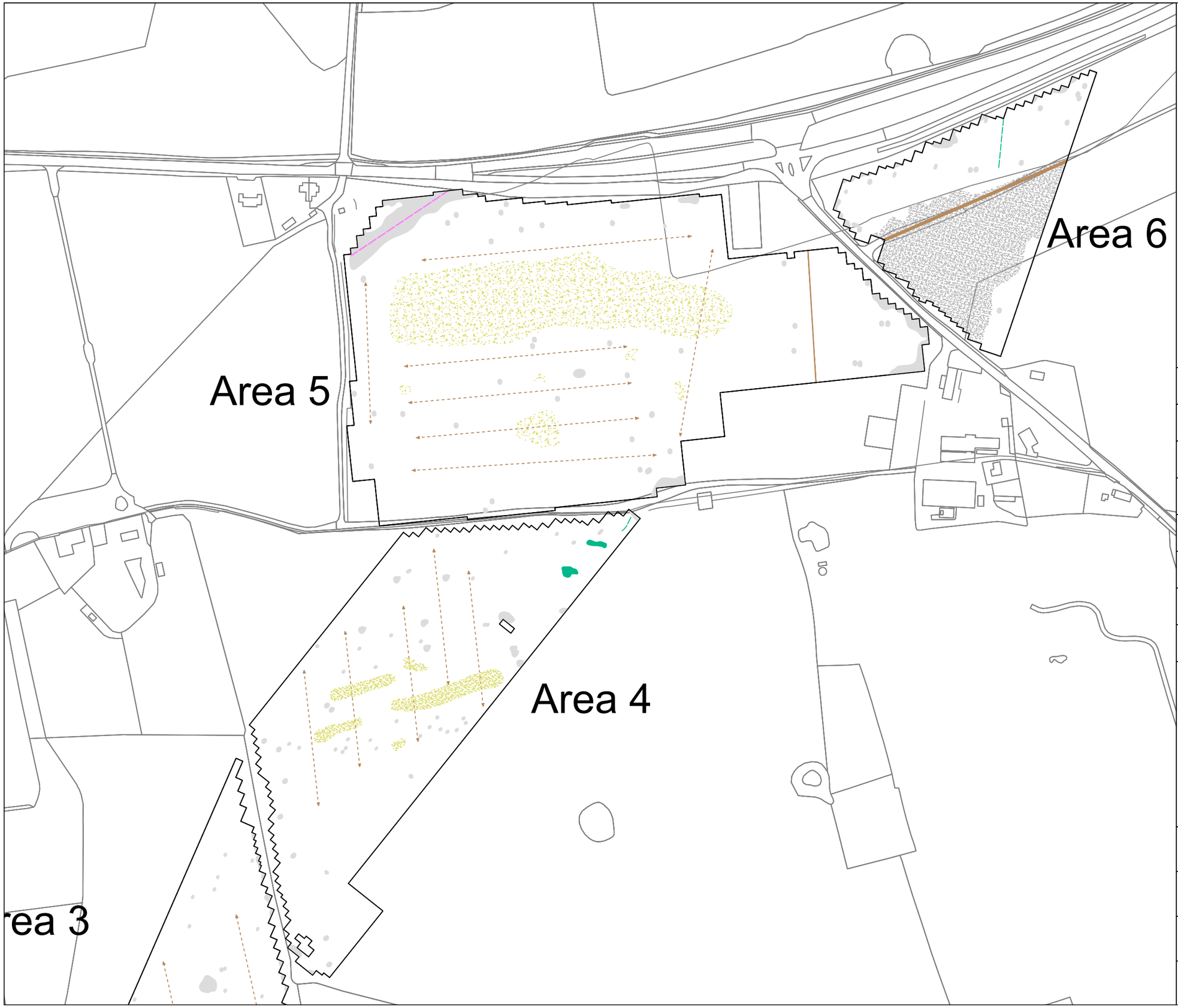

N

KEY

	Possible Archaeology (discrete / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)
	Plough
	Natural (zone)
	Pipe / Service
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Areas 4,5,6]
Interpretation

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No:
09

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-10

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Magnetometer Survey [Minimally Processed Data] - Greyscale Plots [All Areas]

Client:
Cotswold Archaeology

Project:
14282B V2 Two Village By Pass
Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale:
0 metres 375
1:7500 @ A3

Fig No:
10

Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method, Processing and Presentation

Standards & Guidance

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with the latest guidance documents issued by Historic England (EH 2008) (then English Heritage), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the European Archaeological Council (EAC 2016).

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m

Instrumentation: Bartington *Grad* 601-2

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted vertically, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse with gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m. The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

Data Processing

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot	This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

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Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the results includes a ‘minimally processed data’ and a ‘processed data’ greyscale plot. Magnetic anomalies are identified, interpreted and plotted onto the ‘Interpretation’ drawings.

When interpreting the results, several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies are categorised by their potential origin. Where responses can be related to other existing evidence, the anomalies will be given specific categories, such as: Abbey Wall or Roman Road. Where the interpretation is based largely on the geophysical data, levels of confidence are implied, for example: Probable, or Possible Archaeology. The former is used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduces confidence, hence the classification Possible.

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Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall,* etc.) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

Archaeology / Probable Archaeology	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
Possible Archaeology	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
Industrial / Burnt-Fired	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
Ridge & Furrow	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
Agriculture (ploughing)	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
Land Drain	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
Natural	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
Magnetic Disturbance	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
Service	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
Ferrous	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
Uncertain Origin	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of *Possible Archaeology* / *Natural* or (in the case of linear responses) *Possible Archaeology* / *Agriculture*; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

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Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: sumogeop1-342879

Project details

Project name	Two Village By-Pass, Farnham
Short description of the project	Geophysical (magnetometer) survey.
Project dates	Start: 12-02-2019 End: 13-02-2109
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	14502A - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"'Geophysical Survey'"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Solid geology (other)	Chillesford Church Sand Member - sand.
Drift geology (other)	Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL STRATFORD ST ANDREW Two Village By Pass,farnham
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FARNHAM Two Village By Pass,farnham
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BENHALL Two Village By Pass,farnham
Study area	24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 367 597 52.18408484357 1.462988045408 52 11 02 N 001 27 46 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Sumo Geophysics

Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Sumo Geophysics
Project director/manager	Sumo Geophysics
Project supervisor	Sumo Geophysics
Type of sponsor/funding body	Not known

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report","Survey "

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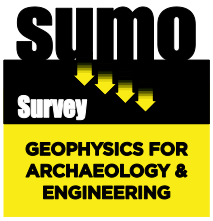

- Archaeological
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Volume 5, Appendix 9D - Interim Fieldwork Summary

Cotswold Archaeology

Two Village Bypass – Area 2
Sizewell C
Suffolk

Interim Fieldwork Summary

for

EDF Energy

CA Project: **SU0043**
Site Code: **FNM030 and FNM031**

September-October 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Two Village Bypass – Area 2
Sizewell C
Suffolk

Interim fieldwork Summary

CA Project: SU0043

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	13/12/19	Rhiannon Gardiner	MC	First Issue	Internal review	RG

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Two Village Bypass – Area 2
Location:	Farnham, Sizewell C, Suffolk
NGR:	636655 259754
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16 September 2019– 10 October 2019
Location of archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	FNM 030 and FNM 031

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during September and October 2019 on land south-east of Farnham as part of pre-planning investigation works for Sizewell C, Suffolk. Forty trenches were excavated. The evaluation revealed activity on site broadly dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods.

The majority of the activity on site appears to be prehistoric, primarily dating between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age, this activity is spread across the development area and does not appear to be concentrated in any one part of the site, this suggests settlement within the vicinity of the site, although perhaps not the site itself. A prehistoric hollow was present in Trench 5, and prehistoric ditches were present in Trenches 6, 13, 33, 34, 35 and 37, a small Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pit was also investigated in Trench 33. Four large extraction pits visible on the geophysics (SUMO 2019) were investigated in Trenches 24/25, 31, 34 and 38, these most likely all date to the Iron Age. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a possible ditch terminus or pit in Trench 26, this is indicative of Roman activity within the vicinity of the site although not present elsewhere on the site itself. Medieval, *c.*13th-14th century ditches were present in Trenches 18 and 21, these most likely relate to land sub division. Modern ditches were present in Trenches 1 and 11, and a modern pit in Trench 1. Undated ditches were present in Trenches, 3, 8, 14, 16, 20 ,21, 24, 31 and 36, these most likely relate to aforementioned land sub-division, undated pits were present in Trenches 6, 33, 38 and 40.

INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at Farnham, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 636655 259754).

The site

The proposed development area (DA) is approximately 7.1ha comprising two arable fields *c.*0.5km south-east of the village of Farnham. The site is divided into two fields by a private road, the northern field borders residential properties to the west and is bounded by arable fields to the north and ancient woodland (Foxburrow Wood) to the east. The southern field is bounded by arable fields to the south, and east and Farnham Hall and Pond Wood to the north-west. The site was divided into two separate parish codes; FNM 030 relates to the southern field and FNM 031 to the northern field. The site lies at approximately 24m AOD, on land that falls abruptly to the east in the southern field.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Chillesford Church Sand, a sedimentary bedrock which formed two million years ago during the Quaternary Period, superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation diamicton which was formed at the same time (BGS 2019). Silty clay substrate was visible in all trenches.

Archaeological background

Evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape surrounding Farnham is visible from the prehistoric period through to the Post-medieval period, and derives from sources such as findspots, aerial photography and built heritage assets. The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for Farnham; a more detailed review of known assets for the complete Farnham area can be found in the WSI (AMEC 2015) and Desk-Based Assessment (Wood 2018).

FNM005, 008, 009 and 004 detail investigations carried out within the vicinity of the site in December 1991 as part of a survey for a proposed new A12 route.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity in the area is limited to finds scatters and field boundary systems, including a widespread scatter of worked and heavily burnt flints located during a fieldwalking survey (FNM 008) undertaken in the southern field of the DA. FNM 009 further details a widespread lithic scatter located *c.*550m north east of the site. A miscellaneous find

spot of three Neolithic rim sherds was recovered immediately west of the northern half of the DA.

Furthermore, two phases of field boundaries (FNM 021) dating from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods were identified immediately south of the southern half of the DA.

Medieval

The present settlement of Farnham likely originated during the early-medieval period, the name Farnham is an Old English formation meaning Fern Farmstead (Wood 2018). It was included in the Domesday survey (1086) as *Farnham, Faraham* and *Ferneham* (Hinde 1985), and was recorded as having eighteen households which was considered medium sized for this period, and is listed under three owners (Open Domesday, Farnham, 2019).

Little evidence of the village's early-medieval origin has been identified, a medieval finds scatter (FNM 004) fronting the A12 was identified during the aforementioned A12 improvement survey, as was another scatter (FNM 005) east of Mollets Farm *c.*470m north of the DA. Medieval pottery and building material was recovered at Land adjacent to George and Dragon (FNM 014) *c.*540m northwest of the DA and at FNM 015 also *c.*490m north west, no associated archaeological features were found in conjunction with either of these scatters. Medieval pits and boundary ditches were identified at FNM 021 immediately south of the DA.

The Church of St Mary (FNM 001) is located *c.*440m east-north east of the site, it was not listed in the Domesday Book although parts of it retain Norman slit windows, the chancel dates to the 14th century. Farnham Manor, previously listed as Farnham Hall is a Grade II* listed building located immediately east of the site, built in 1602.

Post-medieval

Five Grade II listed buildings are recorded in Farnham (Historic England 2019), not including the church and Farham Manor (II*). In addition, Rosehill House (FNM 017) comprising a coach house built in 1784, and a main house and stable built in 1819 is located *c.* 1km east-north east of the site and Pond Barn (FNM 022) which is an early 19th century house located *c.*375m south of the site.

The East Suffolk railway line (SUF 067) which runs between Ipswich and Lowestoft is located *c.*1.2km east of the site. The original line ran between Halesworth and Haddiscoe in 1854. The whole line opened in 1859. It remains in use.

Modern

The first Edition OS map (Old Maps 2019) details the site split into the two fields visible today, divided by the private road, to the south east of the DA in the same field as the southern half of the sit sand pits are detailed where the abrupt change in elevation can be seen. The field layout has not changed since, modern aerial photographs further confirm this.

Undated

Cropmarks (FNM 013) of field system on different alignment from that of the modern are visible *c.*250m south east of the site. The ancient woodland of Foxburrow Wood (FNM 011) is located immediately east of the northern half of the site.

A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by SUMO in June 2019. The results of the survey were poor, few weak and poorly-defined anomalies were present (SUMO 2019).

RESULTS

The following section constitutes a brief summary of the results of the evaluation. Sample processing finds identification and dating are still ongoing.

Archaeological features were present across the evaluated area. A small number of features were present in the evaluation that were not anticipated from the geophysics, this may be due to the large amount of overburden masking the archaeological horizon or due to the ephemeral nature of the archaeology. Fifteen of the forty excavated trenches were blank.

Aside from one feature in Trench 34 finds recovery was sparse across the site. It is therefore difficult to accurately date many of the features as there is a strong possibility that the finds are either intrusive or residual. However, tentative dating pending the results of the environmental sample processing have been applied below.

Trenches 10, 11, 12, 19, 24, 27, 29, and 34 were moved to avoid overhead cables, Trench 23 was moved so that it was within the site boundary and Trench 40 was moved so as not to obstruct a public footpath.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric features were spread across the entirety of the site in Trenches 25, 6, 13, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 37 comprising one small pit, one natural hollow, two large extraction pits and seven ditches. Typically, these ditches were shallow with gradually sloping sides and mildly concave bases, and most likely functioned as field boundary ditches. The dating of the features is very broad, the majority of the pottery dates between the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, with two sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery recovered from a ditch in Trench 34. The struck flint assemblage is made up of Bronze Age -Iron Age flakes, these were present in Trenches 5, 25 and 35. The extraction pits in Trenches 31 and 34 were visible as a geophysical anomalies, it is probable that the undated extraction pit in Trench 38 and that in Trenches 24/25 relates to the same phase of activity. Eleven sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early-Middle Iron Age pottery and thirty-two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the pit in Trench 34, making it the most securely dated feature on the site. Sand extraction pits are also recorded south east of the DA in the southern field on the First Edition OS Mapping.

Extraction pit (not bottomed) in Trench 31, 2x1m scales

Roman

A single sherd of Early to Middle Roman greyware was recovered from a possible pit or ditch terminus in Trench 26. It is likely that this is intrusive and does not accurately date the feature. No other Roman finds were recovered from any other features on the site.

Medieval

The medieval activity is concentrated in the centre of the site and comprises two ditches and an extraction pit. The extraction pit located in Trenches 24 and 25 contained five small fragments of medieval pottery, however, it also contained three Bronze Age/Iron Age flint flakes. Given that a similar pit in nearby Trench 34 contained forty-three sherds of prehistoric pottery it is possible that the medieval pottery present in this pit is intrusive, and that the extraction pits could be of a similar date. As aforementioned the dating of the features is extremely tentative. A series of test pits were hand excavated in Trenches 24 and 25 to enable finds recovery and to try to establish the depth and profile of the features, the depth exceeded 1.2m and was augured to a maximum depth of 1.74m. Two ditches in Trenches 18 and 21 contained sherds of 13th-14th century pottery, these were most likely related to land sub-division, and were not visible on the geophysics.

Ditch containing 13th-14th century pottery in Trench 18, 1x1m scales

Post-medieval and modern

A peg-tile was recovered from a pit in Trench 1, this has been identified as being either late medieval/post-medieval or modern in date. An additional post-medieval ditch was identified in Trench 11 with pottery dating to the 17-18th century.

Undated

Nine ditches, one gully, two small pits and a probable extraction pit remain undated. Given the relatively sparse finds recovery across the rest of the site it is unlikely that the environmental samples taken will yield much further information regarding these undated features. It is likely that the majority of the ditches form part of the same field systems as those identified as being Iron Age and medieval. Only five small pits were observed in total across the site, a function has not been inferred with regards to any of these. One large undated feature was present as a geophysical anomaly and recorded in Trench 38, the depth was established with a machine slot at the east end of the trench. This is most likely another extraction pit, and probably contemporary with the Iron Age extraction pits visible in Trenches 24/25, 31 and 34.

SUMMARY

Seven ditches, a pit, a natural hollow and an extraction pit dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age were present across the site, this shows ephemeral activity as is typically seen within prehistory was taking place within the site boundary and is likely indicative that there is a denser focus of this activity within the vicinity of the site.

Four possible extraction pits were investigated, one is securely dated to the Iron Age, one is possibly prehistoric although equally could be medieval and two were undated. It is probable that these pits are contemporary with each other and that they are likely Iron Age in date.
The medieval evidence for land use on site pertains to land sub-division. The site as a whole appears to have been in agricultural use and possibly further utilised for sand extraction during both the Iron Age and potentially the 13th-14th centuries.

The remaining post-medieval and modern features likely also relate to sub-division of the field. Overall a low to medium amount of archaeology was identified during the trial trenching, it primarily details sporadic prehistoric activity associated with agricultural and quarrying activity.

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