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See Conclusions and Recommendations)

A12 LONDON-GREAT YARMOUTH TRUNK ROAD, CAPEL ST MARY

A STAGE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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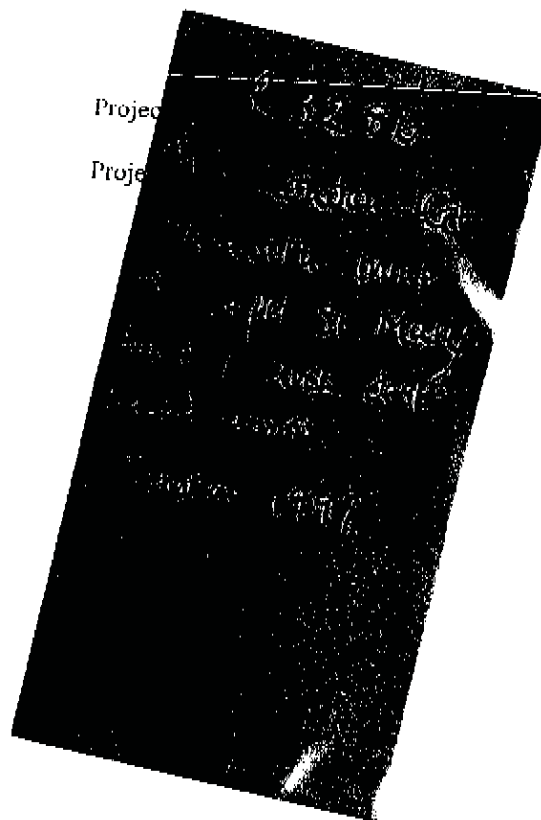
RPS Clouston

October 1997

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SUMMARY

S.1 A Stage II assessment report for the A12 Pound Lane, Capel St Mary Link Road was commissioned by the Department of the Environment and Transport at Suffolk County Council on behalf of the Highways Agency. The report was compiled by the Field Projects Division of the Archaeological Section of Suffolk County Council in January 1996. This assessment collated information from a variety of sources on the national background, land use and agricultural sites affected by the two routes proposed as options for the link road. This consisted of the northern route - the "Orange Option" and the southern route - the "Blue Option". A major part of the assessment was a systematic search of historical maps for the area and a search of aerial photographs for sites of archaeological interest. In addition, a rapid walk-over survey was carried out along each route in order to check for major constraints on road construction.

S.2 The present Stage II assessment report was commissioned by RPS Clouston on behalf of the Highways Agency. Their brief was for the report undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Section to be compiled in accordance with the *DMRB VOL II* format and as part of a larger environmental assessment report to be produced by RPS Clouston for the Highways Agency.

S.3 The aerial photographic search carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Section did not reveal any crop or soil marks of archaeological interest within their Study Area (see figure RPSC 14) other than evidence for recently filled-in field boundary ditches. Their search indicated that the field boundaries in their Study Area had been removed by 1945 and information from one of the tenant farmers confirmed this as the field ditches were filled in during the 1930's.

S.4 The historical map search carried out by the Surrey County Council Archaeology Section proved more fruitful with clear evidence for an area of medieval settlement at the south western end of both of the possible routes for the link road around Boynton Hall and Bush Farm. This medieval hamlet within Capel St Mary parish was known as Grotts/Groats or Cross Green, and by analogy with better known green sites in Suffolk, is likely to have a 12th or 13th century origin with farm and cottage sites ranged around the green or communal grazing area. The tithe map records a plot of land to the west of Boynton Hall as "The Green" and the 1908 Ordnance Survey map indicates a green area extending over the old London Road, (see figures RPSC 7 & 10). The map search indicated that the north eastern end of the link road option adjacent to the present A12 road is relatively close to a medieval green. The tithe map recorded a small field of glebe land called "White Horse Green Piece" (see figures RPSC 7), however the rapid walk-over survey did not recover any surface finds indicative of a medieval settlement area.

S.5 The rapid walk-over survey of the northern and southern route options (the Orange and Blue Options respectively) presently under arable cultivation did not locate any significant concentrations of archaeological material except for a thin scatter of burnt flint of possible prehistoric date near Bush Farm.

S.6 This desk based assessment report attempts to bring the assessment carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section up to date. The historical and archaeological background to these development proposals has been carried out over a wider area so as to provide a more comprehensive assessment which will be analysed in conjunction with the results obtained from the Suffolk County Council assessment.

1 INTRODUCTION

✕

1.1 The A12 Pound Lane, Capel St Mary Link Road proposal involved two options for the construction of a minor road linking the old London Road near Boynton Hall and Bush Farm to the road between Capel St Mary and Bentley. The northern route runs parallel and close to the present A12 from a point to the west of Great Gilberts Farm to join the Capel St Mary/Bentley Road just to the north of White Horse Farm.

1.2 The southern route is some 380 metres south of the present A12 and would link Bluegate Lane with the Capel St Mary/Bentley road at a point to the south of Pond Farm. The latter route is approximately 1,200 metres long, although only two thirds of this is over arable land, the remainder at the south western-end involving the upgrading of an existing lane (see figure RPSC 13). The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section Study Area for this assessment considered a corridor containing both options for the link road, plus a 200 metre wide margin extending north, south, west and east of both routes (see figure RPSC 14). Their Study Area is centred on TM 098 375 in the parish of Capel St Mary, Suffolk with the present road to the east forming the boundary with Bentley parish.

1.3 The Orange Option relief road uses the route of the existing Old London Road extending from the A12 trunk road to the north of Bush Farm and back to the A12 road to the west of Bradfield Farm, (see figure RPSC 13).

1.4 The RPS Clouston assessment report Study Area encompasses the following grid squares: TM 0838; TM 0938; TM 1038; TM 0837; TM 0937; TM 1037; TM 0836; TM 0936 and TM 1036 (see figure RPSC 2). The impact of both of the route options will be considered in the light of this larger Study Area. The area of potential highway development involving the two proposed route options will be referred to hereafter as the "Development Area" in the RPS Clouston Stage II assessment report.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The general aim of the Stage II desk based assessment is to gain sufficient information to identify the archaeological factors to be taken into account in developing the proposed route options. This involves establishing the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the archaeology, in order to make an assessment of its worth.

2.2 This study will provide sufficient information for highway planning purposes to enable the identification of any areas or sites which should be regarded as a constraint. It also forms the basis for the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation and management of any significant archaeological material or, if insufficient information is available, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether intrusive or not, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

2.3 The specific aims of this Stage II desk based assessment are to identify any specific archaeological sites within the highway improvement area which may be directly affected by the proposed development. In particular, those archaeological sites which may be affected by either of the options for the new A12 Capel St Mary link road (the Blue and Orange Options).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 This Stage II desk based assessment and the earlier Archaeological Assessment carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section, (which this report supersedes) was carried out using a variety of cultural heritage information which has been obtained from the sources as recommended in *DMRB Vol II*. These comprise:

- * The Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record;
- * The National Monuments Record;
- * The National Library of Air Photographs;
- * Suffolk County Council Aerial Photographic Collections;
- * Listed buildings information from English Heritage;
- * Historical map data from the Suffolk Record Office;
- * Extracts from the Suffolk County Council Structure Plan;
- * Extracts from the Babergh District Council Local Plan.
- * Two site walk-over surveys, one by a Suffolk County Council archaeologist and the other by an RPS Clouston archaeologist.

3.2 The data and information from the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record was obtained for the grid squares: TM 0838; TM 0938; TM 1038; TM 0837; TM 0937; TM 1037; TM 0836; TM 0936 and TM 1036, (hereafter referred to as the "Study Area") and is detailed in Appendix 1 and figure RPSC 12. The data from the National Monuments Record was obtained from a notional 1km search around the grid reference TM 090370.

3.3 A search was undertaken through the aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air and photographs held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section.

3.4 The relevant Listed Buildings records from English Heritage were consulted for the parish of Capel St Mary and are detailed in Appendix 2.

3.5 Historical map data was obtained through searches made at the Suffolk County Record Office by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section.

3.6 Much of this information was obtained through postal/fax enquires and by reference to the original archaeological assessment carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section.

3.7 A single visit was made to the Development Area by a Suffolk County Council archaeologist in order to carry out a rapid walk-over survey of the parts of each route presently under arable cultivation. A subsequent further rapid walk-over survey was carried out by an RPS Clouston archaeologist on the 12th of September 1997 to the same brief.

4 NATIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

Scheduled Monuments

4.1 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) amended by the *National Heritage Act* (1983). Nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments which is maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Scheduled Monument (SM) consent is required for any work which would affect the fabric of a scheduled monument. There are no SMs in the Study Area.

4.2 Listed buildings are protected under the provisions of Section 54 (i) of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1971), as amended by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990) which empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to maintain a list of built structures of historic or architectural significance. There are twenty one listed buildings within the Study Area, none of which will be affected by either of the proposed link road options.

English Heritage

4.3 English Heritage (the working title of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England) are consulted by the Secretary for Culture, Media and Sport on SM consent applications and may be asked to advise on other archaeological matters as it is mandated in the *National Heritage Act* (1983) "in so far as is practicable, to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings in England". As well as carrying out a general archaeological advisory role, it also monitors the situation of archaeology in the planning process, based on the *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15).

DoE Planning Policy Guidance

4.4 The *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16), published in November 1990 consolidates advice to planning authorities concerning the safeguarding of archaeology within the planning process. The guidance emphasises the irreplaceability of the archaeological resource, details the role of records kept in County Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), encourages early consultation with county archaeological officers, and sets out the requirements for applicants to furnish sufficient information about the impact of their proposals for reasonable planning decisions to be made. The document also indicates the circumstances in which further archaeological evaluation to provide this information would be necessary, and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeology if appropriate. The Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted (see Appendix 1 and figure RPSC 12).

4.5 The Highways Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Vol II* (August 1994), incorporates the principles of *PPG 16* and the procedures for the two options for the A12 link road at Capel St Mary.

4.6 *Planning and Policy Guidance on Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) published in September 1994 deals with conservation areas, listed buildings, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens and the wider historic landscape. No sites of this nature and no listed buildings will be affected by the development proposals.

The Highways Agency

4.7 Government policies for trunk roads were set out in *Trunk Roads, England: into the 1990's* published in February 1990 and the Department of Transport's Highways Policy and Environment Division issued *Trunk Roads in England 1994 Review* in March 1994. The procedures required to protect the environment are set out in Chapter 8 of this document.

4.8 The requirement to carry out an environmental assessment in relation to road schemes and the composition of Environmental Statements published with Draft Orders is contained in the *Highways Act* 1980 Section 105A.

4.9 In 1993, the Department of Transport revised the guidelines for the treatment of environmental issues in the preparation of new roads and published *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Volume II. Section 3 considers the treatment of cultural heritage issues.

4.10 This report constitutes a Stage II assessment as recommended by the *DMRB Vol II*.

County Council Policies

4.11 In order to provide protection for archaeological sites and historic landscapes, Suffolk County Council sets out the following policies relating to archaeology and the planning process from the *Suffolk County Structure Plan* (June 1995):

Policy ENV20 - Development will not normally be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on scheduled ancient monuments or other sites of national archaeological importance, or their settings. On other sites, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will normally be subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed including one or more of the following:

- (a) the preservation of remains within a development;**
- (b) the recording of remains by archaeological excavation before development commences;**
- (c) a watching brief during development.**

4.12 These policies will be followed in the consideration and treatment of the archaeological issues.

District Council Policies

4.13 Babergh District Council sets out the following policy guidelines in relation to archaeology and the planning process from the *Babergh Local Plan* (1995):

Policy LP89 - The District Council will encourage owners of Ancient Monuments to take measures to conserve and enhance them in their settings and improve visitor access at a level appropriate to their long term preservation.

Policy LP90 - Prior to determining development proposals, The District Council will require a developer to undertake an evaluation of an archaeological site of unknown importance or any area of high archaeological potential, as determined by the County Archaeologist.

4.14 As with the county council policies, the project will take the local council policies into account.

5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Topographically, the Development Area has a very gentle slope with the highest point being in the north-eastern quarter and the general slope dropping gradually away to the south-east. The development options lie between 47m O.D. and 42m O.D..

5.2 Over the area to the south of the A12, the soils are recorded as "typical agrilic brown earth over glaciofluvial drift (sand and gravel deposits) giving "deep, well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils" (Soil Survey 571x). The soil information above is derived from "Soils of England and Wales" sheet 4, Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 In the following brief account of the historical development of the area, the numbers in brackets relate to RPS site numbers as listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

6.2 The **palaeolithic** period (500,000-9000BC) represents the earliest period of human activity when nomadic hunter gatherers followed the migratory animal herds. In situ evidence for their settlement is very rare and little remains apart from finds of their stone implements. There is no evidence of palaeolithic activity in the Study Area.

6.3 The culture of the hunter gatherer continued during the **mesolithic** period (9000-4500BC) after the last Ice Age. More sophisticated flint implements were produced which reflected changes in tool technology. Evidence of mesolithic settlement is also very rare. There is no evidence of mesolithic occupation in the Study Area.

6.4 From c4500 onwards, the first farmers began to appear as large scale clearance of the post glacial forests took place to make way for neolithic agricultural activities (C4500-2000BC). A mixture of crop growing and animal husbandry took place. A late neolithic/early bronze age stone macehead (RPS 1) was found in a field to the south-east of Chaplain's Farm in c1949. At Hill Farm, a stray find of a flint axe was found in 1983 (RPS 14). This may provide some evidence for neolithic activity in this area.

6.5 During the **bronze age** (c2000-650BC) agricultural activity intensified with more extensive woodland clearance. Agricultural settlement extended to the more heavier soils as farming technology improved. The first metal working took place with the use of bronze becoming well established for weapons and fine tools. Flint continued in use for everyday disposable items such as knives and arrowheads. Burial rites became more sophisticated with the dead being buried in barrows. Apart from the stray find of the stone macehead (RPS 1), there is other evidence from the bronze age period in the Study Area. At Windmill Hill to the west of Capel St Mary, rim fragments of three collared urns were found on a building site in 1947 (RPS 2), though not in situ.

6.6 During the **iron age** (c650BC-AD43) iron replaced bronze as the principal metal industry. Agricultural activity became more intensified. Increased social tensions led to the introduction of communal defensive structures such as hillforts and fortified settlements which were based upon a tribal system. The Icenii occupied this part of East Anglia. During the construction of the A12 trunk road to the south of Sunnybank, a Roman/Belgic an extensive pottery scatter dating to the 1st century AD was located (RPS 7).

6.7 During the **Roman period** (AD43-AD410), a new road network was constructed and more organised rural settlement and intensive agricultural activity began with the establishment of the villa system. These were farmstead estates with a variety of agricultural activities which probably included crop rotation and animal husbandry. The Roman road (RPS 18, 19) which linked London to Colchester lies under the line of the present A12 trunk road. This road linked London to Colchester and the Roman town at Caistor-by-Norwich in Norfolk. Margary lists this route, known as the Pye Road, as 3c in his "Roman Roads of Britain" (1973, p264).

6.8 At Windmill Hill to the west of Capel St Mary, is the site of a Roman villa (RPS 3). Between 1928-1967, three archaeological excavations on this site by Ipswich Museum have located a high quality Roman building with a hypocaust, painted wall plaster, window glass and an associated courtyard, outbuilding and kiln. To the west of the Manor House (RPS 29), a cremation cemetery was found during road widening on the A12 trunk road (RPS 6). This cemetery would appear to be associated with the Roman road to the immediate north (RPS 18, 19).

6.9 In 1958, during the removal of sand from a bank on the southern side of the A12 trunk road to the west of the Manor House (RPS 29), a large pit was found which contained quantities of pottery (RPS 8). In 1961, a sestertius of Nerva was found during roadworks on the A12 trunk road to the south of Orchard Lea. Following this discovery, an archaeological excavation carried out by Ipswich Museum located three pits which yielded Roman pottery, building material and animal bone (RPS 9). A coin of Gallienus

was found in a back garden to the immediate north-west of the parish church in Capel St Mary in 1963 (RPS 10).

6.10 At Low Meadow to the south of Capel St Mary, a scatter of tile and possible associated kiln debris were located in 1963 (RPS 11). In a field to the south of the parish church in Capel St Mary, a grave group consisting of four pots and including one cremation were found during building operations in 1966 (RPS 12). During the construction of a dual carriageway on the A12 trunk road at Sunnybank in 1973, a wall footing and three pits containing pottery, tile and iron slag were recovered (RPS 13).

6.11 During construction works for a new meeting hall to the north of the parish church in Capel St Mary, a cremation was found by building contractors and may have been associated with a small pit (RPS 15). In Bentley, a stray find of a sestertius of Antonius Pius has been found (RPS 20).

6.12 There would appear to be two distinct areas of Roman activity in the Study Area: (i) features and finds which are probably associated with the Roman villa at Windmill Hill (RPS 3) and (ii) a second group of features, structures and finds which are probably associated with the Roman road from London to Colchester (RPS 18, 19).

6.13 During the Anglo-Saxon period (cAD410-AD1066) the basis of the later medieval settlement was established. There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the Study Area.

6.14 The feudal society of the Normans after the invasions set the pattern for the medieval period (AD1066-AD1530). In East Anglia, the feudal system comprised manorial centres and open field systems based on nucleated villages. The settlement pattern which was established in the Anglo-Saxon period continued after the Norman Conquest of 1066. There is much evidence for the medieval settlement of Capel St Mary. The parish church of St Mary (RPS 36) was originally constructed in the 13th century and has 14th-15th century additions and 19th century alterations. This church is Grade II* listed. There are in addition, several timber framed houses or cottages which have their origins during this period (with post medieval alterations) which are all Grade II listed. These include: the cottage at No.130, The Street (RPS 37), St Mary's Cottage (RPS 38) and Orchard Cottage at No.5, The Street (RPS 41).

6.15 At Windmill Hill, to the west of Capel St Mary, a bronze purse mount which is probably of medieval origin has been found (RPS 4). At Vine House, there is documentary evidence for a medieval moated site (RPS 17). There is however, no evidence for this site on the ground as the site is now occupied by modern housing.

6.16 There is also much evidence for medieval manorial centres and farmsteads in the Study Area. Jermyns Farmhouse to the north of Capel St Mary is a timber framed building with 14th-15th century origins and is Grade II listed (RPS 23). To the south of Capel St Mary and to the north of the A12 trunk road is the medieval farmstead of Capelgrove, a timber framed hall house which was constructed in the 14th-15th centuries (Grade II listed) and has later alterations and additions (RPS 31). To the south of the Old London Road, the Manor House is Grade II listed. This timber framed building was constructed in the 15th-16th centuries with later alterations and additions (RPS 29). The White Horse Inn, a public house has 15th century origins. This timber framed building is also Grade II listed (RPS 33). To the south of Bluegate Lane is the Grade II* listed Boynton Hall. This is a timber framed ranged and aisled hall, originally constructed in the 14th century and has 16th century and later alterations and additions (RPS 26).

6.17 A recently published parish history ("*Fragments of Capel*", B.Wright 1995) notes the location of a medieval hamlet. This is the settlement of Copthorn which was located around the White Horse junction on the old line of the A12 road and would have included the green remnant noted as tithe map Field 12 in section 8.1.5 above. The hamlet of Copthorn would appear to be largely built over now.

6.18 The parish history gives more detail concerning medieval and post medieval settlement in the parish of Capel St Mary, formerly known as Grotts or Groats Green. The name change appears in the early 18th century. Boynton Hall is also a relatively modern name as it was known as Cross Green Farm, The Green and, in the medieval period, as Grotts Hall. This site is probably the medieval manor of

Grotts. The parish history also suggests that the manor of Grotts can be traced back to the Domesday Book period, but this suggestion could not be verified.

6.19 The parish history also notes that Tawneys Farm was probably a farm site in the mid 14th century when it was owned by Robert Tawney. While the parish tithe map for Capel St Mary only records a barn on this site, it could have been a farm in the late medieval period.

6.20 The post medieval period has seen substantial changes to the landscape including the enclosure of agricultural land in the 18th and 19th centuries. There are various buildings to the south of the A12 trunk road which are of post medieval construction, all of Grade II listing. These consist of: Bluegate Farmhouse, a 16th century timber framed farm house located to the south of Bluegate Lane (RPS 21); Bush Farmhouse, a 16th century timber framed farmhouse with later alterations and additions (RPS 25) situated to the immediate south of the A12 trunk road; a pump at the rear of the Manor House to the south of the Old London Road (RPS 30); Hillberry Cottage, located on the Old London Road and consisting of an early 18th century timber framed cottage (RPS 27) and The Thatched Cottage and Little Owls, also situated on the Old London Road and comprising an early 18th century timber framed cottage which has been divided into two dwellings (RPS 28).

6.21 In Capel St Mary, there are several houses and cottages which also date to this period which are all also Grade II listed. These are: Ladysmead situated at the western end of Capel St Mary, an early 17th century timber framed cottage with 20th century alterations (RPS 24); Church Cottage, a timber framed house constructed in the 16th century (RPS 34); Jubilee Cottage and Appletree Cottage, a former single house now converted into two dwellings and consisting of a 16th century timber framed house which has been subject to later alterations and additions (RPS 39) and Olivers Cottage, a timber framed house dating to the 16th-17th centuries with later alterations and additions (RPS 40).

6.22 To the north of Capel St Mary, a Grade II listed barn to the south west of Jermyns Farmhouse (RPS 23) is of 16th-17th century origin and is timber framed and weatherboarded with 19th century additions (RPS 22). A stable/granary to the south east of Capelgrove (RPS 31) is also Grade II listed. This building is timber framed and weatherboarded dates to the 18th century (RPS 32).

6.23 There is much documentary evidence for the site of an 18th-19th century water mill at Capel St Mary. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a water mill. A pond associated with this site is shown on the parish tithe map of 1838. In 1777, the mill is described as being constructed on brick and thatch. By 1964, there was no evidence for this site on the ground (RPS 16). A 19th century post mill is shown on various maps of the Mill Hill area between 1825-1901, but the building was demolished in 1909 (RPS 5).

7 RESULTS OF THE WALKOVER SURVEYS

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section Walk-over Survey

7.1 The walk-over survey conducted by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section took place over the two original link road options for this scheme - the northern "Red" Option and over the southern "Blue" Option.

7.2 The rapid walk-over survey undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section did not locate any significant concentrations of archaeological material. Each route option was examined with the results and under conditions outlined below (overall light was good with a continuous cloud cover).

7.3 Northern route - the western half of this route between the footpath and Bush Farm was under a low crop with good surface visibility. The only finds were one body sherd of medieval coarseware and 6 heavily burnt flints (no concentration noted). The eastern half of this route was under a dense crop cover adjacent to the public footpath with poor surface visibility, however the extreme eastern end of the route had a low crop. No finds were recovered from the eastern half of the northern route option.

7.4 Southern route - good surface visibility with a low crop cover. The only finds recovered from this route option were 2 body sherds of Roman greyware pottery and one body sherd of medieval coarseware.

7.4 This walk over survey noted concentrations of burnt flint on the ground in the area between Bush Farm and the public footpath - Bluegate Lane to the south, although no such concentrations were apparent as a result of the later fieldwalking survey carried out by the County Council (see Appendix 6).

RPS Clouston Walk-over Survey

7.5 The walk-over survey by RPS Clouston took place on the 12th of September and included an overall walkover survey of the whole of the proposed development area incorporating the two options for the proposed routes northern and southern link roads (the Red and Blue Options).

Northern Route Option

7.6 Access to the northern route option was gained from a roadside entrance at Whitehorse Farm from the Bentley Road. The first area (A) which bordered onto the A12 trunk road (figure RPSC 13, photographs 1-2) was under grass with a dense ground cover. Occasional flint fragments were discernible where the soil had recently been turned over at the edge of this area. No topographical features were observed in this area. Area B to the west which also bordered the A12 trunk road to the north (figure RPSC 13, photograph 3) was under a dense crop cover such that no surface artefacts or topographical features were visible on the ground. Area C further to the west (also bordered by the A12 trunk road to the north) (figure RPSC 13, photograph 4) was under a dense crop cover, such that no surface artefacts were visible. No topographical features were observed. The area to the west of Bush Farm was not accessible except from the Old London Road (Area D) (figure RPSC 13, photograph 5). This area was similarly under dense grass and crop cover. There were no topographical features noted in this area.

Southern Route Option

7.7 From Bush Farm, access was gained along Bluegate Lane (Area E, figure RPSC 13, photographs 6-7). The fields to the east of Bluegate Lane were under a dense grass crop such that no surface artefacts were visible on the ground. No topographical features were observed on the ground. To the east, (Area F) the fields in this area of the proposed route for the southern link road had recently been ploughed. Access was only possible along the edges of these fields, but flint fragments were visible on the ground where the soil had been turned over (figure RPSC 13, photographs 8-10). No topographical features were observed. Further to the east, (Area G) the fields in the central and eastern parts of the southern link road route option were all under dense crop cover of grass. No surface artefacts were visible on the ground and no topographical features were observed (figure RPSC 13, photographs 11-16).

8. RESULTS OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION HISTORICAL MAP SEARCH

8.1 In all nine maps of the Suffolk County Council Study area were examined by the County Council Archaeology Section. The dates ranged between 1783 and 1904 (see figures RPSC 3-11). The 1783 Hodkinson and 1805 Ordnance Survey maps are small scale and give relatively little detailed information although they do confirm the presence of a green close to Boynton Hall. The old line of the A12, London Road, can also be seen on these maps prior to straightening and alterations carried out in the 20th century. The earliest detailed map of their Study Area is the 1819 Cole map of six fields along the southern side of the A12, London Road with Cross Green marked at its south western end. However, the earliest large scale map of the whole Study Area was the tithe map and apportionment of 1838 which gives good evidence for the pre 1930's field layout and early 19th century field names. As there is no enclosure map for Capel St Mary in the Suffolk Record Office, this latter source is the most useful historical map for the parish and has been used as the main reference point for determining areas of medieval settlement. All of the relevant map sources are detailed in RPSC figures 3-11. In addition, the relevant tithe map field names are listed in Appendix 4.

Chronologically the recorded map detail can be quoted as follows:

8.1.1 Hodkinson map of 1783, small scale map showing the general area of Capel St Mary, the London Road and Cross Green (see figure RPSC 3).

8.1.2 Cole map of 1789 showing six fields along the southern side of the London Road with Bush Farm at the south western end and Cross Green just to the south-west of this running over the line of the main road (see figure RPSC 4).

8.1.3 Ordnance Survey, one inch map of 1805 showing Cross Green on each side of the London Road (see figure RPSC 5).

8.1.4 Ordnance Survey, one inch map of 1837 again showing Cross Green but at this time only on the southern side of London Road (see figure RPSC 6).

8.1.5 Tithe map of 1838 which shows some 26 fields in the triangle formed by Bush Farm Tawney's Farm and the White Horse junction. When studying the tithe map it should be noted that alterations to the A12, London Road has created a major impact on the landscape since 1838. At the western side of the Study Area this is mainly through road widening from the Bush Farm area in a north easterly direction with the present road being at least twice the width of the old London Road. However, at the eastern end major changes have taken place with the present A12 bypassing Capel St Mary on its eastern edge. Because of this one area of archaeological interest, that is Field 12 on the tithe map which is a possible green remnant, is now under modern buildings and the bypass. Similarly Field 15, which carried the name "Stonelands", is largely under the present Capel bypass. This field name being of interest as it often denotes evidence for Roman settlement disturbed by ploughing (see figure RPSC 7).

At the western end of the Study Area the Cross Green area has survived better and Field 184 is recorded as "The Green". Here the green edge, with its high potential for medieval settlement, would appear to run just to the west of Boynton Hall in a northerly direction with Bush Farm also being just on the eastern edge of the green (see Fig 1). The only other field name indicating a non-agricultural previous use is Field 86, called "clay pits". One small wood is also shown between the two route options, this is plot 86a, "Queech in clay pits".

8.1.6 Ordnance Survey, first edition 6 inch map of 1890 showing the network of small fields over the Study Area south of the present A12. By this date, the small wood in Field 86 of the tithe map had disappeared. The only other noticeable change in the landscape by 1890 is the apparent conversion of "The Green" adjacent to Boynton Hall to an area of private parkland (see figure RPSC 8).

8.1.7 Ordnance Survey, the second edition 6 inch and first edition 25 inch maps of 1904 (see figures RPSC 9-10). By the early 20th century, some field boundaries had been removed in their Study Area to create larger plots of land. In addition, Tawney's Farm is now marked as an occupied farmstead whereas it was just noted as a barn on the tithe map.

9 RESULTS OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SEARCHES

9.1 The aerial photographic search for this assessment covered all the material held by Suffolk County Council and by the National Monuments Record (RCHME). The aerial photographs examined are listed in Appendix 5 with all of the prints for their Study Area being vertical shots. The only crop or soil marks noted on these photographs were of the field boundaries removed in the 1930's (see figures RPSC 7-9) and a possible large pit or pond just to the north of Pond Farm.

10 RESULTS OF THE FIELDWALKING SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION

10.1 The results of the fieldwalking survey which was carried out in March 1996, took place along the routes of the two original proposed route options. A report on this survey is detailed in Appendix 6. The objective of this survey was to identify any concentrations of archaeological artefacts which would in turn indicate any potential areas of archaeological activity which might be affected by either of these proposed route options.

10.2 No concentrations of archaeological artefacts were noted. Although artefacts were recovered which originated from between the prehistoric to modern periods. This included some possible mesolithic flint implements including scrapers, cores, flakes and blades, several abraded sherds of Roman pottery; a large number of medieval pottery sherds, despite no obvious areas of concentration and large quantities of post medieval tile and brick.

11 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Assessment Model

11.1 The assessment of the EFFECT of a proposal will depend upon the assessment of the IMPORTANCE of the features and sites affected and the degree of IMPACT of the proposals. There are occasions when insufficient is known to make informed judgements and an assessment of RISK is all that can be offered. The definitions of these terms and their categories are set out below:

IMPORTANCE: the criteria set out in Annexe 4 of PPG 16, modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just scheduled monuments, is used as guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies, with various systems in use by different agencies. To avoid the official implications of such terms as, "National", "Major", "County" and "Local" in this report, the following categories are used:

Major:	the highest status of site e.g. scheduled monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I & II*, well preserved historic landscapes
Average:	the bulk of sites with reasonable evidence of occupation, ritual, industry etc. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Minor:	sites with some evidence of human activity, but in a fragmentary or poor state, buildings of local importance, dispersed elements of historic landscapes
Unimportant:	destroyed, non-antiquities, random stray finds, buildings of no merit
Uncertain:	insufficient evidence available to judge importance.

11.2 Under the above defined criteria of importance, there are a number of sites (summarised in Appendix 1) derived from SMR and NMR information that may be affected by the route options. Only an appraisal of the potential importance can be made with the available data and this is set out below: The numbers refer to RPS site numbers which are detailed in Appendix 1 and are shown on figure RPSC 12. Listed buildings information for the parish of Capel St Mary is detailed in Appendix 2.

Sites of major importance:

(RPS 26), Boynton Hall, Grade II* listed;
(RPS 36), the parish church of St Mary, Capel St Mary, Grade II* listed.

Sites of average importance:

(RPS 18, 19), the Roman road from Colchester to Baylham;
(RPS 3), the Roman villa at Windmill Hill;
(RPS 2), fragments of three bronze age urns found on a building site at Windmill Hill;
(RPS 5), the site of a 19th century post mill at Mill Hill;
(RPS 6), the Roman cremation cemetery located to west of the Manor House;
(RPS 7), the Belgic/Roman pottery scatter from Sunnybank;
(RPS 8), a Roman pit with pottery located to the west of the Manor House;
(RPS 9), a further three Roman pits found to the south of Orchard Lea;
(RPS 11), a Roman tile scatter and possible associated tile kiln debris from Low Meadow, Capel St Mary;
(RPS 12), a Roman cremation found in a field to the south of the parish church of St Mary, Capel St Mary;
(RPS 13), a Roman wall footing and pits from Sunnybank;
(RPS 15), a further Roman cremation found on the north side of the parish church of St Mary, Capel St Mary;
(RPS 16), the site of an 18th-19th century water mill at Capel St Mary;

(RPS 17), the site of a medieval moated house at Vine House;
 (RPS 21), Blucgate Farmhouse, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 22), The barn to the south-west of Jermyns Farm, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 23), Jermyns Farmhouse, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 24), Ladysmead, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 25), Bush Farmhouse, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 27), Hillberry Cottage, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 28), The Thatched Cottage & Little Owls, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 29), The Manor House, Old London Road, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 30), a pump to the rear of the Manor House, Old London Road;
 (RPS 31), Capelgrove, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 32), a stable/granary to the south-east of Capelgrove;
 (RPS 33), the White Horse Inn, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 34), Church Cottage, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 35), Springhill, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 37), The Cottage, No.130 The Street, Capel St Mary;
 (RPS 38), St Mary's Cottage, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 39), Jubilee Cottage and Appletree Cottage, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 40), Olivers Cottage, No.101 The Street, Capel St Mary, Grade II listed;
 (RPS 41), Orchard Cottage, No.5, The Street, Capel St Mary, Grade II listed

Minor sites:

(RPS 1), stray find of a late neolithic/early bronze age stone macehead located to the south-east of Chaplain's Farm;
 (RPS 4), stray find of a medieval purse frame from Windmill Hill;
 (RPS 10), stray find of a Roman coin from a back garden to the north west of the parish church of St Mary, Capel St Mary;
 (RPS 14), a stray find of a neolithic flint axe at Hill Farm;
 (RPS 20), a stray find of a Roman coin from Bentley.

Unimportant sites:

There are no sites of this category in the Study Area.

Uncertain sites:

There are no sites of this category in the Study Area.

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12 CONCLUSIONS

12.1 The Suffolk County Council Archaeology assessment report drew its conclusions in relation to the two original route options - the ~~"Red"~~ and "Blue" options:

12.2 The main area of archaeological interest identified by this assessment for the A12, Pound Lane, Capel St Mary Link Road is around its south-western end. Here a medieval green with contemporary settlement can be plotted with Boynton Hall and Bush Farm probably representing farm sites that are still in use. Significantly, both of these buildings are listed and are recognised as medieval or late medieval in date. Any road development in this area is likely therefore, to affect areas of medieval settlement and in particular Alternative 2 for the northern route option will cut through an extensive area of green and green-edge settlement.

12.2.1 At its north-eastern end, the northern route option is relatively close to another green remnant and an area of medieval settlement. However in this case it does not appear to be near enough to have a direct impact on archaeological deposits.

12.2.2 Over the central part of the assessment Study Area little of archaeological interest has been identified. However, the widespread scatter of burnt flints between Bush Farm and the public footpath may indicate some sort of prehistoric activity by analogy with other areas in Suffolk. The rapid walk-over survey undertaken for this assessment should not be seen as a definitive surface search.

12.3 The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Section assessment report came to the following conclusions regarding the two original route options:

12.4 The area around Bush Farm should be trial trenched in order the test for medieval, green edge settlement areas. Geophysical survey might also help in locating activity areas and any green edge ditch.

12.4.1 The central part of the Study Area which is under arable cultivation should be fieldwalked and covered by metal detector survey in order to check for archaeological sites of finds of significance. In particular, the area producing burnt flints should be examined.

12.4.2 The area producing burnt flints would also benefit from trial trenching as prehistoric deposits may not be apparent through surface survey due to the fragile nature of the handmade pottery sherds.

12.5 The conclusions of the RPS Clouston Stage II archaeological assessment for the two new and updated route options - the "blue" and "orange" route options are as follows:

Northern Route "Orange" Option

new section

14.1 The northern route option may have some impact upon the archaeological potential of this area. The Suffolk County Council Field Archaeology Section assessment identified an area of medieval green or communal grazing area at the north-eastern end of this route option to the north-west of White Horse Farm associated with the medieval settlement of Copthorne. The construction of this proposed route will pass close to this green and may have some marginal impact on archaeological deposits or features associated with this green.

14.2 The results of the Suffolk County Council Field Archaeology Section fieldwalking survey did not locate and aerial photographic searches did not locate any significant areas of archaeological material in the central or western areas of the northern route option. This, however, should not rule out any archaeological potential in this area.

14.3 The close proximity of the northern route option to the A12 trunk road may have an impact upon the Roman road (RPS 18, 19) or its associated southern roadside ditch which may lie beneath the present modern road. One kilometre to the west of the western end of the proposed northern route option, roadside features such as pits, burials or cremations and/or roadside structures have been identified at Sunnybank (RPS 7 & 13), to the west of the Manor House (RPS 8 & 29) and the south of Orchard Lea (RPS 9) during former modifications to the A12 trunk road. It would seem probable that further Roman

features and structures of this nature may be identified during the construction of the northern route option where it is to take place in close proximity to the presumed course of the Roman road.

Southern Route "Blue" Option

14.4 The results of the fieldwalking survey carried out by Suffolk County Council did not identify any significant concentrations of archaeological artefacts along the route of the proposed southern link road (blue option). The results of the aerial photographic searches similarly did not reveal any significant archaeological features and no archaeological sites or findspots have been identified in this area through searches of SMR and NMR data. It is probable that the much of the western, central and eastern areas of the southern link road option appear to have little archaeological potential and consequently will probably have little impact upon the archaeology of these areas. However, this probability should not totally rule out any archaeological potential in these areas.

14.5 The only area in which the southern route option may have an archaeological impact is at its western end in the area around Boynton Hall and Bush Farm. This area has been identified by the Suffolk County Council assessment as an area of medieval green and associated farmstead.

The recommendations of the RPS Clouston Stage II archaeological assessment are as follows:

Southern "Blue" Route Option

revised.

14.6 It is recommended in part of the western and in the central and eastern areas of the proposed southern route option which have been identified as an area of probable little archaeological potential, that a programme of intermittent archaeological monitoring should take place if this southern route option is the preferred choice.

14.7 At the western end of the southern route option, where construction is likely to have an archaeological impact upon the area of medieval green and associated farmstead settlement, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring should take place during construction works in this area if the southern route option is preferred.

Northern "Orange" Route Option

revised section.

14.8 It is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring should take place during the construction of the northern link road through the following areas:

- (i) at its north-eastern end to locate any possible archaeological features or deposits associated with the area of medieval green;
- (ii) in the area to the immediate south of the present A12 trunk road where the proposed route will be in close proximity to the probable course of the Roman road;
- (iii) intermittent archaeological monitoring in the central and western areas, which although the fieldwalking survey did not have any significant results, nevertheless may have some archaeological potential;

14.9 Although programmes of continual and intermittent archaeological monitoring have been recommended along the Orange and Blue Route Options, should any significant archaeological features or deposits be encountered during any of the monitoring processes, the possibility of further archaeological intervention in terms of trial trenching in selected and identified areas should be permitted to take place during development works if necessary.

APPENDIX 1 EXTRACTS FROM THE SUFFOLK COUNTY SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD

RPS Number	SMR Number	Grid Reference	Description	Period	Importance
1	0016	TM 087 363	Stone macehead found in a field c1949	NE/EBA	Minor
2	0017	TM 083 384	Fragments of 3 urns found on a building site in 1947	BA	Average
3	0018	TM 0831 3838	Windmill Hill villa	RO	Average
4	0019	TM 083 384	Stray find of a bronze purse frame	M	Minor
5	17160	TM 083 384	Site of a post mill	PM	Average
6	05105	TM 0841 3719	Cremation cemetery	RO	Average
7	05107	TM 0805 3700	Pottery scatter	IA/RO	Average
8	05108	TM 0840 3718	Pit with finds of pottery	RO	Average
9	05109	TM 0816 3708	3 pits & finds of pottery, building material, animal bone & coin	RO	Average
10	05110	TM 0840 3843	Stray find of coin	RO	Minor
11	05111	TM 0825 3825	Finds scatter of tile & possible associated kiln debris	RO	Average
12	05112	TM 086 383	Cremation found in field behind church	RO	Average
13	05113	TM 080 369	3 pits with finds of pottery, building materials etc. & wall footing	RO	Average
14	05114	TM 0870 3665	Flint axe	NE	Minor
15	11520	TM 0857 3825	Cremation found on north side of church	RO	Average
16	17161	TM 082 385	Site of water mill	PM	Average
17	17162	TM 093 384	Site of moated house	M	Average
18	15171	TM 0742 3661-TM 0990 3828	Pye Road	RO	Average
19	04651	TM 1014 3869-TM 1179 4212	Pye Road	RO	Average
20	09999	TM 1094 3682	Stray find of a coin	RO	Minor

ABBREVIATIONS

NE - Neolithic
BA - Bronze Age
IA - Iron Age
RO - Roman
M - Medieval
PM - Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDING INFORMATION FROM ENGLISH HERITAGE

RPS Number	Grid Reference	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
21	TM 094372	Bluegate Farmhouse	II	PM	Average
22	TM 089392	Barn SW of Jermyns Farmhouse	II	PM	Average
23	TM 089392	Jermyns Farmhouse	II	M/PM	Average
24	TM 0838	Ladysmead	II	PM	Average
25	TM 091375	Bush Farmhouse	II	PM	Average
26	TM 092372	Boynton Hall	II*	M/PM	Major
27	TM 0837	Hillberry Cottage	II	PM	Average
28	TM 0837	The Thatched Cottage & Little Owls	II	PM	Average
29	TM 085372	Manor House	II	M/PM	Average
30	TM 085372	Pump to rear of Manor House	II	PM	Average
31	TM 091378	Capelgrove	II	M/PM	Average
32	TM 091378	Stable/granary SE of Capelgrove	II	PM	Average
33	TM 1037	White Horse Inn	II	M/PM	Average
34	TM 0838	Church Cottage	II	PM	Average
35	TM 083379	Springhill	II	PM	Average
36	TM 086383	Parish church of St Mary	II*	M/PM	Major
37	TM 0838	Cottage, No. 130, The Street	II	M/PM	Average
38	TM 0838	St Mary's Cottage	II	M/PM	Average
39	TM 0838	Jubilee Cottage & Appletree Cottage	II	PM	Average
40	TM 0838	Olivers Cottage, No. 101 The Street	II	PM	Average
41	TM 0838	Orchard Cottage, No.5, The Street	II	M/PM	Average

ABBREVIATIONS

M -medieval

PM - post medieval