



Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Northumbrian Water, to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 17 trial trenches along the proposed route of an 8.4-km pipeline between Benhall and Framlingham in Suffolk. Trenches were excavated in three areas: six trenches were dug in Area 1 (Saxmundham Road; centred NGR 629297 263516), another six in Area 2 (Paul's Grove Farm; NGR 632921 261707), with five trenches dug in Area 3 (Stud Farm; NGR 635010 261353).

The areas were selected for trench evaluation on the basis of surface finds from a range of historical periods, and in the case of Area 1, records of a nearby post mill.

The features uncovered by the evaluation comprised seven ditches, six gullies, two postholes/pits and a peat deposit; these were found in nine of the trenches. The distribution of the 'positive' trenches indicates archaeological remains are present across the pipeline route, albeit with no particular concentration. Two of the ditches (both in Area 1) are post-medieval (late 17th–18th century AD). The remainder of the features are undated; it is therefore uncertain how they relate to the existing records of findspots in their vicinity, however, a medieval silver penny (Richard II; 1377 to 1399 AD) recovered from metal detecting in Area 2 complements other similar finds from the vicinity.

Assessment of the soil samples indicates that there is potential for the recovery of environmental evidence from some of the features.

Overall, the evaluation has met its aims and objectives, within the constraints of the generally limited evidence hindering a better understanding of the excavated features.

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code SSA035, GLG065 and FML199. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to thank AECOM, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Nick Finch. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Senior Archaeological Officer who monitored the project for Suffolk County Council, and to T4 Infrastructure for their cooperation and help on site.



Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM, on behalf of Northumbrian Water, to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 17 trial trenches along an 8.4-km pipeline between Benhall and Framlingham in Suffolk. Trenches were excavated in three areas: six trenches were dug in Area 1 (Saxmundham Road; centred NGR 629297 263516), another six in Area 2 (Paul's Grove Farm; NGR 632921 261707) and five in Area 3 (Stud Farm; NGR 635010 261353).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development aims to alleviate pressure on the regional water network through the construction of a new main water pipeline connecting Benhall waterworks with Framlingham water tower.
- 1.1.3 This 8.4 km long pipeline is to be laid in a trench approximately 0.4 m in width and extending to maximum depth of 1.35 m below ground level. Topsoil overlying the pipeline trench will not be stripped as the excavation will be carried out using a trenching machine. Pre-existing concrete pads will be used for temporary compound locations.
- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (AECOM 2023; Appendix 5). The Senior Archaeological Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 Area 1 extends to the north and south of Saxmundham Road on the eastern edge of Framlingham and occupies arable land. Area 2 lies within a cultivated field south-east of Paul's Grove Farm, to the west of Great Glemham. Area 3 occupies pasture north of Stud Farm, to the south-east of Great Glemham.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels differ across Areas 1–3, lying at 46–51 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at Areas 1 and 2, while Area 3 is lower: 9–14 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is dominated by Sand of the Crag Group and is overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Area 3 lies in the stream valley forming the headwaters of the



River Alde, where the superficial geology comprises alluvium (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background of the surrounding area was collated in a desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by AECOM in 2022 and updated in 2023, and this is summarised below. The DBA identified a number of local finds and heritage assets ranging in date from prehistoric to modern. The major focus of activity was the town of Framlingham, which contains several listed buildings as well as Framlingham Castle. Framlingham was recorded in the *Domesday Survey*; an Iron Age hilltop settlement was investigated in 1993 (AECOM 2022).

2.1.2 The area has been extensively metal detected over the years and several confidential finds have been recorded in the HER. These include a bronze age axe fragment, brooches, an Anglo-Saxon silver *sceatta* coin, metalwork, and a post-medieval silver coin (AECOM 2022).

2.1.3 The HER assets closest to the excavated trenches are given with their HER parish reference numbers below, and their locations are marked on the relevant figures accompanying this report. This is except for those HER assets that are classed as confidential.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Desk based assessment (2022)

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment carried out by AECOM utilised a 500 m study area around the proposed pipeline route to identify designated and non-designated heritage sites.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (up to AD 43)

2.3.1 A hollow-way, known as Queen Mary's Lane, runs north-west to south-east across the pipeline route near North Green. The hollow-way is thought to be of prehistoric date, although the feature is named for a possible association with the Tudor monarch (FML 065). A Bronze Age axe blade fragment was recorded during metal detecting near North Green to the south of the pipeline route.

2.3.2 There were six confidential prehistoric finds recorded in the study area including Palaeolithic flints, Mesolithic flint and a Bronze Age sword fragment and an arrowhead (FML 109).

2.3.3 Fieldwalking in 1985 1.6 km south-west of the pipeline route near Framlingham led to an excavation, during which an Iron Age hilltop settlement was recorded.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.3.4 Excavations in Hacheston to the south of the study area in the 1970s revealed a Romano-British settlement; 1st–3rd-century pottery kilns and sherds were recorded (Medlycott, 2011).

2.3.5 Assets of Romano-British date within the study area are limited to findspots. Finds of 3rd-century coins and a loop fitting were recorded during metal detecting at Framlingham Castle and a further find of Roman coins and a brooch fragment were recorded at the eastern edge

of Framlingham. Scatters of Romano-British coins, pottery sherds and metalwork have also been recorded in the study area near Benhall Street, North Green and Paul's Grove Farm, Great Glemham.

- 2.3.6 Two confidential finds within the study area consist of a ring and an artefact scatter containing brooches.

Early medieval (410–1066)

- 2.3.7 Settlements within and near the study area have origins in the early medieval period, with several villages first recorded in the *Domesday* survey. Framlingham and Great Glemham had 70 and 97 households respectively by 1086. Both settlements had a church while Great Glemham also contained a mill.

- 2.3.8 Two confidential finds of early medieval date recorded in the study area comprise an Anglo-Saxon silver *sceatta* coin and a 7th-century hanging bowl.

Medieval (1066–1540)

- 2.3.9 West of Area 1 lies the town of Framlingham. The town's market was first recorded in 1270 and the settlement included a castle, church, cemetery, medieval wall and may have also included a town ditch. Framlingham Castle is a scheduled monument, located approximately 440 m west of Area 1. The castle originally consisted of a motte and bailey, built on the site in c.1100. This was demolished in 1173 and a stone castle was built on the site in the late 12th century.

- 2.3.10 A medieval deer park owned by the castle was situated within Framlingham Park, first recorded in 1287. The park extended to the north and west of the castle; the park pale survives for a length of approximately 200 m and up to 3 m high at its southern end.

- 2.3.11 Another medieval feature within Framlingham is the Town Ditch which survives as an earthen dry ditch to the north and east of Framlingham Castle.

- 2.3.12 A Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints is within the village of Great Glemham.

- 2.3.13 Pottery sherds and metalwork have been found around Areas 1–3 by metal detectorists.

- 2.3.14 Confidential finds recorded in the area include metalwork and a copper harness pendant.

- 2.3.15 Three coins were found during metal detecting along Saxmunham Road (FLM 056).

Post-medieval (1540–1900)

- 2.3.16 The site of a post mill is recorded along Saxmundham Road, south of trenches 1 to 3 (FML 033). Housing now occupies the spot. Post-medieval artefacts have been recorded in the field containing trenches 1 to 3. The artefact scatter was found during metal detecting and included strap fittings, rings, buttons, a pendant, bells, a musket ball, a thimble and a tack (FML 066 and FML 132).

- 2.3.17 Development of Framlingham Castle included the building of a poor house within the castle walls in 1654 and a second, larger building was erected in 1729. Both buildings are Grade I listed buildings.

- 2.3.18 Framlingham and Great Glemham contain a variety of listed buildings of post-medieval date, including cottages and an inn.



2.3.19 The landscape surrounding the three areas of trenching was shown as overwhelmingly agricultural on historic mapping. Tithe maps show the landscape as rectangular fields, mostly arable or pasture but part of the modern field containing trenches 4 to 6 was an orchard around the 19th century. At least ten listed farms are located in the region as well as a Grade II listed barn at Moat Farm.

2.3.20 Post-medieval finds around Great Glemham for this date period include a bronze buckle and silver coins (GLG 021).

Modern (1900–present)

2.3.21 The landscape remains agricultural. The overall pattern of fields is mostly recognisable from that shown on the earliest maps, although field boundaries have been removed to create larger plots of land. Housing developments at the southern and eastern edges of Framlingham occurred during this period.

2.3.22 Three Grade II listed buildings exist dating to this period. Great Glemham War Memorial was built in 1920 in the shape of a wheel-head cross. Two cast iron K6 telephone kiosks are located in Great Glemham and North Green respectively.

2.3.23 The former RAF Framlingham lies to the south of the project area. It was built in 1942–3 as a heavy bomber airfield.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (AECOM 2023) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), was:

- to provide further information on the archaeological resource within the Site in advance of pipeline construction.

3.2 Specific objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the specific objectives of the evaluation as set out in the WSI were to:

- assess the extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the Site;
- assess the potential that the Site has to address research questions presented in the East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF: Research Frameworks 2023);
- assess the effect that later activity has had on the state of preservation of any archaeological resource within the Site;
- inform the scope of any archaeological mitigation that may be required.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The three areas of trenching were identified following consultation between Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and AECOM. Area 1 was selected for trench evaluation



based on records of multi-period find scatters and the site of the post-medieval mill; Area 2 targeted findspots of medieval and Romano-British artefacts; Area 3 correlates with a Romano-British artefact scatter.

- 4.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (AECOM 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 A total of 17 trial trenches (5% sample of Areas 1–3) were excavated 15–26 May 2023.
- 4.2.2 The trench locations were set out using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), connected to Leica's SmartNet service in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trench 3 had to be slightly moved because of a newly planted hedgerow (Figure 2).
- 4.2.3 Each trench measured 30 x 1.8 m and was excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 One sondage was machine-dug into the base of trench 3 and two were dug into the base of trench 14, in order to test the substrate. All sondages exposed a 'natural' that became brighter and cleaner with depth.
- 4.2.6 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned and metal detected for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (20th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.9 The Leica GNSS surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.10 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control



and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (AECOM 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (ClfA 2022a).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Archaeological Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of nine of the 17 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits; the distribution of the 'positive' trenches indicates archaeological remains are present across the pipeline route. There was no marked concentration in any particular area, although trench 15 in Area 3 contained the most features (four) and Area 1 contained the fewest features (two split between trenches 3 and 6). None of the features could be seen continuing into neighbouring trenches, which could imply they are relatively discrete overall, although this may be an artifice of the trench array being linear in form.
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by Area/trench. Where two dimensions are given, this is to convey width x depth. Waterworn linear features less than 0.7 m wide have generally been interpreted as gullies; linear negative earthwork boundaries wider than 0.7 m are mainly interpreted as ditches.
- 5.1.3 The uncovered features comprised seven ditches, six gullies, two postholes/pits and a peat deposit. Two of the ditches (both those in Area 1) are post-medieval (late 17th–18th century AD); the remainder of the features are all undated.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables in Appendix 1.
- 5.1.5 Four of the six trenches in Area 1 were archaeologically blank (trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5), while Areas 2 and 3 each contained two blank trenches (9 and 10, and 14 and 17 respectively).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Topsoil remained broadly consistent across all 17 trenches: a mid to dark brown silt common to arable and pasture fields. Subsoil was recorded in trenches 10, 13, 14 and 15 and comprised mid-brown silty sand.
- 5.2.2 The natural deposits varied across the three areas of trenching. Within Area 1 it comprised pale brown silty clay, which became sandier in trench 6. Area 2 had natural deposits of light

orangey brown clay in trenches 7–9, while trenches 10–12 had a natural of silty sand. All trenches in Area 3 except trench 17 had a natural of light greyish-white sand, with Trench 17 at the lowest point in the field displaying topsoil laid directly over dark greyish black clay and peat, around 0.15 m thick, itself overlaying a more clayey orange deposit.

- 5.2.3 Features generally contained secondary fills of the same texture but a darker hue than the natural substrate they had been cut into.

5.3 Area 1

- 5.3.1 Two ditches were recorded in Area 1. Trench 3 contained a north–south ditch (303: 3.15 x 1 m) whilst that in trench 6 (603: 4.5 x 0.39 m; Fig. 6) followed a more north-east to south-west alignment. A land drain had been cut into the surface of ditch 603.

- 5.3.2 A large (9 kg) and extensive assemblage of post-medieval finds (pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe etc.) was recovered from these two ditches. The group from ditch 303 included the remains of an iron knife with wooden handle. The pottery in ditch 603 was deposited around the late 17th–18th century AD. A medieval pot sherd was found alongside the later material in ditch 303; an undated flint flake was also found in ditch 603.

- 5.3.3 An environmental sample from ditch 603 contained probable domestic debris (marine shell and animal bone), in keeping with the nature of the artefactual assemblage.

5.4 Area 2

- 5.4.1 A ditch and a gully (703: 1.1 x 0.35 m; 803: 0.5 x 0.2 m; Fig. 7) at the western end of Area 2 appeared to conform to the alignment of existing field boundaries. Both were undated.

- 5.4.2 The alignment of a parallel pair of gullies (1103: 0.5 x 0.35 m; 1203: 0.6 x 0.3 m) at the eastern end of Area 2 mirrored that of an existing minor road running north-east (and downslope) from Potash Cottage. This pair were also undated.

- 5.4.3 Two subcircular features (1205, 1207: up to 0.75 m across by 0.16 m deep; Fig. 8) were also exposed in trench 12. Again, no finds were recovered.

- 5.4.4 Topsoil finds from Area 2 include a silver penny of Richard II (1377 to 1399 AD), as well as a post-medieval horseshoe, from trench 10. A post-medieval 'seg' shoe plate, a piece of iron wire and fragment of lead sheet were collected from the topsoil in trench 8.

5.5 Area 3

- 5.5.1 At the western end of Area 3, a gully (1304: 0.55 x 0.14 m) followed the same north-west to south-east alignment as an existing minor road some 20 m to its west.

- 5.5.2 Trenches 15 and 16 lay in the central and eastern part of Area 3, to the north-east of Stud Farm.

- 5.5.3 A pair of ditches followed a north–south alignment at the western end of trench 15 (1504: 0.72 x 0.2 m; 1506: 0.85 x 0.24 m; Fig. 9). The ditches overlapped and one was probably the replacement of the other, but no relationship could be discerned between them to determine their sequence.

- 5.5.4 Investigation of a broad (6.3 m across) greyish brown silty sand anomaly in the centre of trench 15 revealed a further two ditches, with signs of recutting. Both ditches appeared to

be following a broadly north-west to south-east alignment (1508: 3.2 x 0.6 m; Fig. 10. 1512: 0.85 x 0.26 m).

- 5.5.5 Trench 16 contained a gully 1604 (0.7 x 0.2 m) and a pit 1606 (2.8 x 1.1 x 0.3 m) that appeared superimposed but again no relationship could be discerned (Fig. 11). The fill of gully 1604 was unusual in that it comprised 50% flint nodules. This feature ran east to west across the trench, its eastern end merging with pit 1606. Pit 1606 contained burnt flint (the only finds from Area 3) but no charred plant remains other than charcoal were found in the environmental sample from the feature.
- 5.5.6 The base of trench 17 was filled with a dark peaty clay (1702), which was around 0.15 m thick. Its machine-removal revealed whorls and staining of the same material on the surface of the underlying natural clay (1703), but no archaeological remains (Fig. 12).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Finds amounting to just under 10 kg were recovered; the assemblage is primarily of post-medieval date. The finds have been quantified by material type within each context (Table 1 and Appendix 2) and, with the exception of the metalwork, have been cleaned.

Table 1 Summary of finds by material and count/weight (in grammes)

| Material (Count / weight in g) | Animal bone | Flint (and burnt flint) | Ceramic building material | Clay pipe | Glass | Metalwork | Pottery | Shell | Grand Total |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Feature | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditch 303 | 5/117 | | 1/356 | 1/8 | 10/936 | 1/103 (Fe) | 3/28 | | 21/1548 |
| Topsoil 401 | | | | | | 1/38 (Fe) | | | 1/38 |
| Topsoil 601 | | | 4/422 | | | | | | 4/422 |
| Ditch 603 | 78/1043 | 1/1 | 51/4516 | 13/50 | 37/331 | 1/1 (Fe) | 63/794 | 42/794 | 286/ 7452 |
| Topsoil 801 | | | | | | 2/23 (Fe) 1/75 (Pb) | | | 3/98 |
| Topsoil 1001 | | | | | | 1/1 (Ag) 2/319 (Fe) | | | 3/320 |
| Pit 1606 | | (15/41) | | | | | | | 15/41 |
| Total | 83/1160 | 16/42 | 56/5294 | 14/58 | 47/1267 | 9/560 | 66/745 | 42/794 | 333/ 9919 |

Key: Ag = silver, Fe = iron, Pb = lead alloy

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprises 66 sherds (745 g), the majority of which date to the post-medieval period. The sherds have been recorded according to accepted guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.6) aimed at providing a rapid characterisation of the assemblage. Sherds were quantified by count and weight (in grammes) by broad fabric type (e.g., tin-glazed earthenware) or known type (e.g., Midlands purple ware) within each context (Table 2). Variables such as form, rim morphology, decoration and evidence for use were recorded where applicable.

Table 2 Summary of pottery fabric/ware types

| Period | Fabric type | Count | Weight (g) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| <i>Medieval</i> | Sand and shell-tempered | 1 | 7 |
| <i>Post-medieval</i> | Brown glazed earthenware | 5 | 28 |
| | English stoneware | 19 | 122 |
| | Glazed red earthenware | 25 | 430 |
| | Midlands purple ware | 2 | 29 |
| | Salt-glazed stoneware (unsourced) | 2 | 20 |
| | Staffordshire-type slipware | 6 | 46 |
| | Tin-glazed earthenware | 4 | 47 |
| | Westerwald stoneware | 1 | 6 |
| | Yellow ware | 1 | 10 |
| | Grand Total | 66 | 745 |

6.2.2 The earliest sherd is medieval, found residually within ditch 303. The bodysherd, in a sand and shell-tempered fabric, is probably Melton Ware of 12th to 13th century AD date (Anderson 1998-9, 152). The remainder of the pottery is post-medieval in date, dominated by glazed red earthenwares which date broadly from the late 16th to 18th centuries AD. The larger group from ditch 603 also contains sherds of English stoneware, Staffordshire-type slipware and tin-glazed earthenware, which cluster in date from the late 17th century through to the 18th century AD, making this a more likely date range for the assemblage as a whole. The group is consistent with a typical domestic assemblage of this date, such as that recovered from Stowmarket (Anderson 2015) with jugs and bowls represented in the glazed red earthenwares and a small jar, possibly a drug jar type, in the tin-glazed earthenware.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 A single piece of worked flint was recovered. This is a broken flake from ditch 604. It is rarely possible to attribute a date to a single piece of debitage with any confidence and this example lacks the proximal features that can sometimes enable a broad suggestion. All that can really be said is that it is likely to be a product of prehistory, and that some slight, background activity in this period is therefore implied. However, it should be noted that the flint is in remarkably fresh condition and, in the absence of any other examples to support the view that a well-preserved scatter has been disturbed, it is possible this is broadly contemporary with the feature, perhaps derived from flint used in building work.

6.3.2 Raw material is locally available as a component of Quaternary gravel terrace and head deposits which outcrop at the surface around the River Alde immediately adjacent to the eastern limit of the pipeline. The nearest primary source of flint lies approximately 8 km to the west near Kettleburgh, near its western extent.

6.3.3 A small assemblage of burnt flint totalling just 41 grammes was collected from the residue of an environmental sample taken from (undated) pit 1606 in trench 16. Burnt flint is an intrinsically undatable material type but is often taken as providing evidence of prehistoric activity. In this case, given the paucity of other prehistoric finds, it is perhaps equally likely to represent the disposal of waste generated by more recent activity.

6.4 Metalwork

6.4.1 The metalwork group is small, comprising seven iron items, one lead and one silver. A silver coin from topsoil deposit 1001 is the earliest item. It is a penny of Richard II (1377 to 1399 AD), minted at York (North 1991, 63, no. 1330 Group A). A post-medieval or modern handmade wide web, front left horseshoe came from the same feature. Items also of post-medieval or modern include a knife with wooden handle from ditch 303 and a 'seg' or supportive plate from the heel of a shoe (topsoil 801). The remaining items include an iron staple (topsoil deposit 401) and an iron nail (ditch 603) used in construction, fragments of iron wire (topsoil deposits 801 and 1001) and an undiagnostic lead alloy sheet fragment (topsoil 801). These are not dateable but would not be out of place in post-medieval or modern assemblages.

6.5 Ceramic building material

6.5.1 Ceramic building material (Table 1) was mostly recovered from ditch 603, with one fragment from ditch 303. The group is generally post-medieval in date, evidenced by peg-tile and the hardness of the fabric. The group from ditch 603 is highly fragmented and abraded, suggestive of demolition activity. Amongst the group are four fragments of a soft, white-firing fabric which seem incongruous with the post-medieval material and are possibly residual Romano-British tile fragments. A significant Romano-British settlement is known at Hacheston, 4.4 km to the south and Framlingham lay between two Roman roads with Romano-British material found within the town (Alexander 2007, 4-5).

6.6 Glass

6.6.1 The glass is of post-medieval to modern date and derived from two ditch deposits. Dark green wine or spirit bottle base and body fragments of late 17th to 18th-century AD date came from ditch 603. Similar green bottles, but in the later, cylindrical, wine bottle style, dating to the late 18th to mid-19th centuries, came from ditch 303.

6.7 Clay tobacco pipe

6.7.1 The clay tobacco pipe fragments in this small group are broadly post-medieval in date. They include a stem fragment from ditch 303 and four bowl fragments from ditch 603. The earliest bowls date from the 16th to 17th centuries AD and the latest, 17th to late 18th century AD, which accords with the glass fragments from ditch 603.

6.8 Shell

6.8.1 Oyster shells were recovered from ditch 603 (Table 1) representing a minimum of 27 individuals. Oyster shells are not intrinsically dateable and are a common human staple throughout history. Examples of oyster beds post-dating 1800 AD are known at Lantern Marshes, 20 km to the south-east (Hegarty and Newsome n.d., 93).

6.9 Animal bone

6.9.1 A small quantity (83 fragments, 1.160 kg) of animal bone was recovered from post-medieval features in trenches 3 and 6. The bones have eroded cortical surfaces and are fragmented. They were assessed by rapid scanning, following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019).

6.9.2 Part of a horse radius was recovered from the primary fill of ditch 303. The distal shaft fragment has recent breaks at both ends and is from an adult animal. A few bones were also retrieved from the secondary ditch fill. These comprise fragments of cattle tibia and

scapula, and two semi-complete leg bones (tibiotarsus) from a bird of the Galliformes order, possibly pheasant.

- 6.9.3 A relatively large number of bone fragments came from the deliberate backfill of ditch 603. Most of the identified bones are from cattle; they consist of a range of both cranial and post-cranial elements, most highly fragmented although a few semi-complete long bones were also found, two of which show evidence for butchery. Three sheep/goat scapulae and part of a pig skull and mandible were also recovered from the ditch fill. The pig mandible is from a juvenile male.

6.10 Conservation

- 6.10.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field, but subsequent examination has identified the metal items as being of unstable material types. As potentially unstable items, they are stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity. The items have been subjected to x-radiography to aid identification and to form part of the permanent archive. No further conservation is recommended.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Four bulk sediment samples were taken from ditches and a pit and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 30 and 32 litres, with an average volume of approximately 31 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues sorted into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned and sorted using a Leica MS5 stereomicroscope at magnifications of up to x40.
- 7.2.3 Different potential indicators of bioturbation were considered, including the percentage of modern roots and abundance of modern seeds alongside the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g., *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and modern insects.
- 7.2.4 All remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Common'), A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A*** = >500 ('Very abundant/Exceptional').

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 3.

- 7.3.2 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally small. Potential indicators of bioturbation are abundant (e.g., modern roots and seeds, earthworm eggs, burrowing snails and modern insects) indicating the possibility of contamination from later intrusive material. Environmental evidence comprises mineral-coated wood charcoal, terrestrial molluscs, marine shell (oyster and mussel) and amorphous animal bone fragments.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The environmental assessment indicates that there is some potential for the recovery of environmental evidence. Deposit 604 from ditch 603 produced material that is consistent with domestic debris (e.g., marine shell and amorphous bone fragments). The wood charcoal noted in the samples could derive from fuel waste. Its mineral coating indicates fluctuating water levels within the deposits, which is detrimental to the taxonomical identification of wood charcoal.

7.5 Recommendations

- 7.5.1 If further fieldwork is undertaken at the site, sampling should continue to follow Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance. Bulk sediment samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal should be 40–60 litres where possible. The samples should be taken from well-sealed features and deposits, covering as wide a range of phases as possible.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The large assemblage of post-medieval finds from the ditches in Area 1 correlates with the records of surface finds of the same date from the vicinity. Whether these are associated with the post mill recorded on this part of Saxmundham Road or represents domestic waste spread from Framlingham most thickly on the fields closest to the town, is uncertain.
- 8.1.2 No buried remains of certain association with the medieval and Romano-British artefact scatters around Area 2 and the Romano-British findspots in the vicinity of Area 3 were identified. However, the silver penny of Richard II recovered from metal-detecting over trench 10 makes an interesting addition to such records for Area 2.
- 8.1.3 None of the linear features in Areas 1 or 3 correlate with boundaries shown on the First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, although gully 803 may have helped define one of the small plots of land shown to the south of the spinney adjacent to Paul's Grove Farm on that mapping.
- 8.1.4 The fact that some of the undated linear features followed the same alignment as extant nearby roads/plot boundaries might suggest they are of relatively recent date, but this cannot be presumed on such grounds alone.
- 8.1.5 To judge from the current evidence, the evaluated areas have little potential to address research questions presented in the EERRF (Research Frameworks 2023). The best chance of a contribution may be found in Area 1, where ditches 303 and 603 appear to contain artefacts and environmental material relevant to question *P-Med 14* of the EERRF: '*How can we characterise the post-medieval historic landscape and the factors which affected it?*', as the ditches relate to as-yet unmapped land demarcation in the hinterland of Framlingham, and evidently received material from nearby settlement. Whether or not further archaeological work in this area would provide a genuinely meaningful contribution to this topic is doubtful.



- 8.1.6 Overall, the evaluation has met its aims and objectives, within the constraints of the generally limited evidence hindering a better understanding of the excavated features.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code SSA035, GLG065 and FML199. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
 - 1 file/document case of paper records.

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- Animal bone (83 fragments): small post-medieval assemblage, highly fragmented, no future research potential. Discard.
- Burnt flint (43 g): intrinsically undiagnostic material; discarded.
- Ceramic building material (56 fragments): fragmented and abraded, suggestive of post-medieval building in the vicinity. Retain at this stage but review in the light of material recovered during any further mitigation works
- Clay tobacco pipe (14 pieces): small, post-medieval assemblage, fragmented and limited future research potential. Discard
- Flint (1 piece): although of questionable age, possibly represents the only evidence of prehistoric activity; retain.
- Glass (47 fragments): post-medieval fragments in varying condition. Limited research potential but provides dating evidence. Retain at this stage but review in the light of material recovered during any further mitigation works
- Metalwork (9 items): evidence of medieval activity (coin) – retain. Otherwise a small group including some post-medieval/modern items. Retain at this stage but review in the light of material recovered during any further mitigation works
- Pottery (66 sherds): provides the main dating evidence for the site. Retain at this stage but review in the light of material recovered during any further mitigation works

Palaeoenvironmental material

9.3.5 Two of the flots (<601> and <1502>) have no further potential and may be discarded, other two flots (<1501> and <1601>) may have further potential and should be retained as part of the archive. The assessment results should be added to any further data produced from the site. Recommendations for long-term storage of the flots should be reviewed following any further work at the site. The fine residues were discarded after sorting.

Documentary records

9.3.6 Paper records comprise drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and



duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

| Trench No 1 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.60 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 101 | | Topsoil | Dark brown clayey silt | 0–0.40 |
| 102 | | Natural | Light brown clay | 0.40+ |

| Trench No 2 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 201 | | Topsoil | Dark brown clayey silt | 0–0.30 |
| 202 | | Natural | Light brown clay | 0.30+ |

| Trench No 3 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.50 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 301 | | Topsoil | Dark brown clayey silt | 0–0.40 |
| 302 | | Natural | Mid brown sandy clay | 0.40+ |
| 303 | 304, 305, 306, 307 | Ditch | Linear ditch W-E aligned with steep, straight sides and a flat base | 0.50–1.50 |
| 304 | 303 | Primary fill | Mid yellowish brown mid silty clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 1.26–1.50 |
| 305 | 303 | Secondary fill | Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Moderate compaction with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.86–1.26 |
| 306 | 303 | Secondary fill | Mid yellowish brown moderate compaction with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.66–0.86 |
| 307 | 303 | Tertiary fill | Mid brownish grey moderately compacted silty soil with 10% small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.50–0.66 |

| Trench No 4 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.43 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 401 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.30 |
| 402 | | Natural | Light brown silty clay | 0.30+ |

| Trench No 5 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 501 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.30 |
| 502 | | Natural | Light brown silty clay | 0.30+ |



| Trench No 6 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 601 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.30 |
| 602 | | Natural | Light brown silty clay | 0.30+ |
| 603 | 604, 605, 606, 607 | Ditch | Ditch aligned SW-NE with steep, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 4.50 m. Depth: 0.39 m. | 0.40–0.79 |
| 604 | 603 | Deliberate backfill | Dark brown silty clay with 90% flint nodules | 0.56–0.79 |
| 605 | 603 | Secondary fill | Light brown silt | 0.40–0.62 |
| 606 | 603 | Primary fill | Light brown silty clay | 0.40–0.79 |
| 607 | 603 | Primary fill | Light brown silty clay | 0.40–0.75 |

| Trench No 7 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 701 | | Topsoil | Dark brown clayey silt. | 0–0.30 |
| 702 | | Natural | Light brown clay. | 0.30+ |
| 703 | 704 | Ditch | Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.35 m. | 0.40–0.75 |
| 704 | 703 | Secondary fill | Mid yellowish brown silty clay with 7% rare small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.40–0.75 |

| Trench No 8 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.30 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 801 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.20 |
| 802 | | Natural | Light orangey brown clay | 0.20+ |
| 803 | 804 | Gully | Linear gully aligned N-S with steep, concave sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.20 m. | 0.30–0.50 |
| 804 | 803 | Secondary fill | Dark brown clayey silt | 0.30–0.50 |

| Trench No 9 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 901 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.30 |
| 902 | | Natural | Light orangey brown silty clay. | 0.30+ |

| Trench No 10 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.60 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1001 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silt | 0–0.30 |



| | | | | |
|------|--|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1002 | | Subsoil | Mid brown silt | 0.30–0.50 |
| 1003 | | Natural | Light brown silty sand | 0.50+ |

| Trench No 11 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.80 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1101 | | Topsoil | Dark brown sandy silt | 0–0.30 |
| 1102 | | Natural | Light brown silty sand | 0.30+ |
| 1103 | 1104 | Gully | Linear gully aligned NE-SW with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.35 m. | 0.80–1.15 |
| 1104 | 1103 | Secondary fill | Brownish grey mid silty clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted | 0.80–1.15 |

| Trench No 12 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.40 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1201 | | Topsoil | Dark brown sandy silt | 0–0.30 |
| 1202 | | Natural | Light brown sandy clay | 0.30+ |
| 1203 | 1204 | Gully | Linear gully aligned NE-SW with steep, concave sides and an U-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.30 m. | 0.40–0.70 |
| 1204 | 1203 | Secondary fill | Mid brown sandy silt with rare flint nodules | 0.40–0.70 |
| 1205 | 1206 | Posthole | Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.75 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.08 m. | 0.40–0.48 |
| 1206 | 1205 | Deliberate backfill | Dark greyish brown with flecks of CBM silty sand clay with 1% very small sub-rounded pebbles about 10–30 mm in size poorly sorted throughout the fill | 0.40–0.48 |
| 1207 | 1208 | Posthole/Tree throw | Sub-circular posthole/tree throw with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.54 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.16 m. | 0.40–0.56 |
| 1208 | 1207 | Secondary fill | Mid greyish brown silty clay with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.40–0.56 |

| Trench No 13 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.75 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1301 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silty sand. | 0.00–0.36 |
| 1302 | | Subsoil | Mid brown silty sand. | 0.36–0.75 |
| 1303 | | Natural | Yellowish grey silty sand. | 0.75+ |



| | | | | |
|------|------|----------------|---|-----------|
| 1304 | 1305 | Gully | Linear gully aligned SE-NW with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.14 m. | 0.75–0.89 |
| 1305 | 1304 | Secondary fill | Mid grey silty sand with 5% rare small sub-rounded stones poorly sorted | 0.75–0.89 |

| Trench No 14 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.69 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1401 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silty sand. | 0.36 |
| 1402 | | Subsoil | Mid brown silty sand. | 0.36–0.69 |
| 1403 | | Natural | Reddish brown silty sand. 10% unsorted small cobbles. | 0.69 |

| Trench No 15 | | Length 1.80 m | Width 30 m | Depth 0.67 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1501 | | Topsoil | Silty sand. Dark brown | 0.00–0.28 |
| 1502 | | Subsoil | Mid brown silty sand. | 0.28–0.67 |
| 1503 | | Natural | Yellowish grey silty sand. | 0.67+ |
| 1504 | 1505 | Ditch | Linear ditch aligned N-S with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.50 m. Depth: 0.20 m. | 0.67–0.87 |
| 1505 | 1504 | Secondary fill | Dark brownish grey silty sand | 0.67–0.87 |
| 1506 | 1507 | Ditch | Linear ditch aligned N-S with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.50 m. Depth: 0.24 m. | 0.67–0.91 |
| 1507 | 1506 | Secondary fill | Dark brownish grey silty sand | 0.67–0.91 |
| 1508 | 1509, 1510, 1511 | Ditch | Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with steep, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 3.20 m. Depth: 0.60 m. | 0.67–1.27 |
| 1509 | 1508 | Primary fill | Mid yellowish brown silty sand loose compaction with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.67–0.92 |
| 1510 | 1508 | Secondary fill | Mid greyish brown mod silty sand loose compaction with 20% frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted | 0.94–1.27 |
| 1511 | 1508 | Secondary fill | Mid greyish brown silty sand loose comp with 10% moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones poorly sorted | 0.67–0.94 |
| 1512 | 1513 | Recut | Sub-oval recut aligned SW-NE with shallow, straight sides and a sloping base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.26 m. | 0.67–0.87 |



| | | | | |
|------|------|----------------|--|-----------|
| 1513 | 1512 | Secondary fill | Mid yellowish brown silty sand loose compaction with 5% rare small sub-rounded stones poorly sorted | 0.67–0.87 |
| 1514 | 1515 | Ditch terminal | Linear ditch terminal aligned SW-NE with shallow, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.67 m. Depth: 0.20 m. | 0.67–0.77 |
| 1515 | 1514 | Secondary fill | Mid brownish grey silty sand loose compaction with 7% rare small sub-rounded stones poorly sorted | 0.67–0.77 |

| Trench No 16 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.56 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1601 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silty sand. | 0.00–0.34 |
| 1602 | | Natural | Yellow silty sand 20% unsorted grit inclusions. | 0.56+ |
| 1603 | | Natural | Reddish yellow sand. | 0.56+ |
| 1604 | 1605 | Gully | Curvilinear gully aligned E-W with steep, convex sides and a U-shaped base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.20 m. | 0.56–0.76 |
| 1605 | 1604 | Secondary fill | Dark brown silt with 50% flint nodules | 0.56–0.76 |
| 1606 | 1607 | Pit | Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 1.10 m. Width: 2.80 m. Depth: 0.30 m. | 0.56–0.86 |
| 1607 | 1606 | Secondary fill | Black silt | 0.56–0.86 |
| 1608 | 1609 | Gully | Same gully as 1604, numbered where pit 1606 was investigated. Width: 0.50 m+. Depth: 0.08 m. | 0.56–0.64 |
| 1609 | 1608 | Secondary fill | Black silt | 0.56–0.64 |

| Trench No 17 | | Length 30 m | Width 1.80 m | Depth 0.55 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 1701 | | Topsoil | Dark brown silty sand. | 0.00–0.40 |
| 1702 | | Organic deposit. | Dark greyish black clayish peat. | 0.40–0.55 |
| 1703 | | Natural | Pale brownish orange silty clay. | 0.55+ |



Appendix 2: Finds catalogue

| | Weight (g) | Count |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 304 (fill of ditch 303) | 1380 | 13 |
| animal bone | 80 | 1 |
| post-medieval CBM | 356 | 1 |
| post-medieval clay pipe | 8 | 1 |
| post-medieval glass | 936 | 10 |
| 305 (fill of ditch 303) | 168 | 8 |
| animal bone | 37 | 4 |
| medieval pottery | 7 | 1 |
| post-medieval pottery | 21 | 2 |
| undated iron knife | 103 | 1 |
| 401 (trench 4 topsoil) | 38 | 1 |
| undated iron staple | 38 | 1 |
| 604 (ditch 604) | 7874 | 290 |
| animal bone | 1043 | 78 |
| post-medieval CBM | 4516 | 51 |
| post-medieval clay pipe | 50 | 13 |
| post-medieval glass | 331 | 37 |
| post-medieval pottery | 717 | 63 |
| prehistoric worked flint flake | | 1 |
| shell | 794 | 42 |
| undated CBM | 422 | 4 |
| undated iron nail | 1 | 1 |
| 801 (trench 8 topsoil) | 98 | 3 |
| modern iron 'seg' | 22 | 1 |
| undated iron wire | 1 | 1 |
| undated lead sheet | 75 | 1 |
| 1001 (trench 10 topsoil) | 320 | 3 |
| medieval silver coin | 1 | 1 |
| post-medieval iron horseshoe | 313 | 1 |
| undated iron wire | 6 | 1 |
| 1607 fill of pit 1606 | 41 | 15 |
| burnt flint | 41 | 15 |
| Grand total | 9919 | 333 |



Appendix 3: Assessment of the environmental evidence

| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Sample Code | Sample Type | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation on proxies | Grain | Chaff | Charred Other | Charcoal >2mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---|-------|-------|---------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Ditch | 603 | 604 | 279320_601 | Bulk | 32 | 25 | 60% (incl. modern crop chaff) | - | - | - | 1 | Mineral coated | Coal (A***), Clinker/cinder (A**), Moll-t (A*), Moll-m (A*** - oyster shell fragments), amorphous animal bone (A) |
| Ditch | 1506 | 1507 | 279320_1501 | Bulk | 30 | 40 | 30%, <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (A*), A, E | - | - | - | 30 | Heavily mineral coated | Moll-t (C) |
| Ditch | 1508 | 1510 | 279320_1502 | Bulk | 32 | 15 | 60%, <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (A), A*, E, I | - | - | - | <1 | Mineral coated | Moll-t (A), Clinker/cinder (A), coal (B) |
| Pit | 1606 | 1607 | 279320_1601 | Bulk | 31 | 100 | 30%, B | - | - | - | 25 | Including some partly charred fragments and mineral coating | Moll-t (C) |

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs



Appendix 4: OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-516217

Project Name: Evaluation at Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline

Activity type: Evaluation

Project Identifier(s): 279320

Planning Id: [no data]

Reason for Investigation: Statutory requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 15-May-2023 - 26-May-2023

HER: Suffolk HER

HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: 17 trenches, 5% sample of Areas 1-3, along an 8.4km long pipeline. The three areas of trenching were identified following consultation between Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and AECOM. Area 1 was selected for trench evaluation on the basis of records of multi-period find scatters and the site of the post-medieval mill; Area 2 targeted findspots of medieval and Romano-British artefacts; Area 3 correlates with a Romano-British artefact scatter.

Project Results: The uncovered features comprised seven ditches, six gullies, two postholes/pits and a peat deposit, and were found in nine of the trial trenches. The distribution of the 'positive' trenches indicates archaeological remains are present across the pipeline route, albeit with no particular concentration. Two of the ditches (both in Area 1) are post-medieval (late 17th–18th century AD). The remainder of the features are undated; it is therefore uncertain how they relate to the existing records of findspots in their vicinity. A medieval silver penny (Richard II; 1377 to 1399 AD) recovered from metal detecting in Area 2 complements other similar finds from the vicinity, however. Assessment of the soil samples indicates that there is some potential for the recovery of environmental evidence from some of the features. Overall, the evaluation has met its aims and objectives, within the constraints of the generally limited evidence hindering a better understanding of the excavated features.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: Coin: MEDIEVAL

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Subject/Period: Pot: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Subject/Period: Debitage: UNCERTAIN

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Subject/Period: Ditch: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Knife: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Archive:

Physical Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service;

Reports in OASIS:

Peverall, J., (2023). *Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation*. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 279320.4. Embargo ends: 02/12/2023



Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological
Evaluation

Northumbrian Water Ltd

Project number: 60684686

December 2022

Quality information

| Prepared by | Checked by | Verified by | Approved by |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Nick Finch Associate Director, Heritage | David Aspden Associate Director, Heritage | Annie Calder Technical Director | Annette Roe Regional Director |

Revision History

| Revision | Revision date | Details | Authorized | Name | Position |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 01 | 24/02/2023 | Comments from Suffolk CC | YES | Nick Finch | Associate Director |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
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Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Areas for Trial Trenching

Figure 3 - Trial Trench Locations

1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Northumbrian Water (the Client) to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation for a water pipeline (the 'Proposed Pipeline') between Benhall to Framlington, Suffolk.
- 1.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and accompanying figures set out the methodology required for an archaeological investigation of the Site and follows the production of a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment of the known historic and archaeological resource in and surrounding the Site (AECOM 2022) The methods set out within this WSI have been agreed in consultation with the Archaeologists for Suffolk Archaeological Service.
- 1.3 The works specified in this document will be let by competitive tender by AECOM (the Consultant) on behalf of the Client to an Archaeological Contractor.
- 1.4 The WSI has been prepared by the Consultant on behalf of the Client in accordance with guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2020a) and Code of Conduct (2021), Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated February 2023), and Gurney; Fieldwork standards in the East of England (2003).
- 1.5 The archaeological works specified within this WSI will contribute to the understanding of the nature of the archaeological resource within the Site. The work detailed in this WSI together with the desk-based assessment will form supporting information for a planning application for the proposed development and the design of a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy. Any archaeological mitigation work which is required would need to be subject to a separate WSI.
- 1.6 Any changes to the approved WSI will need to be agreed with SCCAS

Site Location and Description

- 1.7 The Proposed Development (the Site) consists of a new water main pipeline to link the existing network at Benhall Works to Framlingham Tower (Figure 1). The total length of new pipeline is approximately 8.4km in length. At Benhall, the proposed pipeline extends south from the works before running south-west, crossing the River Alde, towards the former RAF Framlingham. The pipeline then runs north-west to Framlingham Tower.
- 1.8 The Site is largely situated within agricultural fields currently under cultivation. There are also several small sections of woodland along the Site.

Topography

- 1.9 The Site is mostly situated in agricultural fields. The proposed pipeline crosses the River Alde near Benhall at the eastern end of the Site. The land is low-lying at the eastern end of the Site, within the river valley, with an elevation between 9m and 14m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The land rises to the west, with the elevation at the western end of the Site ranging between 46m and 51m OD.

Geology

- 1.10 The geology of the Site is dominated by sand bedrock of Crag Group Formation. This is overlain by large areas of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Superficial geology within the river and stream valley at the eastern side of the Site is characterised by sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation.
- 1.11 The soils within the Site consist of large areas of lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils covering much of the west and central sections of the Site. The eastern end of the Site comprises freely draining slightly acid sandy soils and fen peat soils within the river valley.

Proposed Development

- 1.12 The Proposed Development is aimed at alleviating pressure on the regional water network. The proposal consists of constructing a new main water pipeline connecting Benhall Waterworks with Framlingham Tower.
- 1.13 This 8.4km long pipeline is to be laid in a trench approximately 400mm in width and extending to maximum depth of 1.35m below ground level. Topsoil overlying the pipeline trench will not be stripped as the excavation will be carried out using a trenching machine. It is also intended that pre-existing concrete pads will be used for temporary compound locations.

2. Heritage Baseline

- 2.1 Desk-based research has been carried out for the Site. The results of the research are presented in a Desk Based Assessment (AECOM, 2022), which utilised a 500m study area around the Proposed Pipeline route for identifying designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 2.2 The below is a summary of the desk-based research presented in the Heritage Statement.

Prehistoric (Up to AD43)

- 2.3 There are eight assets of prehistoric date recorded within the study area, one of which lies partially within the Site boundary (MSF44419). A hollow way, known as Queen Mary's Lane, runs north-west to south-east through the study area and across the Site near North Green. The hollow way is thought to be of prehistoric date, although the feature is named for a possible association with the Tudor monarch. A find of a Bronze Age (2,500-800BC) axe blade fragment was recorded during metal detecting near North Green to the south of the Site (MSF19786).
- 2.4 There are also a further six confidential prehistoric finds recorded in the study area including Palaeolithic (up to 10,000BC) flints (MSF42749; MSF42715; MSF42699), Mesolithic (10,000-4,000BC) flint (MSF19717) and a Bronze Age sword fragment (MSF20352) and an arrowhead (MSF20161).
- 2.5 Early prehistoric remains from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic are often confined to individual lithic find spots and geoarchaeological deposits. Within Suffolk, excavation at the Lower Palaeolithic site of Pakefield Cliff in Gisleham revealed struck flints, plant and animal fossils in interglacial deposits, which comprised some of the earliest evidence for human activity in northern Europe (Medlycott, 2011).
- 2.6 The emergence of farming in the Neolithic (4,000-2,500BC), led to more sedentary populations, which allows for surviving remains of settlements. Funerary monuments are also a notable feature of the later prehistoric landscape. Early Neolithic settlement in the East of England is often represented by pit clusters, such as those recorded in Gallows Hill, Barking and Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, both in Suffolk (Medlycott, 2011). Other Neolithic features in the landscape include numerous long barrows, oval barrows and mortuary enclosures recorded in Suffolk through National Mapping Programmes.
- 2.7 The Bronze Age (2,500-800BC) in the East of England saw further changes to the landscape. Evidence of Bronze Age field systems in the region have highlighted the intensification of agricultural practices through the late prehistoric period. Evidence of the Iron Age (800BC-AD43) in Suffolk has similarly been represented through excavations of field systems as well as settlements and roundhouses (Medlycott, 2011). Within the wider landscape surrounding the study area, an Iron Age hill-top site was recorded during excavation in Framlingham, approximately 1.6km to south-west of the Site. Fieldwalking in 1985 recorded 158 Iron Age sherds and 232 Roman sherds of pottery and this was followed by a small scale excavation between 1986-8. Three trenches were dug, each of which contained a layer of blackened earth which included charcoal, flints, stones and Iron Age pottery, between a depth of 30cm and 45cm. A total of 475 Iron Age sherds, 178 Roman greyware sherds and a probable Bronze Age sherd were recorded from the three trenches (Flemming, 1993).

Roman (AD43-410)

- 2.8 There are 10 assets of Roman date recorded within the study area (including two confidential assets), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 2.9 With the arrival of the Romans in AD43, the landscape of East Anglia was significantly altered, with the development of Roman towns, military camps and roads. The 1st century saw conflict with the local indigenous groups, comprised of the Iceni to the north, the Trinovantes to the south, and the Catuvellauni to the south-west. In AD60 an uprising, led by Boudica, resulted in

- the sacking of Colchester, London and St Albans by the Iceni and Trinovantes. Following the uprising East Anglia slowly recovered and the settlements were rebuilt.
- 2.10 One of the principal Roman roads through East Anglia is known as Pye Road, which ran east from London to Colchester before running north to Caistor St Edmund in Norfolk. Smaller roads branched from this to the east to Yoxford and Wickham Market, to the north and south of the study area (Margary, 1973). An excavation in the 1970s revealed a Roman settlement in Hacheston to the south of the study area; kilns and pottery sherds were recorded, dated from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Medlycott, 2011).
 - 2.11 Assets of Roman date within the study area are limited to findspots. Finds of 3rd century coins and a loop fitting were recorded during metal detecting at Framlingham Castle (MSF16349) and a further find of Roman coins and a brooch fragment were recorded at the eastern edge of Framlingham (MSF19191). Artefact scatters of Roman date have also been recorded in the study area near Benhall Street (MSF13165; MSF33718), North Green (MSF19788) and Paul's Grove Farm, Great Glemham (MSF21466; MSF21464; MSF21461). These scatters consisted of various Roman coins, pottery sherds and metal work.
 - 2.12 Two confidential finds within the study area consist of a ring (MSF20159) and an artefact scatter containing brooches (MSF21829).

Early Medieval (410-1066)

- 2.13 There are four assets of early medieval date recorded within the study area (including two confidential finds), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 2.14 Settlements within the landscape of the study area have origins in the early medieval period, with a number of villages first recorded in the Domesday Book. The settlements of Framlingham and Great Glemham were both considered large settlements by 1086, recording 70 and 97 households, respectively. Both settlements included churches and Great Glemham also recorded a mill.
- 2.15 The historic settlement of Parham North Green (MSF25748) is also located within the study area. The site consists of the indicative location of the early medieval settlement, as defined by historic maps. Finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery have also been recorded in Parham, to the east of the historic core of the settlement (MSF19789). The settlement is recorded as Parham in the Domesday Book and included a population of 34 households as well as a church. Place name evidence from the surrounding landscape also indicate an early medieval date of these settlements. The -ham suffix indicates an old English homestead, such as in Framlingham, Great Glemham and Parham (Mills, 2003).
- 2.16 Evidence of early medieval date has been recorded at Framlingham Castle, indicating occupation of the site which predated the medieval castle. A ditch recorded to the north-east of the castle, beyond the outer castle ditch, is thought to represent the boundary of an Anglo-Saxon manorial complex and survives as a ditch c.11m wide and c.1.1m deep. Early medieval occupation of this boundary is also highlighted by the discovery of a cemetery of c.50 burials beneath the entrance of Framlingham Castle, along with possible Middle-Saxon pottery (AD650-850).
- 2.17 Two confidential finds of early medieval date recorded in the study area comprise an Anglo-Saxon silver sceatta coin (MSF31352) and a 7th century hanging bowl (MSF34863).

Medieval (1066-1540)

- 2.18 There are 23 assets of medieval date recorded within the study area, consisting of two designated and 21 non-designated assets (including five confidential finds), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 2.19 To the west of the Site lies the town of Framlingham (MSF23904), which was established as the main stronghold of the Bigod family. The town's market was first recorded in 1270 and the settlement included the castle, church, cemetery, medieval wall and possible town ditch. Framlingham Castle (1002965) is designated as a scheduled monument, located approximately

- 440m west of the western edge of the Site. The castle originally consisted of a motte and bailey, built on the site in c.1100, when the manor of Framlingham was granted to the Bigod family. This castle was demolished in 1173 and a subsequent stone castle was built on the site in the late 12th century. The manor was revoked from and reinstated to the Bigod and later the Howard family several times through the medieval period by the Crown following rebellions.
- 2.20 The outer bailey survives to the east and south of the castle, defined by a bank and ditch. The ditch is U-shaped in plan and measures c.30m wide and is c.4.4m lower than the outside ground surface. The stone castle sits on a platform surrounded by a large ditch on the north, east and south sides. The platform rises between 6.4m and 10.7m above the bottom of the ditch
- 2.21 The extant remains of the medieval castle include the curtain walls and a fragment of the hall's north range, surviving as a wing of a later 17th century building. The castle curtain wall forms an irregular oval-shaped enclosure, of flint and rubble with sandstone dressings and later brick details and chimneys. The wall measures c.10m high and c.2.3m thick, with 13 crenelated towers extending a further c.3.7m high. One of the towers forms a gatehouse, which was approached by a stone bridge over the castle ditch. A medieval deer park (MSF19168) owned by the castle was situated within Framlingham Park, first recorded in 1287. The Park extended to the north and west of the castle; the park pale survives for a length of approximately 200m and up to c.3m high at southern end.
- 2.22 Another medieval feature within Framlingham is the Town Ditch (MSF44840), which survives as an earthen dry ditch to the north and east of Framlingham Castle. The ditch almost certainly pre-dates the castle and may be the remains of an earlier town defence or possibly associated with an earlier phase of the castle itself. Sections of this feature were potentially identified during ground works on the site of Old Seed Mill (MSF15215) and on Double Street (MSF25120). Additionally, remains of a flint and mortar wall was recorded on Fore Street, Framlingham (MSF19169), thought to be of medieval date.
- 2.23 Beyond Framlingham, there is one extant medieval building within the study area. The Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints (1278504) is located in Great Glemham. The parish church is constructed mostly of random flint with stone dressings and comprises a nave, chancel, south aisle, west tower and north porch.
- 2.24 Other medieval features recorded in the landscape comprise an extant, roughly quadrangular platform at North Green (MSF20468) including at least three ponds and the remains of a probable house platform recorded to the south-east of White House Farm (MSF16862), at the eastern end of the study area. In addition to these remains, medieval evidence from the study area includes several artefact scatters in Framlingham (MSF19192; MSF19194; MSF24416), North Green (MSF19790; MSF21465) and Great Glemham (MSF21468; MSF21462; MSF21463; MSF21463). The artefact scatters included finds of pottery sherds and metalwork.
- 2.25 The confidential finds include metalwork (MSF32746; MSF20160; MSF20162; MSF21830), and a copper harness pendant (MSF34945).

Post-Medieval (1540-1900)

- 2.26 There are 65 assets of post-medieval date recorded within the study area, consisting of 41 designated and 24 non-designated assets (including two confidential finds). Two of these lie within the Site boundary. The site of a former Post Mill at Saxmundham Road (MSF19178) is located at the western end of the Site. The mill has since been demolished although buried remains associated with the building may survive. In the western edge of the Site, an area of post-medieval finds was also recorded (MSF25821). The artefact scatter was found during metal detecting and included finds of strap fittings, rings, buttons and a buckle among others, most made of copper or lead.
- 2.27 Development continued at Framlingham Castle during the post-medieval period. A bequest on the death of the castle's owner in 1635, required 'all the castle, save the stone building be pulled down' and a Poor House be established on the site. A poor house was built within the castle walls in 1654 and a second larger one in 1729; both buildings are Grade I listed. The Red House (1030383) was built in 1654 of red brick and the south front comprises two storeys

- with attics and four bays with a central doorway. The south elevation also has two tall gables in the roof slope with a tall brick chimney stack between, with a moulded brick base. The building has mullioned windows, set beneath hood moulds.
- 2.28 The later Poor House (1283709), built in 1729, is located directly to the north of the earlier house. The Poor House incorporates a small section of the medieval building into the east wall of the north wing. The east front consists of a mixture of rubble sandstone, split flint and red brick laid to a random pattern. The building originally consisted of two storeys with attics, now a single storey with attics, and has eleven bays to the east elevation, with a central gabled entrance porch and a projected north wing. The Poor House remained in operation until the mid-19th century, when the house became used as a parish hall.
- 2.29 The Grade II* listed Haynings, is an 18th century house in Framlingham (1198801), located approximately 450m west of the western edge of the Site. The building comprises two storeys with a five window range, timber framed and roughcast with a hipped plain tiled roof and a Gothick portico with columns and pilasters around the central six-panelled door. A Grade II listed garden wall runs to the west of the house, of 19th century date and comprising a high red brick wall with a stepped base and moulded copings (1030390). Within Framlingham is also a Grade II listed 17th century public house, the Hare and Hounds (1199063). The building comprises two storeys, timber framed and plastered with a plain tiled roof. There are also several post-medieval Grade II listed houses located at the eastern end of Framlingham, around Castle Street, comprising mostly 17th and 18th century rendered timber frame houses (1377356; 1283677; 1198794; 1198780; 1030389; 1030385; 1030365).
- 2.30 Extant post-medieval buildings are also recorded within the other settlements within the study area, at North Green, Great Glemham and Benhall Street. The Grade II listed buildings in North Green include two 16th century farmhouses (1199977; 1377310) and a row of 16th and 17th century cottage (1030533), all of which are timber framed and plastered.
- 2.31 Within Great Glemham, there are a number of listed buildings located within the conservation area. These are predominately of red brick construction and include the 18th century Crown Inn (1230615; 1230733), 18th and 19th century cottages (1278468; 1278481; 1278502; 1230616). To the east of the village is Glemham House, a 19th century manor house (1230219), built on the site of an earlier house (MSF16805), which was a former manor which belonged to Butley Priory and after the Dissolution was granted to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII. Although the house is located beyond the study area, a section of the associated 19th century parkland (MSF18070), and outbuildings are situated within the study area. These include an 18th century red brick dovecote (1230218), a former stable block (1230617), entrance lodge (1230716) and gateway piers (1278506), all of which are Grade II listed.
- 2.32 There is also a collection of Grade II listed buildings in Benhall Street near the eastern end of the Site, concentrated around Benhall Place, an 18th century red brick house (1280086) with associated stables to the north-east (1206693) and barn to the west (1030909) along with 17th century timber frame cottages to the east (1206712; 1030910; 1278706) and a pair of late 18th/early 19th century stone cottages further north (1377096).
- 2.33 The landscape was largely agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period. This is visible through historic mapping from the late post-medieval period. The Site is recorded on tithe maps (not reproduced) between 1839 and 1846 and the land is predominately comprised of rectilinear-shaped fields, in use as arable and pasture. The surrounding settlements of Framlingham, Great Glemham and Benhall Green are all recorded on the maps. Framlingham is recorded as a settlement comprising several roads of buildings concentrated to the south of the castle. The settlement of Great Glemham is smaller village, with several buildings recorded along a main road running north-south. The buildings at Benhall Place and the present road layout at the eastern end of the Site are recorded on the tithe map.
- 2.34 The landscape remained predominately rural by the late 19th century, as recorded on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and the field boundaries appeared mostly unchanged (Figure 4). The settlements saw expansion by this time, for example Framlingham developed to the south and included the construction of the railway line and station at the southern edge of the town.

- 2.35 The agricultural nature of the landscape is also highlighted by the presence of a number of extant and former farms within the study area. A number of these are listed buildings and consist of mostly 16th and 17th century timber frame farmhouses, located in isolated positions throughout the study area (1030528; 1199228; 1230220; 1230627; 1230698; 1231405; 1278121; 1278500; 1377409; 1030335). A Grade II listed barn is also recorded at Moat Farm to the east of Framlingham and is 18th century of timber frame and weatherboarded (1199219). The sites of former farm buildings are also recorded in the study area including Mill Farm (MSF16807), which was recorded on J Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk 1783, while further farms were recorded on the 19th century first edition OS map (MSF39579; MSF39307; MSF39303; MSF39245; MSF39244; MSF34991).
- 2.36 The industrial heritage of the area during the post-medieval period is also evidenced by the former site of Benhall pottery, recorded on the 1880s OS map. The site included a kiln and clay pit (MSF14880). The sites of several further former brick kilns (MSF16809; MSF14881) and a former Post Mill (MSF19178) have also been recorded within the study area.
- 2.37 Other features of post-medieval date include long pond, recorded at White House Farm, measuring c.60m x 10m with an overflow sluice at the east end (MSF18072) and a possible post-medieval ditch and pit observed during development at land adjacent to 30 Fore Street, Framlingham (MSF21410).
- 2.38 Finds of a bronze buckle and silver coins have been recorded in Great Glemham (MSF28924) as well as artefact scatters of post-medieval date found in Framlingham (MSF25821; MSF25821; MSF19188), Great Glemham (MSF16808; MSF21467) and North Green (MSF19791) including finds of metalwork and building rubble. Two confidential finds within the study area consist of an artefact scatter of metalwork (MSF20075) and a miniature object (MSF19716).

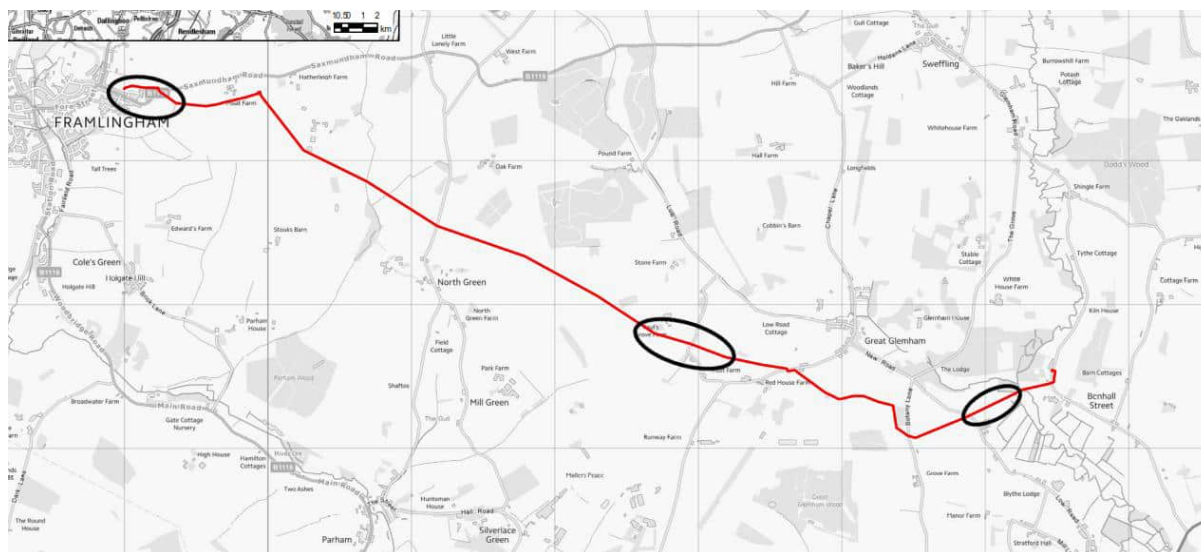
Modern (1900-Present)

- 2.39 There are four assets of modern date recorded within the study area, three designated and one non-designated. None of these lie within the Site boundary.
- 2.40 The landscape of the Site and surrounding study area remained dominated by agricultural fields throughout the 20th century. The field layout remains mostly rectilinear, although with some amalgamation of smaller fields (Figure 5). The settlements in the landscape have remained small and historic cores and road layouts recorded in the 19th century have remained intact, with 20th century additions. Framlingham developed further throughout the 20th century with housing developments at the southern and eastern edges of the town.
- 2.41 There are three Grade II listed buildings of modern date located within the study area, comprising the Great Glemham War Memorial, in the form of a wheel-head cross, built in 1920 (1453720) and two cast iron K6 telephone kiosks, designed in 1935, located in Great Glemham (1231408) and North Green (1377333).
- 2.42 Framlingham Airfield (MSF21885) lies at the southern edge of the study area. It was built in 1942-3 as a standard heavy bomber airfield to Class A specification. The airfield had a perimeter track of concrete and included other usual features of a USAAF airbase of the period, including three hard runways (concrete and wood chippings), and two aircraft hangars (Type T2). It could accommodate 3,000 in nissen huts dispersed in the surrounding countryside.

3. Consultation

- 3.1 Following consultation with Suffolk Archaeological Services the following strategy was agreed:
- Carry out discrete trial trenches to a 5% sample in areas of interest as proposed by Suffolk Archaeological Services.
 - In areas where trial trenches indicate archaeological potential then a programme of discrete lengths of mitigation would be carried out.

- 3.2 For the Framlingham scheme, the W section of the route which passes through fields where multi-period find scatters have been recorded and the site of a post medieval mill, the area near Paul's Grove Farm and Potash Cottage where medieval and Roman finds have been recorded and also the area just beyond the floodplain at the east of the route where a Roman scatter is recorded (SSA 019) are all areas of archaeological concern.



Areas of Interest

4. Aims and objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological trial trench evaluation is to provide further information on the archaeological resource within the Site in advance of compound construction.
- 4.2 Specific objectives of the investigation are:
- to assess the extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the Site;
 - to assess the potential that the Site has to address research questions presented in the East of England Regional Research Framework. The current revision of the East of England Research Framework augments both the original version of the Framework, published in two parts in 1997 and 2000, and a revised and updated version, published in 2011 (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
 - to assess the effect that later activity has had on the state of preservation of any archaeological resource within the Site;
 - to inform the scope of any archaeological mitigation that may be required.
- 4.3 The fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2020a) and Code of Conduct (2021).

5. Scope

- 5.1 The archaeological investigation will comprise trial trench evaluation in the form of 17 trenches measuring 1.8m x 30m.

- 5.2 It may be necessary for the Archaeological Contractor to undertake a preliminary hazard assessment of the fieldwork area prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The Archaeological Contractor will notify the Consultant of any areas unsuitable for trial trenching due to hazards or ground conditions.
- 5.3 The Archaeological Contractor will produce a method statement in response to this WSI detailing the methods for the archaeological investigation and CVs of the site manager, site supervisor, suitably experienced metal detectorist, proposed post-excavation specialists, and copy of their data management plan for submission to and approval Suffolk Archaeological Services.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the Archaeological Contractor will familiarise themselves with the results of previous phases of work at the site, including the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (AECOM 2022).

Machine Excavation

- 6.2 The Consultant will agree access for plant, and the location of temporary parking and welfare facilities with the Client. The Archaeological Contractor will be advised of the arrangements by the Consultant prior to entering the development area.
- 6.3 The Archaeological Contractor shall be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services. The Archaeological Contractor's supervisor will employ the use of a CAT Scan device to detect buried services. The supervisor will also ensure that everyone involved in the works knows about safe digging practices and emergency procedures. The Archaeological Contractor's Project Manager for the works will enforce these procedures and ensure that all staff are inducted regarding the site health and safety plan and risk assessment prior to commencing works on site. Any services that are disturbed during excavation shall be immediately notified to the utility company owner(s), and restored by the Archaeological Contractor, at their own cost, to the utility company's requirements and specifications.
- 6.4 The number, size and location of trial trenches has been agreed with Suffolk Archaeological Services.
- 6.5 The trenches should be positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ using survey-grade GPS (Historic England 2015) or equivalent metric-survey equipment. The Consultant will provide the Archaeological Contractor with the trench locations (Ordnance Survey grid co-ordinates of the trench corners or a digital drawing of the trench locations on an Ordnance Survey basemap).
- 6.6 The extent of the trial trenches will be clearly demarcated to ensure that persons or plant cannot inadvertently traverse across the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. Pedestrian barrier fencing will be erected around each trench (including adjacent spoilheaps) by the Archaeological Contractor. The fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained by the Archaeological Contractor until works in the area have been completed, inspected and approved by the Consultant.
- 6.7 The trial trenches will be opened under direct archaeological supervision using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 6.8 The excavation of all trenches will be carried out in such a manner that avoids undue damage the development area. The sides of each trench will, as far as possible, be even and vertical with no significant undercutting.
- 6.9 The excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Archaeological trial trenches that exceed a safe working limit will be stepped or battered (site specific, but generally in excess of 600mm in depth) to ensure the stability of the sides of the trenches. Should the trench uncover unstable ground (for example, loosely backfilled cellar

backfill material), the full width and depth of material will not be excavated; a sondage will be inserted through the material, by machine, to establish the depth of the made ground. Particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The surface achieved through machine excavation will be inspected for archaeological remains. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped areas.

- 6.10 The machined surface will be cleaned by hand, where required, to enable the definition of archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains will be planned to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation.
- 6.11 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for ensuring a safe and appropriate mode of entry into and out of each trench.
- 6.12 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that petrol or diesel-powered equipment such as generators, compressors or pumps are not sited on, or near to, the edge of an excavation unless fumes can be ducted away or the area can be ventilated.
- 6.13 A competent person must inspect trenches:
 - at the start of each working day prior to work commencing, and during the working day, as appropriate;
 - after any event likely to have affected the strength, stability or integrity of the trenches; and
 - after any accidental fall of earth or other material.
- 6.14 The Archaeological Contractor will leave the site tidy and in a workmanlike condition and remove all materials brought onto the site.
- 6.15 Excavated material will be retained on site and stockpiled within the confines of the trench fencing, at a safe distance from each trench edge and will be prevented from entering any drainage system or water course. The Archaeological Contractor must ensure that the edges of the trenches are protected against falling materials and collapsing sides. This must be done in accordance with HSE recommendations. Toe boards will be provided where necessary.

Hand Excavation

- 6.16 Any archaeological deposits / features will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be investigated and the work will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features /deposits. Areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 6.17 Should complex/significant remains be defined, the agreed sampling strategies will be agreed with SCCAS.
- 6.18 The following sampling strategies will be utilised as a minimum:
 - All features will be investigated – discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m long. Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established;
 - Structures will be sampled sufficiently to define their form, extent, character, date, stratigraphic complexity and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the investigation; and
 - Where possible / feasible, no archaeological deposits should be entirely removed, unless this is unavoidable. Excavation must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

Recording

- 6.19 The perimeter of each trench and all archaeological remains within the trenches will be recorded in plan using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent) (Historic England, 2015) and overlain onto the Ordnance Survey national grid using digital map data.
- 6.20 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made even where no archaeological features are identified. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). At least one long section of each trench will be drawn at not less than 1:50, but only after the features / deposits within the trench have been excavated. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.
- 6.21 Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. Digital photography will be used to supplement the archive at a minimum of 10 megapixels resolution. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs will also be taken prior to, during and after the works have been completed. Particular attention should be paid to obtaining shots suitable for displays, exhibitions and other publicity.

Backfilling

- 6.22 The trial trenches will not be reinstated without the prior approval of the Consultant and after formal sign off by SCCAS, although in exceptional circumstances backfilling will be permitted on health and safety grounds. If any field drains are broken during the works the consultant will be informed and survey location noted. The trenches will only be backfilled by machine when conditions are appropriate and with direct archaeological supervision. Arisings will be returned strictly in the correct sequence and will be compacted.
- 6.23 If drains are encountered during the archaeological works these will be left *in situ*. At the end of the investigation they will be carefully covered with soil arisings from the excavations and consolidated using hand tools to avoid damage during the backfilling process

Artefact Recovery

- 6.24 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for 20th century material, which may be noted and discarded. All 'significant finds' will be recorded three dimensionally. If artefact scatters are encountered these should be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be stored in appropriate controlled conditions. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment or provide specialist advice.
- 6.25 Trench locations should be scanned before they are opened, then throughout the excavation process, with trench bases, features and spoil also scanned. Detectors should not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 6.26 All hand excavated spoil will be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user employed by the Archaeological Contractor. Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th century material and earlier are to be retained).
- 6.27 All artefacts that are retained will be collected, stabilized, conserved, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (refer to Appendix A). The Method Statement will provide an indicative artefact collection policy.
- 6.28 Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions, and monitored to minimise further deterioration.

Environmental sampling

- 6.29 Sampling will be carried out in consultation with the Consultant, and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology,

- monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples taken during the evaluation will be processed if securely correlated with features during mitigation.
- 6.30 All sampling for environmental and biological material will take place in accordance with the recommendations contained in the papers Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post -Excavation 2nd Edition (English Heritage 2011).
- 6.31 The sampling programme shall assess the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains across the site in support of the aims of the mitigation. Samples shall be taken as routine from securely stratified deposits irrespective of their apparent 'organic' content as judged in the field or the presence of datable material. Samples shall be processed and assessed by appropriately qualified specialist staff.
- 6.32 The sampling regime may include samples of the four types of deposit sample described below:
- Bulk-sieved Sample (BS). Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover.
 - The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
 - General Biological Sample (GBA): These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
 - Column monolith: Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
 - Spot samples: these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).
- 6.33 Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of the site phasing/dating or to place the main historical processes that have affected landscape development within an absolute chronological framework. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 6.34 If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slags (hammerscale and spherical droplets). The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer should also be informed.

Human Remains

- 6.35 Should human remains be discovered during the course of the excavations the remains will be covered and protected and left *in situ* in the first instance, in accordance with current good practice. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a licence from the Ministry of Justice and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857. In the event of the discovery of human remains the Archaeological Contractor will notify the Consultant immediately, who will contact the Suffolk Archaeological Services to establish whether it is necessary to contact the office of H.M. Coroner.

Treasure

- 6.36 Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 will be reported to the Consultant and H.M. Coroner immediately. The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the Treasure regulations are

enforced and that all the relevant parties are kept informed. In addition, the Archaeological Contractor shall maintain a list of finds that have been collected that fall under the Treasure Act and related legislation and this list shall be included in the fieldwork report.

- 6.37 Artefacts that are classified as 'treasure' will be removed to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken by the Archaeological Contractor to protect the finds from damage or unauthorised removal.

Finds Processing

- 6.38 Initial processing of finds (and if appropriate other samples) will be carried out concurrently with the fieldwork. The processing of finds will be finished shortly after completion of the investigations. The finds will be retained (according to the collection policy), washed, marked, bagged and logged on a MS Access or GIS database (or equivalent), together with their locations (if applicable) according to the National Grid (eastings, northings) and Ordnance Datum (height), accurate to 2 decimal places.
- 6.39 The finds assemblage will be treated, labelled and stored in accordance with the appropriate Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidance documents and the Institute of Conservation guidelines (refer to Appendix A). At all times the Archaeological Contractor shall ensure that the processing of the assemblage is in accordance with the requirements of the recipient repository.
- 6.40 If appropriate, each category of find or each material type will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist and the results incorporated into the report.

Specialist Assessment

- 6.41 The Archaeological Contractor will include the list of staff they will use for specialist assessment prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 6.42 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soils samples and residues will be assessed for their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighed). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. An assessment will be made of each artefact type.
- 6.43 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on pottery, and mineral preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2020b) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 6.44 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric codes will be used.

7. Completion of Fieldwork

- 7.1 The Archaeological Contractor shall prepare and submit a Completion Statement to the Consultant within one working day of completing the survey.
- 7.2 The survey areas will be left in a tidy and workman-like condition and the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all materials brought onto site are removed.
- 7.3 An OASIS entry shall be completed at the end of the fieldwork. The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> within one month following

completion of the fieldwork. Archaeological Contractors are advised to contact OASIS (oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk) for technical advice.

8. Monitoring Arrangements

- 8.1 To ensure that archaeological work is conducted in accordance with the agreed WSI, fieldwork and post-fieldwork reporting may be monitored by the Consultant and the Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council. A minimum of one week notice will be given to the Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council of the commencement of each of the geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation.
- 8.2 The monitors are not liable in any way for the failings of the Archaeological Contractor and such monitoring is not intended to take the place of proper self-regulation.
- 8.3 Verbal progress reports will be provided to the Consultant upon request and weekly written progress reports will be provided to the Consultant if requested. In addition, progress meetings between the Consultant, the Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council and the Archaeological Contractor may be held on site during the course of the works.
- 8.4 The Archaeological Contractor will only accept instruction from the Consultant.

9. Report Requirements

- 9.1 Within four weeks of completion of the field work for the archaeological trial trenching a post fieldwork assessment report will be produced to include the following:
 - A non-technical summary;
 - Introduction including the Archaeological Contractor's site code and project number, planning reference number (if available), HER casework number (if appropriate), site grid reference, and dates when fieldwork took place;
 - An account of the methodology and detailed results of the fieldwork, phased and spot-dated by ceramics where appropriate, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data. This account will include a discussion and assessment of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region, and a conclusion;
 - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, selected artefacts, and phased plan features where appropriate;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports for each major find category which will include as a minimum:
 - Identification;
 - Quantification by context;
 - Statement of significance and potential;
 - Recommendations for analysis and illustration;
 - Recommendations for retention and discard.
 - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with context list and a catalogue of the archive;
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details; and
 - Copy of the WSI.

- 9.2 The report will specifically comment on the results of the archaeological works and will highlight relevant information on the spatial extent, character, depth, preservation, date and detail of the archaeological resource, where appropriate and necessary.
- 9.3 Environmental assessment is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion / interpretation, if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.
- 9.4 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the report contains at the front a quality assurance sheet that is appropriately signed-off to confirm that the report has gone through an in-house technical review process before it is presented for external comment.
- 9.5 An electronic copy of the draft report and drawings/figures will be submitted to the Consultant for comment. Allowance will be made for one bound hard copy (for Suffolk Archaeology on a case by case basis) and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be produced within one week of the receipt of comments on the draft report from the Consultant. The digital report shall comprise a complete version of the report in PDF format and separate digital text (in Microsoft Word format) and CAD mapping (in AutoCAD format) and any other illustrations or plates as appropriate (in JPEG or TIFF format).
- 9.6 Where appropriate, digital vector plans of trial trenches, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, should be provided as georeferenced (EPSG: 27700) ESRI shape or QGIS GPK files. These files should have the relevant attributes attached to them including; HER Parish Code, Primary Reference Number eg (Section Number; Context Number; Sample Number; Small Find Number; etc); Group or Feature Number; Archaeological Periods and Phases. These GIS files should be provided to the Suffolk HER following approval of the final report.
- 9.7 Submission of the final report to the Consultant should take place within four weeks of fieldwork completion. Interim results should be provided by email within one week.

10. Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 10.1 All archaeological material recovered from fieldwork is irreplaceable and data recorded in the course of fieldwork should be held securely in a separate location in line with current good practice.
- 10.2 The site records and assemblages (list of fieldwork interventions, notebooks/ diaries, completed pro forma record cards, records of site geometry (drawings), photographs and films, finds records and associated datafiles) will constitute the primary site archive. This is the key archive of the fieldwork project and the raw data upon which all subsequent assessment, analysis and future interpretation will be based. The archive will, therefore, not be altered or compromised; it remains the original record of the fieldwork. The site archive should be quantified, ordered, indexed and made internally consistent, and prepared in line with Archive Selection Toolkit: A toolkit to aid in the selection of the working project archive (ClfA 2019b) and current good practice (ClfA 2020c; Brown 2011a & 2011b).
- 10.3 The Archaeological Contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the SCCAS archive store to obtain agreement in principle to accept the documentary, digital and photographic archive for long-term storage ([Archaeological Archives service - Suffolk County Council](#)). The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the recipient repository in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements. As a minimum the Archaeological Contractor will keep the repository informed of the likely quantification and content of the archive throughout the progress of the fieldwork. Any charges levied by the repository for the long-term storage of the archive will be met by the Archaeological Contractor.

- 10.4 The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be removed from the Site at the end of each day and kept secure at all stages of the project until it is deposited in the agreed repository. The archive will be produced to current national standards (refer to Appendix A).
- 10.5 The deposition of the site archive forms the final stage of the project. The Archaeological Contractor shall provide copies of communication with the accredited repository and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The Archaeological Contractor shall deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.
- 10.6 Provision also needs to be made for the digital archive to be deposited with ADS

11. Health and Safety, Staffing and Insurance

- 11.1 The Archaeological Contractor will provide the Consultant with details of their public and professional indemnity insurance cover.
- 11.2 Project staff are required to follow health and safety procedures and a risk assessment should be carried out and submitted to the Consultant prior to commencing work, to ensure the safety of workers on site.
- 11.3 The Archaeological Contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation and best practice. A copy of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety policy will be submitted along with their tender to the Consultant, who will forward on to the Client.
- 11.4 The Archaeological Contractor shall prepare Risk Assessments and a project specific Health and Safety Plan and submit these to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works, the Consultant and any other interested party must be provided with the revised document at the earliest opportunity.
- 11.5 The Archaeological Contractor shall be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services and taking the necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services, prior to the fieldwork.

12. Covid-19

- 12.1 All work should be undertaken in line with current government advice, including the Site Operating Procedures (Construction Leadership Council, 2020 and any subsequent updates) and AECOM Guidance detailed in Appendix A.
- 12.2 Risk Assessments will need to be updated should any changes to government advice be issued prior to the commencement of or during the archaeological fieldwork.
- 12.3 The Archaeological Contractor shall prepare Covid-19 safety measures that meet or exceed government guidance. These measures will be reviewed by the Consultant to ensure they comply with the measures, controls and restrictions issued by the Consultant, to ensure as far as reasonably practicable the health and safety of all those that work on the project.
- 12.4 COVID-19 procedures will be under constant review as the situation evolves. The Archaeological Contractor must demonstrate in their method statement and risk assessment that they have in place effective arrangements for updating, monitoring, and reviewing their compliance with Government guidance.

13. Resources and programme

- 13.1 All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The Archaeological Contractor shall provide the Consultant with staff CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor and site assistants. All site assistants should have an appropriate understanding of fieldwork procedures.
- 13.2 The fieldwork programme will commence once permission to carry out the survey has been obtained and the survey will be completed at the earliest opportunity.
- 13.3 The Consultant will inform the Archaeological Contractor of the start date for the works and the Archaeological Contractor will provide the Consultant with a programme for the works (fieldwork and reporting) within two days of the start date

14. Confidentially and Publicity

- 14.1 The archaeological works may attract the interest of the public and the press. All communication regarding this project is to be directed through the Consultant. The Archaeological Contractor will refer all inquiries to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.
- 14.2 The Archaeological Contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the Consultant.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 The Archaeological Contractor shall assign copyright in all reports, documentation and images produced as part of this project to the Client. The Archaeological Contractor shall retain the right to be identified as the author or originator of the material. This applies to all aspects of the project. It is the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to obtain such rights from sub-contracted specialists.
- 15.2 The Archaeological Contractor may apply in writing to use or disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images). Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.
- 15.3 The results of the archaeological works shall be submitted to the Client, the Planning Archaeologist and, if required to Historic England, by the Consultant and will ultimately be made available for public access.

16. Access Arrangements and Site Information

- 16.1 Access to the site to carry out archaeological investigations will be arranged/organised by the Archaeological Contractor in liaison with the Consultant.
- 16.2 Should the Archaeological Contractor require adjustment to the location of fieldwork interventions or works areas due to local conditions, this shall be agreed with the Consultant prior to its implementation.

17. General Provisions

- 17.1 The Archaeological Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with the WSI issued by the Consultant and in any subsequent written variations. No variation from, or changes to, the specification will occur except by prior agreement with the Consultant (where appropriate in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist).
- 17.2 The site will be left in a tidy and workman-like condition and the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all materials brought onto site are removed.
- 17.3 The Archaeological Contractor shall make the minimum of disturbance during the fieldwork and will avoid any unnecessary damage. If appropriate, access for temporary parking and the location of site welfare shall be agreed with the Consultant prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The provision of welfare facilities shall be the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor.

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Appendix B – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Benhall to Framlingham Pipeline

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Essex and Suffolk Water

Project number: 60684686

July 2022

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Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Known Heritage Assets

Figure 3 – Historic Landscape Character

Figure 4 – 1883-5 Historic Mapping

Figure 5 1950-1 Historic Mapping

1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM has been appointed by Essex and Suffolk Water to prepare a cultural heritage desk-based assessment to inform the route for a pipeline from Benhall to Framlingham, Suffolk. The report assesses the heritage assets that could be affected by the Proposed Development, and the impact of the Proposed Development on their significance.

Site Location and Description

- 1.2 The Proposed Development (the Site) consists of a new water main pipeline to link the existing network at Benhall Works to Framlingham Tower (Figure 1). The total length of new pipeline is approximately 8.4km in length. At Benhall, the proposed pipeline extends south from the works before running south-west, crossing the River Alde, towards the former RAF Framlingham. The pipeline then runs north-west to Framlingham Tower.
- 1.3 The Site is largely situated within agricultural fields currently under cultivation. There are also several small sections of woodland along the Site.

Proposed Development

- 1.4 The Proposed Development is aimed at alleviating pressure on the regional water network. The proposal consists of constructing a new main water pipeline connecting Benhall Waterworks with Framlingham Tower.
- 1.5 This 8.4km long pipeline is to be laid in a trench approximately 400mm in width and extending to maximum depth of 1.35m below ground level. Topsoil overlying the pipeline trench will not be stripped as the excavation will be carried out using a trenching machine. It is also intended that pre-existing concrete pads will be used for temporary compound locations.

Scope and Structure

- 1.6 This desk-based assessment has been prepared in order to assess the cultural heritage baseline and to inform the route of the new pipeline and any mitigation measures that may be appropriate where heritage assets are affected.
- 1.7 This report is structured in seven sections, with illustrations and appendices at the end.
- The legislative and planning policy framework is provided in Section 2 (Legislation and Planning Policy) which also includes an overview of Historic England policy and guidance.
 - The methodology for the determination of the study area, the baseline and the assessment of the heritage potential and significance is set out in Section 3 (Methodology).
 - A description of the historical and archaeological background of the Site and study area is set out in Section 4 (Heritage Baseline).
 - Section 5 presents the results of the assessment showing known and potential heritage assets within the Site which have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.
 - Section 6 presents the results of a preliminary assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the known and unknown heritage resources.
 - Finally, Section 7 summarises the results of the desk-based assessment.

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 2.2 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 2.3 Section 72 of the Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.4 The Act (Stationary Office 1979 **Error! Reference source not found.**) is the central piece of legislation that protects the archaeological resource. The first section of the Act requires the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purposes of the Act, a monument is defined as:

“a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph a) above; d) and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled” **Section 61 (7).**
- 2.5 The Act further defines an ancient monument as:

“any Scheduled Monument; and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it” **Section 61 (12)**
- 2.6 A set of criteria, defined as survival/condition, period, rarity, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, documentation, group value and potential, assist in the decision making process as to whether an asset is deemed of national importance and best managed by scheduling.

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

- 2.7 Part III of the Act sets controls over developments in England. It effectively places all significant construction under public scrutiny all construction and demolition by private developers to ensure that they do not run contrary to the community's interest.
- 2.8 Water and sewerage works are Permitted Developments that fall under the definition set out by Schedule 2 Part 13 (Class A and B) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (GPDO 2015). As such, they do not require approval from the local planning authority as permission is granted by the Order.
- 2.9 Within the context of the historic environment, restrictions on permitted development are set out by Article 2(3) land and Article 3(10) to (12). The former of these lists several exclusions which

include developments that take place in Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites. The latter states that permitted development that would fall into Schedule 1 or 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2017 would only be allowed where a local planning authority has issued a screening opinion determining that the development is not an environmental impact assessment development, or where the Secretary of State has directed that it is not an environmental impact assessment development or that the development is exempt from these regulations. The local planning authority and Secretary of State would both take the historic environment into consideration when appraising the need for an impact assessment to be carried out.

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.10 The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.11 Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.
- 2.12 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as being the "value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic". Significance is not only derived from an asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as, "the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve".
- 2.13 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly, paragraph 195 includes a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal, to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset.
- 2.14 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192); and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 2.15 Paragraphs 199 to 203 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 199 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its

conservation. In paragraph 200, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

- 2.16 Paragraph 201 states that in instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Paragraph 202 says in instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement.
- 2.17 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 203 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.18 The PPG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019) provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlined in the NPPF.
- 2.19 Significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 of the PPG which states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (ID 18a-009-20140306 Last updated 23 07 2019).
- 2.20 Paragraph 013 of the PPG recognises that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change (ID 18a-013-20140306 Last updated 23 07 2019).
- 2.21 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact of the significance of the heritage asset. Ultimately, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision taker. However, it acknowledges that substantial harm is a high test so may not arise in many cases. A key consideration when assessing whether there is an adverse impact on a listed building is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306).

Local Planning Policy

- 2.22 The East Suffolk Local Plan (adopted September 2020) has five policies relating to the historic environment.
- 2.23 **Policy SCLP11.3: Historic Environment** states that 'all development proposals which have the potential to impact on heritage assets or their settings should be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment and/or an Archaeological Assessment' and that the level of detail should be proportionate to proposed development and to the significance of the assets affected.
- 2.24 **Policy SCLP11.4: Listed Buildings** covers proposals which would affect listed buildings and their setting. Proposals should 'demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the building and its setting alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance' and should not 'harm the character of the building or any architectural, artistic, historic, or archaeological features that contribute towards its special interest'.

- 2.25 **Policy SCLP11.5: Conservation Areas** states that ‘development within, or which has potential to affect the setting of, Conservation Areas will be assessed against the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and any subsequent additions or alterations.’
- 2.26 **Policy SCLP11.6: Non-designated Heritage Assets** states ‘applications which result in harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be judged based on the balance of the scale of any harm or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset.’
- 2.27 **Policy SCLP11.7: Archaeology** states ‘an archaeological assessment proportionate to the potential and significance of remains must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains. Where proposals affect archaeological sites, preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and/or deposition of the archive is more appropriate.’

Other Policy Standards and Guidance

Historic England Guidance

- 2.28 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017), and Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Oct. 2019).
- 2.29 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the ‘first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance’ (para 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (para 7).
- 2.30 GPA3 (Second Edition) provides advice on the setting of heritage assets and consolidates and supersedes earlier advice on that matter published by Historic England in 2015 and 2011 (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets and Seeing the History in the View: A Method for Assessing Heritage Significance within Views).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.31 The baseline data was gathered in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).

3. Methodology

Study Area

- 3.1 The Site location plan and Site boundary is shown in Figure 1. Professional judgement has been exercised to adopt a 500m study area around the Site boundary for identifying designated and non-designated heritage assets for this assessment. Data was ordered from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record for an area encompassing 500m around the Site boundary.
- 3.2 All heritage assets identified within the 500m study area are listed in the gazetteer (Appendix A) and illustrated on Figure 2 (Appendix B). Assets are identified within the text by their National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and/or Historic Environment Record (HER) reference number (with the prefix MSF).

Data Sources

- 3.3 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of the assessment of likely significant effects on Heritage:
 - The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE); data including World Heritage Sites, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens;
 - Suffolk archives and records at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich;
 - Databases of known archaeological sites, find spots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works, including Archaeological Data Service;
 - Historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping;
 - Various documentary and internet sources, including Victoria County History, British History Online; and
 - East Suffolk District Council website for information on conservation areas and locally listed buildings.

Site Visit

- 3.4 A site visit and walkover survey of the Site was conducted on 07/07/2022. The main objectives of the Site visit were as follows:
 - to carry out a visual inspection of the Site and assess heritage assets and their settings which have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development;
 - to identify further non-designated built heritage assets; and
 - to observe ground conditions and visible evidence of ground disturbance and land use which may have affected archaeological potential.

Assessment Methodology

- 3.5 This report provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the study area in order to better understand its historical context and the significance of any heritage assets within it.
- 3.6 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research have been collated and the results mapped in ArcGIS using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.

- 3.7 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and the modified criteria for Scheduled Monuments used in England by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS, 2010).

Significance of Heritage Assets and Setting

- 3.8 The significance of the heritage assets within the application site is determined based on the same criteria and values as set out in the NPPF (MHCLG 2021). This states that the significance of a heritage asset is its value 'to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting' (Annex 2, MCLHG 2021)
- 3.9 The significance of heritage assets has been determined based on professional judgement guided by designations, national and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

Archaeological Potential

- 3.10 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on three factors:
- i. An assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the site based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance;
 - ii. An assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the site based on the results of the baseline study; and
 - iii. An assessment of the significance of known and potential archaeological assets within the site, as well as within the defined study area.
- 3.11 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by previous development has been assessed based on available data listed above, with particular attention paid to previous archaeological evaluations and excavations in the study area.
- 3.12 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and its surrounding study area.

Consultation

- 3.13 Consultation was carried out with the County Archaeologist for Suffolk by email to discuss any potential archaeological mitigation required.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.14 HER data from Suffolk County Council was provided on the 6th June 2022. Any changes to the records made after this date will not be captured by this DBA.

4. Heritage Baseline

Site Conditions

Topography

- 4.1 The Site is mostly situated in agricultural fields. The proposed pipeline crosses the River Alde near Benhall at the eastern end of the Site. The land is low-lying at the eastern end of the Site, within the river valley, with an elevation between 9m and 14m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The land rises to the west, with the elevation at the western end of the Site ranging between 46m and 51m OD.

Geology

- 4.2 The geology of the Site is dominated by sand bedrock of Crag Group Formation. This is overlain by large areas of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Superficial geology within the river and stream valley at the eastern side of the Site is characterised by sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation.
- 4.3 The soils within the Site consist of large areas of lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils covering much of the west and central sections of the Site. The eastern end of the Site comprises freely draining slightly acid sandy soils and fen peat soils within the river valley.

Designated Assets

- 4.4 There are 48 designated heritage assets recorded within the 500m study area, comprising one scheduled monument, two conservation areas and 45 listed buildings. The closest of these is the Grade II listed Stone Cottages (1377096) in Benhall Street at the eastern end of the Scheme; the proposed pipeline would run approximately 10m south of the building.
- 4.5 The scheduled monument is the remains of Framlingham Castle (1002965), located approximately 440m to the west of the western edge of the Site. The scheduled monument includes the extant, buried and earthwork remains of the existing castle and its predecessor.
- 4.6 There are 45 listed buildings located within the 500m study area, consisting of one Grade I, one Grade II* and 43 Grade II listed buildings. The listed buildings are predominately post-medieval in date and concentrated around the settlements of Framlingham, North Green, Great Glemham and Benhall Street.
- 4.7 Two conservation areas are also located within the study area. Framlingham Conservation Area, located at the western edge of the study area covers the historic core of the town and the castle. Key features of the conservation area include the medieval castle and park landscape to the north as well as the early post-medieval vernacular buildings, many with painted and rendered facades.
- 4.8 The Great Glemham Conservation Area is located approximately 220m north of the Site and is centred along Chapel Lane, the main road through the village. The conservation area includes the Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints (1278504) at the southern end and Glemham Park to the east as well as a number of red brick buildings throughout.

Non-designated Assets

- 4.9 There are 81 non-designated assets recorded in the 500m study area on the Suffolk HER. This number includes 17 confidential assets and as such are not listed in Appendix A or Figure 2 although they are included in the archaeological and historical background below. Three non-designated assets are located within the Site boundary. The line of a possibly prehistoric hollow way runs north-west to south-east through the study area, crossing the line of the proposed pipeline to the north-east of North Green (MSF44419).

- 4.10 The site of a former Post Mill at Saxmundham Road (MSF19178) is located at the western edge of the Site. The mill has since been demolished although buried remains associated with the building may survive.
- 4.11 The western edge of the Site also passes through an area where an artefact scatter of post-medieval remains were recorded (MSF25821).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (Up to AD43)

- 4.12 There are eight assets of prehistoric date recorded within the study area, one of which lies partially within the Site boundary (MSF44419). A hollow way, known as Queen Mary's Lane, runs north-west to south-east through the study area and across the Site near North Green. The hollow way is thought to be of prehistoric date, although the feature is named for a possible association with the Tudor monarch. A find of a Bronze Age (2,500-800BC) axe blade fragment was recorded during metal detecting near North Green to the south of the Site (MSF19786).
- 4.13 There are also a further six confidential prehistoric finds recorded in the study area including Palaeolithic (up to 10,000BC) flints (MSF42749; MSF42715; MSF42699), Mesolithic (10,000-4,000BC) flint (MSF19717) and a Bronze Age sword fragment (MSF20352) and an arrowhead (MSF20161).
- 4.14 Early prehistoric remains from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic are often confined to individual lithic find spots and geoarchaeological deposits. Within Suffolk, excavation at the Lower Palaeolithic site of Pakefield Cliff in Gisleham revealed struck flints, plant and animal fossils in interglacial deposits, which comprised some of the earliest evidence for human activity in northern Europe (Medlycott, 2011).
- 4.15 The emergence of farming in the Neolithic (4,000-2,500BC), led to more sedentary populations, which allows for surviving remains of settlements. Funerary monuments are also a notable feature of the later prehistoric landscape. Early Neolithic settlement in the East of England is often represented by pit clusters, such as those recorded in Gallows Hill, Barking and Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, both in Suffolk (Medlycott, 2011). Other Neolithic features in the landscape include numerous long barrows, oval barrows and mortuary enclosures recorded in Suffolk through National Mapping Programmes.
- 4.16 The Bronze Age (2,500-800BC) in the East of England saw further changes to the landscape. Evidence of Bronze Age field systems in the region have highlighted the intensification of agricultural practices through the late prehistoric period. Evidence of the Iron Age (800BC-AD43) in Suffolk has similarly been represented through excavations of field systems as well as settlements and roundhouses (Medlycott, 2011). Within the wider landscape surrounding the study area, an Iron Age hill-top site was recorded during excavation in Framlingham, approximately 1.6km to south-west of the Site. Fieldwalking in 1985 recorded 158 Iron Age sherds and 232 Roman sherds of pottery and this was followed by a small scale excavation between 1986-8. Three trenches were dug, each of which contained a layer of blackened earth which included charcoal, flints, stones and Iron Age pottery, between a depth of 30cm and 45cm. A total of 475 Iron Age sherds, 178 Roman greyware sherds and a probable Bronze Age sherd were recorded from the three trenches (Flemming, 1993).

Roman (AD43-410)

- 4.17 There are 10 assets of Roman date recorded within the study area (including two confidential assets), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 4.18 With the arrival of the Romans in AD43, the landscape of East Anglia was significantly altered, with the development of Roman towns, military camps and roads. The 1st century saw conflict with the local indigenous groups, comprised of the Iceni to the north, the Trinovantes to the south, and the Catuvellauni to the south-west. In AD60 an uprising, led by Boudica, resulted in the sacking of Colchester, London and St Albans by the Iceni and Trinovantes. Following the uprising East Anglia slowly recovered and the settlements were rebuilt.

- 4.19 One of the principal Roman roads through East Anglia is known as Pye Road, which ran east from London to Colchester before running north to Caistor St Edmund in Norfolk. Smaller roads branched from this to the east to Yoxford and Wickham Market, to the north and south of the study area (Margary, 1973). An excavation in the 1970s revealed a Roman settlement in Hacheston to the south of the study area; kilns and pottery sherds were recorded, dated from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Medlycott, 2011).
- 4.20 Assets of Roman date within the study area are limited to findspots. Finds of 3rd century coins and a loop fitting were recorded during metal detecting at Framlingham Castle (MSF16349) and a further find of Roman coins and a brooch fragment were recorded at the eastern edge of Framlingham (MSF19191). Artefact scatters of Roman date have also been recorded in the study area near Benhall Street (MSF13165; MSF33718), North Green (MSF19788) and Paul's Grove Farm, Great Glemham (MSF21466; MSF21464; MSF21461). These scatters consisted of various Roman coins, pottery sherds and metal work.
- 4.21 Two confidential finds within the study area consist of a ring (MSF20159) and an artefact scatter containing brooches (MSF21829).

Early Medieval (410-1066)

- 4.22 There are four assets of early medieval date recorded within the study area (including two confidential finds), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 4.23 Settlements within the landscape of the study area have origins in the early medieval period, with a number of villages first recorded in the Domesday Book. The settlements of Framlingham and Great Glemham were both considered large settlements by 1086, recording 70 and 97 households, respectively. Both settlements included churches and Great Glemham also recorded a mill.
- 4.24 The historic settlement of Parham North Green (MSF25748) is also located within the study area. The site consists of the indicative location of the early medieval settlement, as defined by historic maps. Finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery have also been recorded in Parham, to the east of the historic core of the settlement (MSF19789). The settlement is recorded as Parham in the Domesday Book and included a population of 34 households as well as a church. Place name evidence from the surrounding landscape also indicate an early medieval date of these settlements. The -ham suffix indicates an old English homestead, such as in Framlingham, Great Glemham and Parham (Mills, 2003).
- 4.25 Evidence of early medieval date has been recorded at Framlingham Castle, indicating occupation of the site which predated the medieval castle. A ditch recorded to the north-east of the castle, beyond the outer castle ditch, is thought to represent the boundary of an Anglo-Saxon manorial complex and survives as a ditch c.11m wide and c.1.1m deep. Early medieval occupation of this boundary is also highlighted by the discovery of a cemetery of c.50 burials beneath the entrance of Framlingham Castle, along with possible Middle-Saxon pottery (AD650-850).
- 4.26 Two confidential finds of early medieval date recorded in the study area comprise an Anglo-Saxon silver sceatta coin (MSF31352) and a 7th century hanging bowl (MSF34863).

Medieval (1066-1540)

- 4.27 There are 23 assets of medieval date recorded within the study area, consisting of two designated and 21 non-designated assets (including five confidential finds), none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 4.28 To the west of the Site lies the town of Framlingham (MSF23904), which was established as the main stronghold of the Bigod family. The town's market was first recorded in 1270 and the settlement included the castle, church, cemetery, medieval wall and possible town ditch. Framlingham Castle (1002965) is designated as a scheduled monument, located approximately 440m west of the western edge of the Site. The castle originally consisted of a motte and bailey, built on the site in c.1100, when the manor of Framlingham was granted to the Bigod

- family. This castle was demolished in 1173 and a subsequent stone castle was built on the site in the late 12th century. The manor was revoked from and reinstated to the Bigod and later the Howard family several times through the medieval period by the Crown following rebellions.
- 4.29 The outer bailey survives to the east and south of the castle, defined by a bank and ditch. The ditch is U-shaped in plan and measures c.30m wide and is c.4.4m lower than the outside ground surface. The stone castle sits on a platform surrounded by a large ditch on the north, east and south sides. The platform rises between 6.4m and 10.7m above the bottom of the ditch
- 4.30 The extant remains of the medieval castle include the curtain walls and a fragment of the hall's north range, surviving as a wing of a later 17th century building. The castle curtain wall forms an irregular oval-shaped enclosure, of flint and rubble with sandstone dressings and later brick details and chimneys. The wall measures c.10m high and c.2.3m thick, with 13 crenelated towers extending a further c.3.7m high. One of the towers forms a gatehouse, which was approached by a stone bridge over the castle ditch. A medieval deer park (MSF19168) owned by the castle was situated within Framlingham Park, first recorded in 1287. The Park extended to the north and west of the castle; the park pale survives for a length of approximately 200m and up to c.3m high at southern end.
- 4.31 Another medieval feature within Framlingham is the Town Ditch (MSF44840), which survives as an earthen dry ditch to the north and east of Framlingham Castle. The ditch almost certainly pre-dates the castle and may be the remains of an earlier town defence or possibly associated with an earlier phase of the castle itself. Sections of this feature were potentially identified during ground works on the site of Old Seed Mill (MSF15215) and on Double Street (MSF25120). Additionally, remains of a flint and mortar wall was recorded on Fore Street, Framlingham (MSF19169), thought to be of medieval date.
- 4.32 Beyond Framlingham, there is one extant medieval building within the study area. The Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints (1278504) is located in Great Glemham. The parish church is constructed mostly of random flint with stone dressings and comprises a nave, chancel, south aisle, west tower and north porch.
- 4.33 Other medieval features recorded in the landscape comprise an extant, roughly quadrangular platform at North Green (MSF20468) including at least three ponds and the remains of a probable house platform recorded to the south-east of White House Farm (MSF16862), at the eastern end of the study area. In addition to these remains, medieval evidence from the study area includes several artefact scatters in Framlingham (MSF19192; MSF19194; MSF24416), North Green (MSF19790; MSF21465) and Great Glemham (MSF21468; MSF21462; MSF21463; MSF21463). The artefact scatters included finds of pottery sherds and metalwork.
- 4.34 The confidential finds include metalwork (MSF32746; MSF20160; MSF20162; MSF21830), and a copper harness pendant (MSF34945).

Post-Medieval (1540-1900)

- 4.35 There are 65 assets of post-medieval date recorded within the study area, consisting of 41 designated and 24 non-designated assets (including two confidential finds). Two of these lie within the Site boundary. The site of a former Post Mill at Saxmundham Road (MSF19178) is located at the western end of the Site. The mill has since been demolished although buried remains associated with the building may survive. In the western edge of the Site, an area of post-medieval finds was also recorded (MSF25821). The artefact scatter was found during metal detecting and included finds of strap fittings, rings, buttons and a buckle among others, most made of copper or lead.
- 4.36 Development continued at Framlingham Castle during the post-medieval period. A bequest on the death of the castle's owner in 1635, required 'all the castle, save the stone building be pulled down' and a Poor House be established on the site. A poor house was built within the castle walls in 1654 and a second larger one in 1729; both buildings are Grade I listed. The Red House (1030383) was built in 1654 of red brick and the south front comprises two storeys with attics and four bays with a central doorway. The south elevation also has two tall gables in

- the roof slope with a tall brick chimney stack between, with a moulded brick base. The building has mullioned windows, set beneath hood moulds.
- 4.37 The later Poor House (1283709), built in 1729, is located directly to the north of the earlier house. The Poor House incorporates a small section of the medieval building into the east wall of the north wing. The east front consists of a mixture of rubble sandstone, split flint and red brick laid to a random pattern. The building originally consisted of two storeys with attics, now a single storey with attics, and has eleven bays to the east elevation, with a central gabled entrance porch and a projected north wing. The Poor House remained in operation until the mid-19th century, when the house became used as a parish hall.
- 4.38 The Grade II* listed Haynings, is an 18th century house in Framlingham (1198801), located approximately 450m west of the western edge of the Site. The building comprises two storeys with a five window range, timber framed and roughcast with a hipped plain tiled roof and a Gothick portico with columns and pilasters around the central six-panelled door. A Grade II listed garden wall runs to the west of the house, of 19th century date and comprising a high red brick wall with a stepped base and moulded copings (1030390). Within Framlingham is also a Grade II listed 17th century public house, the Hare and Hounds (1199063). The building comprises two storeys, timber framed and plastered with a plain tiled roof. There are also several post-medieval Grade II listed houses located at the eastern end of Framlingham, around Castle Street, comprising mostly 17th and 18th century rendered timber frame houses (1377356; 1283677; 1198794; 1198780; 1030389; 1030385; 1030365).
- 4.39 Extant post-medieval buildings are also recorded within the other settlements within the study area, at North Green, Great Glemham and Benhall Street. The Grade II listed buildings in North Green include two 16th century farmhouses (1199977; 1377310) and a row of 16th and 17th century cottage (1030533), all of which are timber framed and plastered.
- 4.40 Within Great Glemham, there are a number of listed buildings located within the conservation area. These are predominately of red brick construction and include the 18th century Crown Inn (1230615; 1230733), 18th and 19th century cottages (1278468; 1278481; 1278502; 1230616). To the east of the village is Glemham House, a 19th century manor house (1230219), built on the site of an earlier house (MSF16805), which was a former manor which belonged to Butley Priory and after the Dissolution was granted to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII. Although the house is located beyond the study area, a section of the associated 19th century parkland (MSF18070), and outbuildings are situated within the study area. These include an 18th century red brick dovecote (1230218), a former stable block (1230617), entrance lodge (1230716) and gateway piers (1278506), all of which are Grade II listed.
- 4.41 There is also a collection of Grade II listed buildings in Benhall Street near the eastern end of the Site, concentrated around Benhall Place, an 18th century red brick house (1280086) with associated stables to the north-east (1206693) and barn to the west (1030909) along with 17th century timber frame cottages to the east (1206712; 1030910; 1278706) and a pair of late 18th/early 19th century stone cottages further north (1377096).
- 4.42 The landscape was largely agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period. This is visible through historic mapping from the late post-medieval period. The Site is recorded on tithe maps (not reproduced) between 1839 and 1846 and the land is predominately comprised of rectilinear-shaped fields, in use as arable and pasture. The surrounding settlements of Framlingham, Great Glemham and Benhall Green are all recorded on the maps. Framlingham is recorded as a settlement comprising several roads of buildings concentrated to the south of the castle. The settlement of Great Glemham is smaller village, with several buildings recorded along a main road running north-south. The buildings at Benhall Place and the present road layout at the eastern end of the Site are recorded on the tithe map.
- 4.43 The landscape remained predominately rural by the late 19th century, as recorded on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and the field boundaries appeared mostly unchanged (Figure 4). The settlements saw expansion by this time, for example Framlingham developed to the south and included the construction of the railway line and station at the southern edge of the town.

- 4.44 The agricultural nature of the landscape is also highlighted by the presence of a number of extant and former farms within the study area. A number of these are listed buildings and consist of mostly 16th and 17th century timber frame farmhouses, located in isolated positions throughout the study area (1030528; 1199228; 1230220; 1230627; 1230698; 1231405; 1278121; 1278500; 1377409; 1030335). A Grade II listed barn is also recorded at Moat Farm to the east of Framlingham and is 18th century of timber frame and weatherboarded (1199219). The sites of former farm buildings are also recorded in the study area including Mill Farm (MSF16807), which was recorded on J Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk 1783, while further farms were recorded on the 19th century first edition OS map (MSF39579; MSF39307; MSF39303; MSF39245; MSF39244; MSF34991).
- 4.45 The industrial heritage of the area during the post-medieval period is also evidenced by the former site of Benhall pottery, recorded on the 1880s OS map. The site included a kiln and clay pit (MSF14880). The sites of several further former brick kilns (MSF16809; MSF14881) and a former Post Mill (MSF19178) have also been recorded within the study area.
- 4.46 Other features of post-medieval date include long pond, recorded at White House Farm, measuring c.60m x 10m with an overflow sluice at the east end (MSF18072) and a possible post-medieval ditch and pit observed during development at land adjacent to 30 Fore Street, Framlingham (MSF21410).
- 4.47 Finds of a bronze buckle and silver coins have been recorded in Great Glemham (MSF28924) as well as artefact scatters of post-medieval date found in Framlingham (MSF25821; MSF25821; MSF19188), Great Glemham (MSF16808; MSF21467) and North Green (MSF19791) including finds of metalwork and building rubble. Two confidential finds within the study area consist of an artefact scatter of metalwork (MSF20075) and a miniature object (MSF19716).

Modern (1900-Present)

- 4.48 There are four assets of modern date recorded within the study area, three designated and one non-designated. None of these lie within the Site boundary.
- 4.49 The landscape of the Site and surrounding study area remained dominated by agricultural fields throughout the 20th century. The field layout remains mostly rectilinear, although with some amalgamation of smaller fields (Figure 5). The settlements in the landscape have remained small and historic cores and road layouts recorded in the 19th century have remained intact, with 20th century additions. Framlingham developed further throughout the 20th century with housing developments at the southern and eastern edges of the town.
- 4.50 There are three Grade II listed buildings of modern date located within the study area, comprising the Great Glemham War Memorial, in the form of a wheel-head cross, built in 1920 (1453720) and two cast iron K6 telephone kiosks, designed in 1935, located in Great Glemham (1231408) and North Green (1377333).
- 4.51 Framlingham Airfield (MSF21885) lies at the southern edge of the study area. It was built in 1942-3 as a standard heavy bomber airfield to Class A specification. The airfield had a perimeter track of concrete and included other usual features of a USAAF airbase of the period, including three hard runways (concrete and wood chippings), and two aircraft hangars (Type T2). It could accommodate 3,000 in nissen huts dispersed in the surrounding countryside.

Unknown

- 4.52 There are 10 assets of unknown date recorded within the study area, none of which lie within the Site boundary.
- 4.53 These include several cropmark enclosures in Framlingham and Great Glemham (MSF19589; MSF21890; MSF14053; MSF2083) as well as a possible ring ditch, measuring c.16m in diameter, in Great Glemham (MSF21887). Another archaeological feature comprises a clay deposit with small fragments of peg tile, possibly representing a former ditch, which was recorded at Castle Street, Framlingham (MSF27176).

- 4.54 Two ancient woodlands are also situated within the study area: Great Glemham Wood (MSF19461) and Denney Grove (MSF19462). Finally, a large fragment of a stone slab revealed during excavation at All Saints Church (MSF23902) and magnetic disturbances recorded during geophysical survey at Parham Airfield are of possible archaeological origin (MSF27187).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.55 There are 22 previous archaeological events recorded in the Suffolk HER within the 500m study area. These are discussed here and also recorded in Appendix A and Figure 2. Where archaeological remains have been identified during an investigation, they have been included in the archaeological and historical background section above.
- 4.56 One event which crosses the line of the Site is a monitoring soil strip of a 2.5km long and 3m wide electric cable easement to Parham Airfield. Topsoil and occasionally subsoil were removed to an approximate depth of 0.30m followed by a 0.35m wide trench for the cable. Two modern ditches relating to recent field boundaries were recorded although no further archaeological finds or features were noted, thought to be due to the shallow depth of excavation. Another event within the Site is a documentary survey which was conducted of the parish of Framlingham, covering the western end of the Site (ESF18762).
- 4.57 Within Framlingham, the presence of earlier buried walls was recorded during geophysical surveys at Framlingham Castle (ESF18857). Evidence of the town bank was also recorded during monitoring at Double Street (ESF20859) and a clay deposit with peg tile fragments during monitoring at Castle Street (ESF22005). To the east of Framlingham, a watching brief at Moat Farm removed 400mm of topsoil and recorded a ditch c.1.5m wide and a further 500mm deep, which included a dark loam fill, hardcore over top (ESF22622). In addition, a watching brief on Fore Street and an evaluation on Badingham Road, Framlingham both recorded fragments of 19th and 20th century debris (ESF25564; ESF22351).
- 4.58 A desk-based assessment was carried out at Parham Airfield (ESF21918) and a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted on the eastern field at Runway Farm. The survey was successful in recording four areas of magnetic disturbance of possible archaeological origin and nine dipolar linear trends indicative of ferrous drains laid for the airbase (ESF22001).
- 4.59 Investigations have been carried out at several historic buildings within the study area. Archaeological monitoring at All Saints Church (ESF19709) recorded a possible grave slab (ESF19709) below the tower. Historic building recordings have also been conducted at Stone House, Great Glemham (ESF24092), Benhall Place (ESF26358) and Elm Tree Farm (ESF26795).
- 4.60 Records of metal detecting within Great Glemham recorded various finds, recorded within the Portable Antiquity Scheme, although details of the finds were not provided within the HER records (ESF27031; ESF28200; ESF28185; ESF28207; ESF28242).
- 4.61 Finally, monitoring at East Lodge (ESF19830), an evaluation at Badingham Road (ESF26350) and to the north of Beulah (ESF26872) recorded no archaeological finds or features.

Historic landscape

- 4.62 The Historic Landscape Character of the Site and surrounding study area is recorded in Figure 3. Much of the landscape is dominated by pre-18th century enclosure, which remains in agricultural use. At the western end of the Site, near Framlingham, the fieldscape has been altered and consists of post-1950 agricultural landscape. Built up urban areas are recorded at either end of the Site in Framlingham and Benhall Street as well as the small villages of Great Glemham and North Green to the north and south of the Site, respectively.
- 4.63 In addition, there are small areas of woodland and parkland scattered throughout the study area, as well as an area of meadow/ wetland around the valley of the River Alde at the eastern end of the Site.

5. Assessment of the Baseline

Archaeology

Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric

5.1 Prehistoric remains within the study area are mostly confined to find spots of lithics and metalwork, in addition to the possible prehistoric hollow way which crosses the Site. Prehistoric remains have also been identified within the wider landscape, comprising finds of Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds at a hill-top site in Framlingham. However, given the limited width and depth of the proposed pipeline trench, the potential to encounter previously unrecorded prehistoric remains is **low**.

Roman

5.2 Assets of Roman date within the study area are confined to find spots and artefact scatters of coins, pottery sherds and metalwork. While there is evidence of Roman occupation within Suffolk, remains within the immediate surrounding landscape are limited. Due to this, and the limited trench size of the proposed pipeline, the potential for previously unrecorded Roman remains to be found is **low** and any remains would likely consist of individual finds.

Early Medieval

5.3 Four assets of early medieval date have been recorded within the study area, including the historic core of Parham North Green settlement and several find spots. There are several settlements within the study area which have origins in the early medieval period, however the Site would not pass through any of the settlement, instead the land within the Site boundary was likely in agricultural use during this period. As such, the potential for previously unrecorded remains of early medieval date is **low**.

Medieval

5.4 Much of the medieval evidence within the study area is concentrated within Framlingham to the west of the Site, including features associated within the medieval town and castle. Other assets within the study area comprise a possible house platform and various find spots and artefact scatters. The land within the Site is thought to have predominantly been in agricultural cultivation during the medieval period, and the potential for previously unrecorded remains of medieval date is **low**. Any remains that are recorded are likely to be of agricultural nature or individual finds.

Post-Medieval

5.5 Evidence of the post-medieval period within the study area consists of extant and former buildings, many of an agricultural nature. There are also several former industrial sites as well as various find spots. The area has been well-mapped in the post-medieval period and as such many of the features recorded were identified from historic mapping. Given this, and the still extant nature of a number of the post-medieval buildings, the potential for further, previously unrecorded remains of post-medieval date to be found is **low**.

Significance of Heritage Assets

5.6 The significance of potentially affected heritage assets is considered in this section. All assets within the Site boundary are considered as well as designated heritage assets within 500m of the Site for the potential changes to their setting.

Designated Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas

5.7 **Framlingham Conservation Area** is located at the western edge of the study area and comprises the historic core of the town and the castle. Key features of the conservation area include the medieval castle and park landscape to the north as well as the early post-medieval

timber-framed buildings, many with painted and rendered facades. The conservation area possesses architectural and historic interest for the examples of post-medieval vernacular architecture and the surviving castle remains. The conservation area is of medium heritage value.

- 5.8 The **Great Glemham Conservation Area** is located approximately 220m north of the Site and is centred along Chapel Lane, the main road through the village. The conservation area includes the Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints (1278504) at the southern end and Glemham Park to the east as well as a number of red brick buildings throughout. The conservation area possesses architectural and historic interest as the historic core of the village and the survival of post-medieval buildings, constructed in a local vernacular. The conservation area is of medium heritage value.

Listed buildings

- 5.1 The **Church of All Saints (1278504)** is a Grade I medieval church in Great Glemham, approximately 270m north of the Site. The church is constructed mostly of random flint with stone dressings and comprises a nave, chancel, south aisle, west tower and north porch. The chancel is thought to date to the 14th century while the tower, nave and porch are of 15th century date. The setting of the church comprises the surrounding churchyard and its position within the village. The church has significant architectural interest as an example of local vernacular, archaeological interest in the survival of medieval materials and historic interest as the former religious and administrative centre of the village.
- 5.2 **Haynings (1198801)** is a Grade II* listed building in Framlingham. The house is 18th century, located approximately 450m west of the western edge of the Site. The building comprises two storeys with a five window range, timber framed and roughcast with a hipped plain tiled roof and a Gothick portico with columns and pilasters around the central six-panelled door. The house also has an associated Grade II listed garden wall runs to the west of the house, of 19th century date and comprising a high red brick wall with a stepped base and moulded copings (1030390). The setting of the house comprises its position at the junction of two roads within the historic core of Framlingham. The house possesses architectural and historic interest as a surviving 18th century structure, distinct from the surrounding 17th century houses, with a Gothick portico and hipped roof. The garden wall possesses architectural and historic interest due to its connection to the house.
- 5.3 Eight further listed buildings within the study area are located in Framlingham, comprising 17th century public house, the **Hare and Hounds (1199063)** and seven 17th and 18th century houses **East Gables (1030365)**, **23, Castle Street (1030385)**, **27, Castle Street (1283677)**, **28, Castle Street (1030389)**, **Moat House (1198780)**, **Stanford House (1198794)** and **The Readery (1377356)**. The public house comprises two storeys, timber framed and plastered with a plain tiled roof and the houses are concentrated around Castle Street, comprising mostly 17th and 18th century rendered timber frame houses. The setting of these buildings consists of their position within the historic core of the town. The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of 17th and 18th century vernacular architecture.
- 5.4 **Moat Farmhouse (1030335)** and associated **barn (1199219)** are Grade II listed buildings to the east of Framlingham, approximately 70m north of the Site. The farmhouse is 16th or 17th century in date, timber framed and rendered with a 20th century concrete plain tiled roof. The barn is 18th century, timber framed and weatherboarded with clay pantile roofs. The setting of the farmhouse and barn is the surrounding farmyard and complex of outbuildings, and the farm is bordered by mature trees. The buildings possess architectural and historic interest derived from their connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.5 **Rookery Farmhouse (1199228)** is located to the east of Framlingham, approximately 230m north-east of the Site. The building is Grade II listed, of late 16th and 17th century date. It is L-shaped in plan of two and a half storeys to the mains range and a two storey wing. The building is timber framed and rendered with white brick to the south gable, red brick to the north gable and colour-washed brick face to wing. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the complex of associated outbuildings within the attached farmyard and the surrounding farmland. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.

- 5.6 **Hatherleigh Farm (1377409)**, a Grade II listed farmhouse approximately 240m north-east of the Site, to the east of Framlingham. The building is 18th century with a mid-19th century front and consists of two storeys, timber framed with a rendered front and red brick to the sides. It has an old plain tiled gable roof with fluted barge-boards to the gables and along the front of the eaves. The front has three bays with a central doorway and six-pane sash windows. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the surrounding garden, bordered by mature trees and its position within the agricultural landscape. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.7 **Paul's Grove Farmhouse (1230220)** is a Grade II listed building approximately 80m north of the Site. It is a 17th century timber framed and plastered farmhouse, in an L-shape plan with a modern concrete plain tile roof. It consists of two storeys with attics with a two window range. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the associated farmyard and outbuildings to the north and the surrounding farmland. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.8 **Church Farmhouse (1230698)** is a Grade II listed building located approximately 110m south of Site. The building is 17th century, timber framed and plastered with brick gable ends to the west and a pantile roof. It consists of two storeys and attic with four window range. The front has a projected gable porch with scalloped bargeboards. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the associated outbuildings to the north and west, which screen the building from the Site. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.9 **Stud House (1231405)** is a Grade II listed building located approximately 120m south-east of Site. The farmhouse is 17th century, comprising two storeys and three bays in an L-shaped plan. The building is timber framed with red brick casing and a plain tiled roof. The setting of the farmhouse is the surrounding farmyard with a complex of outbuildings to the north and east. Mature hedging also borders the yard to the west. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.10 **Grove Farmhouse (1278121)** is a Grade II listed building located approximately 350m south of the Site. The farmhouse is an early 17th century timber framed building and comprises two storeys with attics and a two window range. The building is plastered, and the rear wing is partly faced in brick. The setting of the building is the associated farm complex with outbuildings to the north and west as well as the surrounding farmland. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.11 **Oak Farmhouse (1030528)** is a Grade II listed building located at the northern edge of study area. The building comprises a 16th century farmhouse, timber-framed and plastered with a colour washed brick gable, of two storeys in a three cell plan. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the immediate surrounding garden and associated farm buildings to the north. The farm complex is also bordered by mature trees to the south. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.12 **Street Farmhouse (1230627)** is a Grade II listed building located at the northern edge of study area in Great Glemham. The building is likely 16th century and is constructed of a timber frame and plastered with some brick casing. It consists of two storeys with a main range and cross wing to the west. The south face has four bays, with early 19th century small pane three-light casements and an asymmetrical doorway with four-panel door. The setting of the farmhouse comprises the complex of associated farm buildings to the north and surrounding farmland. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.
- 5.13 **Stone Farmhouse (1278500)** is a Grade II listed building located at the northern edge of study area, consisting of a 17th century timber framed farmhouse. The building is two storeys and three bays, plastered with a plain tiled roof. The setting of the building comprises a farm complex set with an area of land bordered by mature trees and hedging. The building possesses architectural and historic interest derived from its connection to the agricultural economy of the local area.

- 5.14 There are four Grade II listed buildings located within the settlement of North Green, to the south of the Site. These comprise three post-medieval houses and a modern telephone box. **Home Farmhouse (1377310)** is a 16th century timber frame farmhouse with later additions. The building comprises two storeys and four bays, in an L-shape in plan, with a service wing to the rear. The building is plastered, and the rear wing is partly cased in colour washed brick. **Green Farmhouse (1199977)** is also of probable 16th century date, consisting of two storeys and four window range. The building is timber framed and plastered with a pantile roof and has a single storey wing to the left side. **Elm Tree Farm Cottages (1030533)** is a 16th or 17th century former farmhouse, comprising two storeys, timber framed and plastered with a pantile roof. The **K6 Telephone Kiosk (1377333)**, designed in the 1930s of cast iron with a square kiosk and domed roof. The setting of these four buildings comprises their position within the small rural settlement. The post-medieval farmhouses and cottages possess architectural and historic interest derived from their connection to the historic agricultural economy of the area. The telephone box possesses architectural interest as a design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
- 5.15 There are eight Grade II listed buildings within the historic core of Great Glemham, including post-medieval houses, a public house and two modern buildings. The setting of these buildings within Great Glemham comprise the rural village location, centred along Chapel Lane. **The Cottage (1278481)** and the **Post Office, Wisteria and Martha's Cottage (1230616)** are both Grade II listed late 18th century buildings, constructed of red brick with pantile roofs. Both buildings consist of a single storey with attics. The Cottage was formerly two cottages now one house and the Post Office building comprises a shop and attached cottages. The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as post-medieval examples of the local vernacular. **Stone Cottage (1278502)** and **Church Cottages (1278468)** are both Grade II listed 19th century, two storey houses of red brick and pantile roofs. The front of Stone Cottage is faced with knapped flint and white brick dressings. The buildings possess architectural and historic interest as post-medieval examples of the local vernacular.
- 5.16 **Crown Inn (1230615)** is a Grade II listed late 18th and early 19th century public house. Of red brick with plain and pantile roof, in an L-shaped plan. The main range comprises two storeys, the north wing with two storeys and attic. To the north of this is the **eastern part the former Crown Inn (1230733)**, also Grade II listed. This building was extended to become three cottages and is now one dwelling. The building is early 18th century to east, early 19th century to west. Older part timber framed and plastered, with red brick casing to road frontage; later part is red brick; plain tiled roof. It comprises two storeys, with attic to older part only. These two buildings possess architectural and historic interest as examples of post-medieval public houses built in the local vernacular of the village.
- 5.17 **Great Glemham War memorial (1453720)** a Grade II listed building unveiled in 1920 of Portland Stone and comprising a wheel-head cross rising from the corniced top of a tapering column, rectangular in plan. The memorial possesses historic interest as a memorial to the early 20th century conflicts of the First and Second World Wars and architectural interest as an unusual example of a Celtic-style wheel-head cross war memorial. **K6 Telephone Kiosk (1231408)** was designed in the 1930s of cast iron with a square kiosk and domed roof. The telephone box possesses architectural interest as a design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
- 5.18 There are four Grade II listed building associated with Glemham House, a Grade II* listed building located to the north of the Site, beyond the study area. **The Lodge (1230716)** is a Grade II listed early 19th century entrance lodge to Glemham House. Of white brick and random flint with white brick dressings and a slate roof. Originally single storey, it now comprises two storeys with a projected single storey to the west. The associated **gateway piers 10m south of the Lodge (1278506)** form the main entrance gate to Glemham House. The piers are early 19th century in date, of cast iron and square section with two designs of openwork decoration and shallow pyramidal cappings. Short sections of wrought iron railings either side. The setting of the buildings comprises the grounds of Glemham House and their position at the south-east approach to the house. The Lodge and gate piers possess architectural and historic interest from their connection to Glemham House and their position as the main entrance to the house.
- 5.19 **The Timberyard (1230617)** and a **dovecote to old Glemham House (1230218)**, are both Grade II listed buildings to the west of the house. The timberyard was the former stable block to Glemham House, now three cottages. The building is 18th century, likely converted in the early

19th century, of red brick with a glazed pantile roof and consisting of a single storey and attic. The dovecote is similarly of 18th century date and constructed of red with a pantile roof. The building is octagonal in form, with a single circular window in four alternate faces. The setting of the buildings comprises their position within the grounds of Glemham House. Both buildings possess architectural and historic interest for their association with the former Glemham House, on the site of the current 19th century house.

- 5.20 **Benhall Place (1280086)** is a Grade II listed 18th century red brick house and faced in white brick. It consists of two storeys and four bays to the north-west wing and two storeys and three bays of painted brick to the south-east wing, located approximately 110m south-east of the Site. The house has associated outbuildings to the west. The barn 60m west of **Benhall Place (1030909)** is a Grade II listed, 17th century, timber frame barn with weatherboarding on a brick plinth with a pantile roof. It consists of six bays with a projecting porch on the east side and later attached outbuildings. The **stables immediately north-east of the barn (1206693)** are also Grade II listed of early 19th century date. The building comprises two storeys of red brick and a mid-20th century metal cladding roof. The setting of Benhall Place and the associated outbuildings comprise the complex of buildings and the immediate grounds bordered by a fence, as well as the surrounding farmland. Benhall Place possesses architectural and historic interest as a courtyard plan post-medieval building, constructed in the local vernacular. The stables and barn possess architectural and historic interest for their association with Benhall Place and the local agricultural history.
- 5.21 **Benhall Place Cottages (1206712; 1030910)** are located to the south of Benhall Place. The cottages were formerly one house of 17th century date, constructed of a timber frame and plastered with pantile roofs. The setting of Benhall Place Cottages comprises their immediate gardens and their position to the south of Benhall Place. The cottages possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the local vernacular.
- 5.22 A further building to the north is **Stone Cottages (1377096)**, a Grade II listed a pair of late 18th or early 19th century cottages with later rear extension, of random flint and stone with red brick dressings and pan tiled roof, located approximately 10m north of the Site. The building comprises two storeys and two bays. The setting of the cottages consists of their defined gardens, bordered by low hedges and the surrounding agricultural land. The cottages possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the local vernacular.
- 5.23 **Barn Cottages (1278706)** is a Grade II listed, 17th century former farmhouse located at the eastern edge of the study area. The building is timber framed with roughcast render, and now converted into two cottages. The setting of the cottages is defined by an area of former farm buildings to the south, and the surrounding agricultural land. The cottages possess architectural and historic interest as surviving examples of the local vernacular.

Scheduled monument

- 5.24 **Framlingham Castle (1002965)** is a scheduled monument, located approximately 440m west of the western edge of the Site. The scheduled monument includes the extant, buried and earthwork remains of the castle.
- 5.25 The castle was constructed by the Bigod family who were granted the manor in the early 12th century. The castle remained in their possession for the next two centuries, although it was at times surrendered by the Crown following rebellions. In the 14th century the castle became owned by the Howard family through marriage. The castle was surrendered to the Crown once again in the mid-16th century following the execution of Henry Howard in 1547. Edward VI held his first court at Framlingham; his sister Mary Tudor inherited Framlingham and the castle was used as the stronghold to which she withdrew when threatened by The Duke of Cumberland's campaign of Lady Jane Grey in 1553.
- 5.26 The original castle comprised a motte and bailey, built on the site in c.1100, when the manor of Framlingham was granted to the Bigod family. Following its demolition in 1173, a subsequent stone castle was built on the site in the late 12th century. The outer bailey survives to the east and south of the castle, defined by a bank and ditch. The ditch is U-shaped in plan and measures c.30m wide and is c.4.4m lower than the outside ground surface. The stone castle

sits on a platform surrounded by a large ditch on the north, east and south sides. The platform rises between 6.4m and 10.7m above the bottom of the ditch

- 5.27 The extant remains of the castle include the curtain walls and a fragment of the hall's north range, surviving as a wing of a later 17th century building. The castle curtain wall forms an irregular oval-shaped enclosure, of flint and rubble with sandstone dressings and later brick details and chimneys. The wall measures c.10m high and c.2.3m thick, with 13 crenelated towers extending a further c.3.7m high. One of the towers forms a gatehouse, which was approached by a stone bridge over the castle ditch.
- 5.28 Evidence of early medieval occupation of the site has also been recorded, predating the construction of the Norman castle. A cemetery was recorded, with approximately 50 burials beneath the entrance to the castle. Finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recorded alongside the burials. In addition, the Town Ditch around the border of the castle grounds is thought may also predate the castle representing the boundary of an early medieval manorial complex.
- 5.29 The scheduled monument possesses archaeological, architectural and historic interest. The archaeological interest derives from the buried remains of the existing and earlier iterations of the castle as well as the possible early medieval site. The architectural interest derives from the extant structure of the castle including the walls and the post-medieval Poor House and Red House. The historic interest derives from the medieval history of the castle and its connections to the Bigod and Howard families as well as to the Tudor monarchs of Edward VI and Mary I. The setting of the castle comprises the surrounding parkland and its prominent position within the core of the town of Framlingham.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.30 A hollow way, known as **Queen Mary's Lane (MSF44419)** runs north-west to south-east through the study area. The hollow way is claimed as prehistoric in date due to the sunken nature of the feature, although this has not been confirmed. Sections of the feature are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial imaging. The feature was named due to a supposed connection with Mary I's stay in Framlingham in 1553. The feature possesses archaeological interest derived from its potential for buried remains to provide information on its origin and historic interest derived from the connection to Mary I. The feature is of low heritage value.
- 5.31 The site of a former **post mill at Saxmundham Road (MSF19178)** is located at the western end of the Site. The post mill was recorded on historic mapping between 1825 and 1882 before being demolished in 1884. The mill also included a roundhouse. The site of the mill possesses archaeological interest as buried remains may provide information on the form and use of the mill. The mill is of low heritage value.
- 5.32 An **artefact scatter of post-medieval date (MSF25821)** was recorded in Framlingham, at the western end of the Site. The finds were recorded during metal detecting and consist of various copper and lead artefacts. The finds possess archaeological and historic interest as examples of post-medieval material culture and the possibly indicating the site of further post-medieval activity. The artefact scatter is of low heritage value.

Historic Landscape Character Sensitivity to Change

- 5.33 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where possible within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can potentially be enhanced by new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.
- 5.34 There are no historic landscapes within the site with a very high sensitivity to change. Historic landscapes ranges from negligible to medium categories, as described below.
- 5.35 Much of the central section of the Site is dominated by pre-18th century enclosure, comprised of various irregular-shaped agricultural fields. These fields were likely enclosed in the medieval or early post-medieval period and are uncommon in England having been erased by later

enclosures. Early landscapes such as that highlighted by the random field patterns encountered here are of great historic significant and have different management needs to later landscapes. As such, this landscape is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

- 5.36 The fields at the western end of the Site around Framlingham, as well as an area of land near Paul's Grove Farm consist of a post-1950 agricultural landscape. These fields comprise large, mostly rectilinear-shaped. Their sensitivity to change is considered to be low.
- 5.37 An area of post-medieval park is located at the northern end of the study area, the park of Glemham House. The parkland possesses historic interest for its association with the manor and is of medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.38 An ancient monument is located at the southern end of the study area at the site of Parham Airfield, a former Second World War airbase. The northern edge of this site is situated within the study area. The airfield possesses historic interest as the remains of 20th century military site and is of medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.39 The remaining landscapes, composed mostly of meadows, woodlands, built up areas and industrial sites, all dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, are common throughout East Anglia, of low historical significance, and therefore of negligible sensitivity to change.

6. Impact Assessment

- 6.1 This section of the desk-based assessment considers the potential impact of the Proposed Development upon the significance of the identified heritage assets within the study area.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2 The Site is not located within either of the conservation areas. As a result, there is only the potential for impact on the setting of the conservation areas caused by visual intrusion of the development of the Site. Both conservation areas are considered to be sufficiently distant from the Site, shielded by hedgerows and other developments that there is limited potential for intervisibility. Furthermore, the Site does not contribute to the special interest of any of the conservation areas identified. Therefore, development of the Site is not expected to have any impact.
- 6.3 There would be no physical impacts to any of the listed buildings within the study area from the Site. There would be no permanent change to the settings of the listed buildings due to the nature of the Proposed Development and any changes during construction would be temporary. There would be no intervisibility between the Site and most of the listed buildings. Where there is intervisibility between the Site and listed buildings, this is in almost all cases not considered to contribute to the ability to appreciate significance. However, there are several listed buildings, for which the Site is considered to fall within the setting of. Stone Cottages (1377096) in Benhall Place is located approximately 10m north of the Site, which would pass through the agricultural field directly to the south of the building. There would be intervisibility between the Site and cottages. This would change the agricultural, rural nature of the setting of the building, although this change would be temporary, and the setting would be restored following the construction of the pipeline. This would then amount to less than substantial harm.
- 6.4 There would also be intervisibility between the Site and Benhall Place and the associated barn and stables, all located between 90-110m to the south of the Site. The agricultural setting of these buildings would also be changed. This change would be temporary and would amount to less than substantial harm.
- 6.5 There are also four Grade II listed farm buildings which would have their setting changed by the Site. These comprise Moat Farmhouse (1030335) and associated barn (1199219), Paul's Grove Farmhouse (1230220) and Rookery Farmhouse (1199228). The Site would lie within agricultural land in the settings of the buildings and there would be some intervisibility between the buildings and the Site. While the agricultural setting would be interrupted by the construction of the Proposed Development, any change to the setting would be temporary and the setting restored following completion of the pipeline. This would amount to less than substantial harm.
- 6.6 The scheduled monument would not be physically impacted by the Site. There would be no intervisibility between the Site and the scheduled monument given the thick woodland to the east of the castle and the intervening houses at the eastern end of the town. The Site also does not contribute to the significance of the scheduled monument and therefore, there would be no change to the castle's setting.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.7 The hollow way (MSF44419) crosses the Site to the north-east of North Green and a small section of the feature would be physically impacted by the construction of the pipeline. The eastern edge of the site of the post mill (MSF19178) lies within at the western end of the Site. There is potential for buried remains of the mill to be physically impacted by the construction of the pipeline, although likely only a small section of the former mill.

- 6.8 The finds recorded in the post-medieval artefact scatter (MSF25821) have been removed from the Site and would not be physically impacted although the finds may indicate the site of post-medieval activity and buried features may survive in this area of the Site.

Historic Landscape

- 6.9 The desk-based assessment has identified the historic landscape character of the Site is largely defined by areas of fields enclosed prior to the 18th century as well as later 20th century field systems.
- 6.10 The Proposed Development's impact on these field systems will be largely limited to the construction phase and will have negligible long-term impact on the ability to view and interpret these rural agricultural landscapes. It should be noted, however, that the Proposed Development may impact on the hedgerows that delineate the boundaries of these field systems. Hedges that can be shown to predate 1850 may meet the criteria for determining an "important" hedgerow as set out in The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 and should be retained.
- 6.11 Due to the distance from the Proposed Development, impacts to the post-medieval park and ancient monument landscapes would be negligible. Similarly, the lack of historic connection and low sensitivity of change of the remaining surrounding landscapes, including meadows, woodland, built-up areas and industrial developments, mean impacts to these would be negligible.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 AECOM was commissioned to produce a desk-based assessment for the proposed Benhall to Framlingham pipeline. HER data from Suffolk County Council was ordered and a study area of 500m recorded 48 designated assets and 81 non-designated assets. The significance of these heritage assets has been considered as well as the potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development.
- 7.2 Physical impacts to sections of two non-designated assets have been identified, Queen Mary's Lane hollow way (MSF44419) and the site of a former post mill (MSF19178). However, given the required trench for the pipeline would measure 400m in width and up to 1.35m in depth, only small sections of these features would be physically affected. Further buried post-medieval finds or features may be recorded at the western edge of the Site around the location of the post-medieval artefact scatter (MSF25821). Any remains may also be physically impacted by the Site.
- 7.3 Following consultation with the county archaeologist and in accordance with Policy SCLP11.7 of the East Suffolk Local Plan, watching briefs are proposed for the areas of these two known features to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains, as well as around the Site of the post-medieval artefact scatter in Framlingham (MSF25821).
- 7.4 There would be no physical impacts to designated assets, although there would be some temporary changes to the settings of several Grade II listed buildings, including Stone Cottages (1377096) at Benhall Street, located approximately 10m north of the Site. There would be no setting changes to the scheduled monument or conservation areas within the study area.
- 7.5 Finally, the Proposed Development is anticipated to have minor or negligible impacts on the historic landscape character of the study area. Hedgerows delineating the earliest field systems may meet the criteria for determining an "important" hedgerow as set out in The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 and should be retained. An important hedgerow includes those that have existed for 30 years or more and satisfies at least one criterion listed in Part II of Schedule 1. If hedgerows cannot be avoided by design, it is recommended that a hedgerow survey be carried out to identify potential protected hedgerows within the Site.

Significance of Remains

- 7.6 Physical impacts to sections of two non-designated assets have been identified, Queen Mary's Lane hollow way (MSF44419) and the site of a former post mill (MSF19178). However, given the required trench for the pipeline would measure 400m in width and up to 1.35m in depth, only small sections of these features would be physically affected. Further buried post-medieval finds or features may be recorded at the western edge of the Site around the location of the post-medieval artefact scatter (MSF25821). Any remains may also be physically impacted by the Site.
- 7.7 It is considered that the effects upon the non-designated can be effectively mitigated by a suitable investigation. It would be possible to mitigate any adverse impacts to sub-surface archaeological remains caused during the construction phase of the Scheme through archaeological recording. This would take the form of archaeological evaluation and/or watching briefs prior to and/or during construction, secured as a requirement of the DCO. The archaeological recording would be followed by an appropriate programme of assessment, analysis and reporting.
- 7.8 The sub-surface archaeological remains are considered to be of low value due to their potential local importance and the impacts are considered to be of moderate magnitude as the remains will be altered. Therefore, the significance of effect on these remains is predicted to be Moderate Adverse. This would constitute a significant effect in EIA terms, but it would be mitigated through a programme of archaeological evaluation within the WSI and appropriate archaeological mitigation. Following appropriate mitigation, the residual significance of effect is predicted to be Neutral.

8. References

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- The Stationery Office (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)
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Historic mapping

Parham tithe map, 1839

Great Glemham tithe map, 1840

Framlingham tithe map, 1842

Benhall Green tithe map, 1845

Stratford St Andrew tithe map, 1846

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet XLIX.SW, 1883

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet LIX.NW, 1885

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet LIX.NE, 1884

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet XLIX.SW, 1950

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet LIX.NW, 1950

Six Inch Ordnance Survey map Suffolk Sheet LIX.NE, 1951

Appendix A Gazetteer of Known Heritage Assets

| Reference | Grid Reference | Period | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1002965; MSF3149 | TM 28557 63823 | Early Medieval/ Medieval | Framlingham Castle and its associated landscape including the mere, town ditch and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Scheduled monument. |
| 1030335; MSF39234 | TM 29708 63470 | Post- Medieval | Moat Farmhouse, Saxmundham Road, a 16 th / 17 th century farmhouse, comprising ½ storeys to older part; 2 storeys and attics to later addition. The farmhouse is timber framed and rendered with 20 th century concrete plain tiled roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1030365 | TM 28707 63503 | Post- Medieval | East Gables, a mid-19 th century house with a 16 th /17 th century core. It consists of one storey and attic to the main range and cross wings of two storeys. The building is timber-framed and faced in white brick. Grade II listed. |
| 1030385 | TM 28714 63540 | Post- Medieval | 23, Castle Street, a late 17 th century house formerly divided into four cottages. It consists of one storey with an attic and of timber-framed, faced in colour washed brick with a plain tiled roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1030389 | TM 28738 63522 | Post- Medieval | 28, Castle Street, a 19 th century, two storey house of colour-washed brick with pantile roofs. Grade II listed. |
| 1030390 | TM 28768 63528 | Post- Medieval | Garden wall on the west side of No.38 (Haynings). A 19 th century high garden wall of red brick with a stepped base and moulded coping, divided into 6 bays by 7 plain pilasters, extending westwards along the street frontage. Grade II listed. |
| 1030528; MSF39695 | TM 31525 62940 | Post- Medieval | Oak Farmhouse, a 16 th century farmhouse. The building is timber-framed and plastered with colour washed brick gable. It consists of two storeys in a three cell plan. Grade II listed. |
| 1030533; MSF38179 | TM3121362224 | Post- Medieval | Elm Tree Farm Cottages, a former farmhouse of late 16 th / early 17 th century date. Of timber-frame and plastered with pantile roof, consisting of two storeys. Grade II listed. |
| 1030909; MSF37820 | TM 35451 61338 | Post- Medieval | Barn 60m west of Benhall Place, a 17 th century, timber frame barn with weatherboarding on a brick plinth with a pantile roof. It consists of six bays with a projecting porch on the east side and later attached outbuildings. Grade II listed. |
| 1030910 | TM3557461306 | Post- Medieval | Benhall Place Cottages, formerly one house of 17 th century date. It is timber framed and plastered with a pantile roof. It consists of two storeys with attic and four bays. Grade II listed. |
| 1198780 | TM 28756 63547 | Post- Medieval | Moat House, a 17 th century house of two storeys in a T-shaped plan. It is timber framed and rendered with ashlar lining. Grade II listed. |

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| 1198794 | TM2874863489 | Post-Medieval | Stanford House, a row of cottages, now one house of early 18 th century date. It consists of two storeys of timber- framed and roughcast with pantile roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1198801 | TM 28783 63512 | Post-Medieval | Haynings, an 18 th century house, comprising two storeys and attics with a five window range, of timber framed and roughcast with a hipped plain tiled roof. Gothick portico with columns and pilasters around a six-panelled door. Grade II* listed. |
| 1199063 | TM2871163524 | Post-Medieval | Hare & Hounds Public House, a 17 th century public house. It consists of two storeys of timber frame and plastered, with plain tiled roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1199219 | TM2968463479 | Post-Medieval | Barn at Moat Farm, an early 18 th century barn, timber framed and weatherboarded with clay pantile roofs. Grade II listed. |
| 1199228; MSF39243 | TM 30385 63264 | Post-Medieval | Rookery Farmhouse, late 16 th and 17 th century farmhouse. It is L-shaped in form of two and a half storeys to the mains range and a two storey wing. The building is timber framed and rendered with white brick to the south gable, red brick to the north gable and colour-washed brick face to wing. Grade II listed. |
| 1199977; MSF39699 | TM 31052 62159 | Post-Medieval | Green Farmhouse, a probable 16 th century farmhouse of two storeys and four window range. It is timber framed and plastered with a pantile roof. A single storey wing to the left side. Grade II listed. |
| 1206693 | TM 35463 61352 | Post-Medieval | Stables immediately north-east of barn at Benhall Place, a former stable block of early 19 th century date. It consists of two storeys of red brick and a mid-20 th century metal cladding roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1206712 | TM3556061304 | Post-Medieval | Benhall Place Cottages, a 17 th century cottage, timber framed and plastered with some brick facing and a pantile roof. It consists of one storey with an attic; the east face comprising a two window range. Grade II listed. |
| 1230218; MSF16806 | TM3419261814 | Post-Medieval | Dovecote to the old Glemham House, 18 th century of red brick and pantile roof. Octagonal in form, with a single circular window in 4 alternate faces. Grade II listed. |
| 1230220; MSF39305 | TM3280861855 | Post-Medieval | Paul's Grove Farmhouse, a 17 th century timber framed farmhouse. In an L-shape plan and plastered with a modern concrete plain tile roof. It consists of two storeys with attic with a two window range south wing. Grade II listed. |
| 1230615 | TM 34082 61820 | Post-Medieval | Crown Inn, a late 18 th / early 19 th century public house. Of red brick with plain and pantile roof, in an L-shaped plan. The main range comprises two storeys, the north wing with two storeys and attic. Grade II listed. |
| 1230616 | TM3400861689 | Post-Medieval | Post Office, Wisteria and Martha's Cottage, a late 18 th century shop and cottages. It is of red brick with a pantile roof, consisting of a single storey with attic. Grade II listed. |
| 1230617 | TM3415261798 | Post-Medieval | The Timberyard, originally the stable block to the old Glemham House, now three cottages. The building is 18 th century, likely converted in the early 19 th century, of red brick with glazed pantile roof and consisting of a single storey and attic. Grade II listed. |
| 1230627; MSF39304 | TM 33835 61960 | Post-Medieval | Street Farmhouse, probably late 16 th century. The building is timber framed and plastered with some brick casing. It consists of two storeys with a main range and cross wing to the west. The south face |

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| | | | has four bays, with early 19 th century small pane 3-light casements and an asymmetrical doorway with 4-panel door. Grade II listed. |
| 1230698; MSF39306 | TM 33328 61466 | Post-Medieval | Church Farmhouse, a 17 th century farmhouse, timber framed and plastered with brick gable ends to west. It consists of two storeys and attic with four window range. Grade II listed. |
| 1230716 | TM 34675 61594 | Post-Medieval | The Lodge, an early 19 th century entrance lodge to Glemham House. Of white brick and random flint with white brick dressings and slate roof. Originally single storey, now two storeys with a projected single storey to west. Grade II listed. |
| 1230733 | TM 34066 61863 | Post-Medieval | Eastern part the former Crown Inn; later extended to become 3 cottages; now one dwelling. Early 18 th century to east, early 19 th century to west. Older part timber framed and plastered, with red brick casing to road frontage; later part is red brick; plain tile roof. It comprises two storeys, with attic to older part only. Grade II listed. |
| 1231405; MSF39577 | TM3498861106 | Post-Medieval | The Stud House, a 17 th century farmhouse, comprising two storeys and three bays in an L-shaped plan. The building is timber framed with red brick casing and a plain tiled roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1231408 | TM3403461694 | Modern | K6 Telephone Kiosk designed 1935 of cast iron comprising a square kiosk with a domed roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1278121; MSF39578 | TM 34542 60742 | Post-Medieval | Grove Farmhouse, an early 17 th century timber framed farmhouse. It comprises two storeys with attics and a two window range. The building is plastered, and the rear wing is partly faced in brick. Grade II listed. |
| 1278468 | TM 34027 61672 | Post-Medieval | Church Cottages, a terrace of three, mid-19 th century cottages of red brick with pan tiled roof. It comprises two storeys and five bays. Grade II listed. |
| 1278481 | TM3402561702 | Post-Medieval | The Cottage, a late 18 th century building, formerly two cottages now one house. The building is red brick with a rendered gable end to the south and a pan tiled roof. It consists of a single storey with attic and three bays. Grade II listed. |
| 1278500; MSF39301 | TM 32823 62251 | Post-Medieval | Stone Farmhouse, a 17 th century timber framed farmhouse. The building is two storeys and three bays, plastered with a plain tiled roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1278502 | TM 34033 61739 | Post-Medieval | Stone Cottage, an early 19 th century house of red brick, the front faced with knapped flint and white brick dressings. It consists of two storeys with a symmetrical three bay front. Grade II listed. |
| 1278504; MSF14002 | TM 33993 61635 | Medieval | Church of All Saints, a medieval parish church with a nave, chancel, south aisle, west tower and north porch. Mostly of random flint with stone dressings, plastered walls to nave and chancel. The west tower is 15 th century, square plan of four stages. Grade I listed. |
| 1278506 | TM3466761578 | Post-Medieval | Gateway piers 10m south of the Lodge, the main entrance gate to Glemham House. Early 19 th century in date, of cast iron and square section with two designs of openwork decoration and shallow pyramidal cappings. Short sections of wrought iron railings either side. Grade II listed. |
| 1278706 | TM 35984 61513 | Post-Medieval | Barn Cottages, a former 17 th century farmhouse of timber frame and roughcast render. Now two cottages. Grade II listed. |

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| 1280086 | TM 35510 61333 | Post-Medieval | Benhall Place, an 18 th century red brick house and faced in white brick. It consists of two storeys and four bays to the north-west wing and two storeys and three bays of painted brick to the south-east wing. Grade II listed. |
| 1283677 | TM2872363542 | Post-Medieval | 27, Castle Street, an early 17 th century house comprising two storeys and attics, timber framed and roughcast with single Roman tile roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1377096 | TM3543461469 | Post-Medieval | Stone Cottages, a pair of late 18 th / early 19 th century cottages with later rear extension, of random flint and stone with red brick dressings and pan tiled roof. The building comprises two storeys and two bays. Grade II listed. |
| 1377310; MSF39696 | TM 30828 62290 | Post-Medieval | Home Farmhouse, a 16 th century timber frame farmhouse with later additions. L-shape plan, with a service wing to the rear and comprises two storeys and four bays. The building is plastered, and the rear wing is partly cased in colour washed brick. Grade II listed. |
| 1377333 | TM3110162305 | Modern | K6 Telephone Kiosk, designed in 1935. Of cast iron, it comprises a square kiosk with a domed roof. Grade II listed. |
| 1377356 | TM 28738 63543 | Post-Medieval | The Readery, a 16 th century timber frame house comprising two storeys and attics. The house is plastered with plain tiled roof. There is also a brick extension on the right side Grade II listed. |
| 1377409; MSF39233 | TM 3017 6357 | Post-Medieval | Heatherley House Farm, a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular L-plan with buildings to the third side and the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. Grade II listed. |
| 1453720 | TM3400361657 | Modern | Great Glemham War Memorial, built 1920, comprising a wheel-head cross rising from the corniced top of a tapering column, rectangular on plan, of Portland Stone. Grade II listed. |
| MSF19188 | TM 293 634 | Post-Medieval | Post Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork. |
| MSF19191 | TM 292 636 | Roman | Two Roman coins and brooch fragment, 'Pagent Field'. |
| MSF19192 | TM 291 636 | Medieval | Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including some Roman and some Post Medieval as well. |
| MSF19194 | TM 28956 63552 | Medieval/ Post-Medieval | Medieval and Post-medieval artefact scatter of metalwork. |
| MSF19589 | TM 29962 63055 | Unknown | Cropmarks of two adjoining sub-rectangular enclosures in Framlingham. |
| MSF19786 | TM 315 622 | Late Bronze Age | A Bronze Age axe blade fragment recorded during metal detecting. |
| MSF19788 | TM 315 622 | Roman | Roman pottery in a multi-period finds scatter, Parham, Parham. |
| MSF19789 | TM 315 622 | Saxon | Saxon pottery scatter within multi period finds scatter, Parham. |
| MSF19790 | TM 315 622 | Medieval | Medieval pottery and metalwork from multiperiod find scatter. |

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| MSF19791 | TM 315 622 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval pottery and metal work from multi-period finds scatter |
| MSF21410 | TM 28730 63374 | Post-Medieval | Undated but probably post medieval, ditch and pit observed during development at land adjacent to 30 Fore Street, Framlingham |
| MSF21461 | TM 32604 61652 | Roman | Roman artefact scatter of grey ware pottery sherds, including 16 rims and 51 body sherds found in Great Glemham. |
| MSF21463 | TM 33024 61644 | Medieval | Findspot of a medieval silver long cross penny of Edward III. |
| MSF21464 | TM 32459 61385 | Roman | Roman artefact scatter of pottery, including 6 rims, 7 base and 18 body sherds. |
| MSF21465 | TM 32456 61383 | Medieval | Medieval artefact scatter of pottery, including 1 Thetford sherd. |
| MSF21466 | TM 32596 61528 | Roman | Roman artefact scatter of grey ware sherds and a coin of Trajan. |
| MSF21887 | TM 32866 62108 | Unknown | Possible ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark, measuring c.16m diameter. |
| MSF21890 | TM 32607 62428 | Unknown | Sub-oval enclosure of unknown date, visible as a cropmark. |
| MSF25821 | TM 291 635 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval artefact scatter, mostly copper-alloy metalwork. |
| MSF21467 | TM 33300 61800 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including a silver seal, bronze knife fitting and 3 ornate buckle fragments |
| MSF21468 | TM 32650 62080 | Medieval/ Post-Medieval | Medieval and post-medieval artefact scatter of pottery, Great Glemham. |
| MSF28924 | TM 330 618 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval bronze buckle and 16 th century silver coin, Great Glemham. |
| MSF33718 | TM 349 613 | Roman | Roman metal scatter and pottery. |
| MSF14881 | TM 35 61 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval brick kiln at Benhall Place. |
| MSF23902 | TM 33980 61640 | Unknown | Excavation within the tower at All Saints Church revealed a large fragment from a stone grave slab or paving slab set vertically in the ground in line with the north door splay of the tower's west doorway. To the north of the slab, against the tower north wall, the fill was unconsolidated and included fragments of coal. While the function of this feature was not positively ascertained it was thought to be relatively recent in date and in some way associated with the Victorian heating system. |

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| MSF44419 | TM 3188 6248 | Prehistoric | Queen Mary's Lane, a hollow way, claimed as prehistoric. |
| MSF44840 | TM 2878 6380 | Medieval | Framlingham Town Ditch. Earthen dry ditch north and east of Framlingham Castle. The ditch almost certainly pre-dates the castle and may be the remains of an earlier town defence or is possibly associated with an earlier phase of the castle itself. |
| MSF19461 | TM 33684 60622 | Unknown | Great Glemham Wood, an ancient woodland. |
| MSF19462 | TM 34188 61055 | Unknown | Denney Grove, ancient woodland. |
| MSF20468 | TM 31008 62235 | Medieval | North Green, extant, large and roughly quadrangular with at least three ponds. |
| MSF21462 | TM 32605 61622 | Medieval | Medieval artefact scatter of pottery consisting of over 150 sherds. |
| MSF21885 | TM 32970 60722 | Modern | Framlingham Airfield, built in 1942-3 as a standard heavy bomber airfield to Class A specification. Had perimeter track of concrete and other usual features of a USAAF airbase of the period. Could accommodate 3,000 in nissen huts dispersed in the surrounding countryside. It had three hard runways (concrete and wood chippings), and two aircraft hangars (Type T2). |
| MSF19168 | TM 28830 64994 | Medieval | Medieval deer park at Framlingham Park. The Park pale survives for a length of circa 200 m (up to circa 3m high at southern end). A deer park owned by the castle was recorded in 1287. |
| MSF13165 | TM 35027 60938 | Roman | Artefact scatter including coins, pottery and metalwork. |
| MSF14053 | TM 3032 6258 | Unknown | Sub rectangular enclosure and field boundaries with trackway of unknown date. |
| MSF15215 | TM 2882 6358 | Medieval | Watching brief, principally of narrow foundation trenches, on site of Old Seed Mill. A large ditch identified, which may be part of town ditch. |
| MSF16805 | TM 3413 6177 | Post-Medieval | Site of Great Glemham Hall. A manor of 'Great Glemham or Lowdham Hall' belonged to Butley Priory and after the Dissolution was granted to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII. House probably demolished c.1814 when present Glemham House built by Samuel Kilderbee. |
| MSF16807 | TM 3472 6167 | Post-Medieval | Site of Mill Farm, named on J Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk 1783, likely demolished in the 19 th century. |
| MSF16808 | TM 3460 6163 | Post-Medieval | Post-medieval artefact scatter of building rubble, recorded in Great Glemham. |
| MSF16809 | TM 3414 6130 | Post-Medieval | Approximate position of old brick kiln in field called 'Kiln Piece'. |
| MSF18072 | TM 3518 6202 | Post-Medieval | Long pond, c.60m x 10m with an overflow sluice at the east end recorded at White House Farm. |

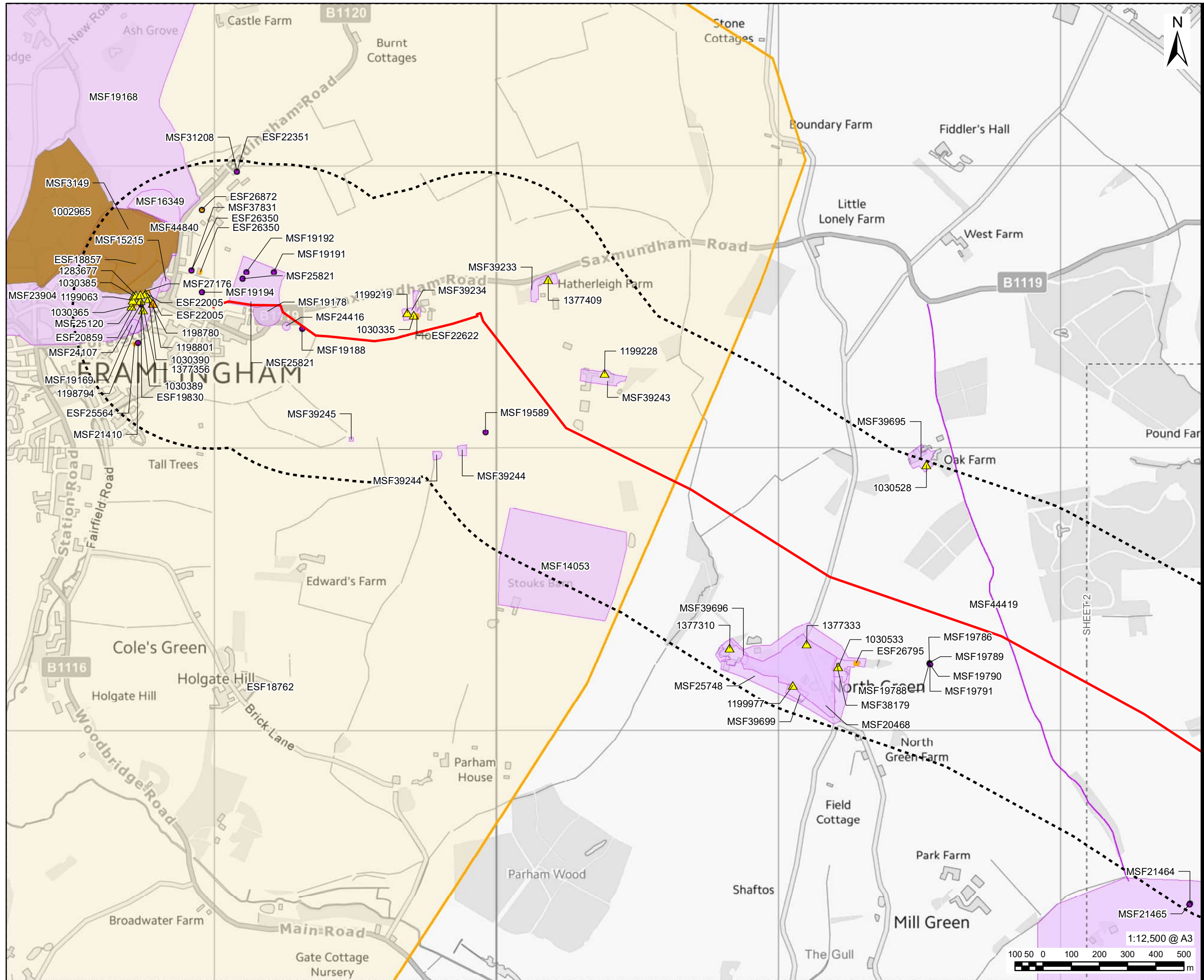
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| MSF19169 | TM 28715 63432 | Medieval | Flint and mortar wall found below fence line at 59 Fore Street. |
| MSF19178 | TM 2918 6348 | Post-Medieval | Post Mill (with roundhouse) mapped between 1825 and 1882 at Saxmundham Road. Demolished 1884. |
| MSF14880 | TM 357 619 | Post-Medieval | Benhall Pottery, including kiln and clay pit shown on 1880s OS map. |
| MSF23904 | TM 2847 6361 | Medieval | Medieval town of Framlingham. Established as the main stronghold of the powerful Bigod family. The market was first recorded in 1270. Area of town includes castle, church, cemetery (Saxon & Medieval), medieval wall and possible town ditch. |
| MSF25120 | TM 2871 6350 | Medieval | Monitoring of ground works for a rear extension at 42 Double Street, Framlingham, within the historic town revealed possible evidence for the medieval town ditch bank. |
| MSF25748 | TM 3105 6220 | Early Medieval/ Medieval | Parham North Green historic settlement. The indicative area of the historic settlement surrounding Parham North Green, defined from historic maps. |
| MSF25821 | TM 291 635 | Post-Medieval | Post Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork. |
| MSF18070 | TM 344 619 | Post-Medieval | Great Glemham Park or Glemham House Park, probably created alongside Glemham House in 1814. |
| MSF16349 | TM 287 638 | Roman | Finds of Roman date recorded through metal detecting at Framlingham Castle. An iron stylus, looped fitting and a coin of Antoninianus Victorinus or similar, circa AD 270. |
| MSF16862 | TM 3530 6191 | Medieval | Remains of a probable house platform to the south-east of White House Farm. A slightly raised area (now a small copse) adjoins low-lying meadows and located close to a group of five ancient oak pollards. |
| MSF27176 | TM 2875 6355 | Unknown | Monitoring at Moat House, Castle Street, Framlingham, revealed a uniform one metre deposit of mid grey clay containing no finds save occasional small fragments of peg tile. The site lies on the line of the medieval town bank and ditch as defined by the curving intra-mural Double Street and extra-mural Fore Street to the south and the uniform clay deposit recorded in the conservatory foundation trenches may be on the inner side of the now filled-in ditch. |
| MSF27187 | TM 3313 6060 | Unknown | Geophysical survey near Parham Airfield, Great Glemham recorded magnetic disturbance of possible archaeological origin, most of which relate to the Second World War American Airbase. |
| MSF2083 | TM 336 620 | Unknown | Possible field system and enclosures of unknown date, visible as cropmarks. |
| MSF24416 | TM 2925 6343 | Medieval | Three medieval coins found metal detecting in Framlingham. |
| MSF34991 | TM 3403 6176 | Post-Medieval | Outbuilding at Stone House, Great Glemham. The building is small and pantile and built in c.1890 as a triple pigsty immediately west of the coach house. |

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| MSF39244 | TM 2983 6298 | Post-Medieval | Coldhall Farm, the former site of a farm recorded on the first edition OS map (1880s). The farm was laid out in a regular U-plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. |
| MSF39245 | TM 2948 6303 | Post-Medieval | The site of an unnamed field barn recorded on the first edition OS map. The field barn was laid out in a regular L-plan but is no longer extant. |
| MSF39303 | TM 3507 6203 | Post-Medieval | White House, a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular F -plan with an additional L-plan range. The farmstead survives intact with additional modern sheds on site. |
| MSF39307 | TM 3345 6141 | Post-Medieval | Redhouse Farm, a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a full regular courtyard plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use. |
| MSF39579 | TM 3506 6093 | Post-Medieval | Little Stud Farm, a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular L-plan with the farmhouse set away from the yard. All working buildings have been replaced by modern sheds. |

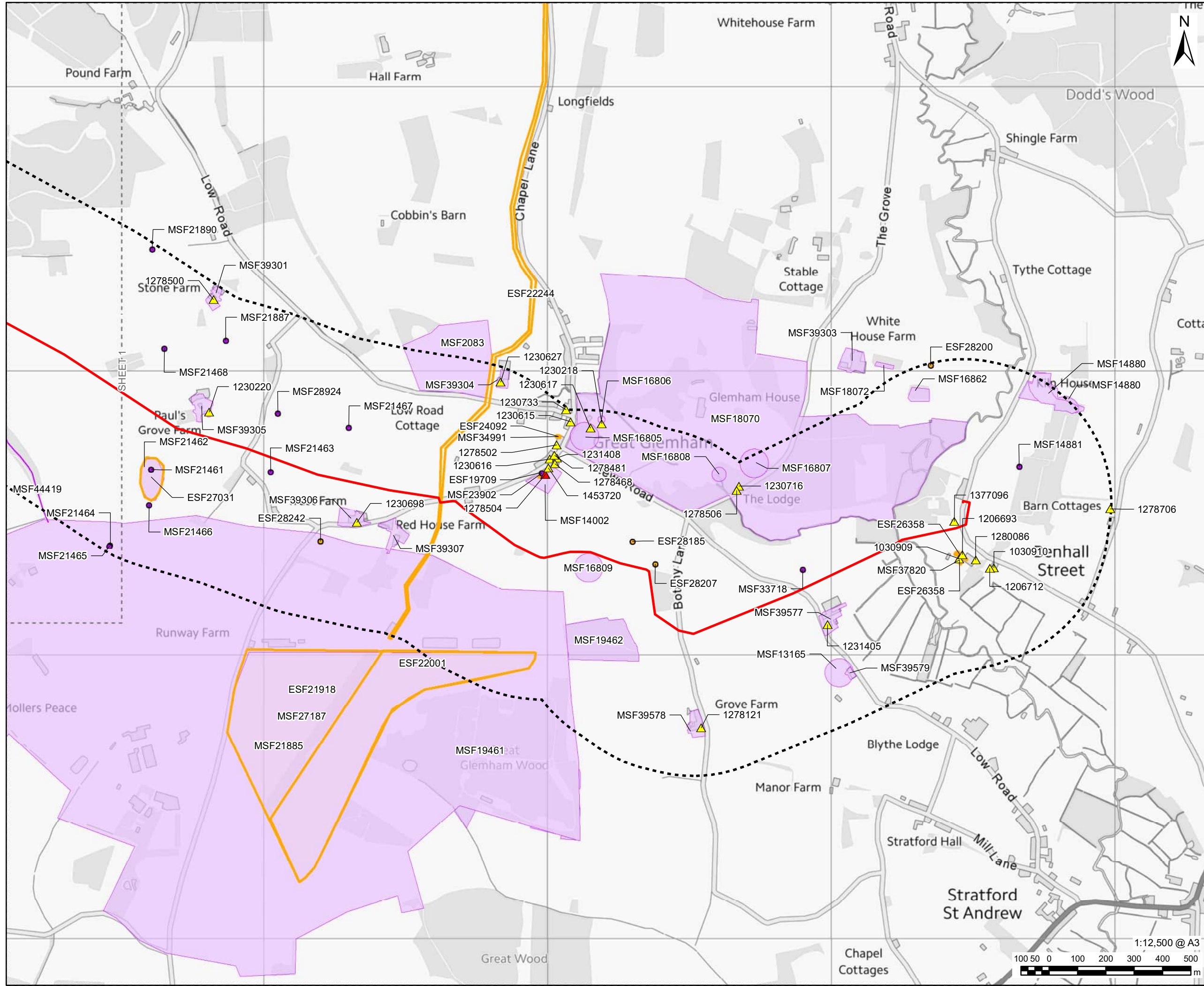
| Reference | Grid Reference | Period | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ESF18762 | TM 28163 63492 | - | Documentary survey of parish of Framlingham. |
| ESF19709 | TM 3397 6163 | Medieval | Archaeological monitoring of excavation works at All Saints Church. The excavation within the tower revealed a large fragment from a stone grave slab or paving slab set vertically in the ground in line with the north door splay of the tower's west doorway. To the north of the slab, against the tower north wall, the fill was unconsolidated and included fragments of coal. |
| ESF19830; MSF24107 | TM 2874 6351 | - | Monitoring visit at East Lodge, Framlingham. No finds or features were observed in any of the trenches. |
| ESF18857 | TM 2868 6369 | Medieval | Magnetometer and earth resistance surveys were conducted over the outer bailey and lower court areas of Framlingham castle. Results were mixed, but most notably confirmed the presence of buried walls under the banks of the lower court. |
| ESF20859 | TM 2871 6350 | Medieval | Monitoring of ground works for a rear extension at 42 Double Street, Framlingham within the historic town revealed evidence for the medieval town ditch bank. |
| ESF21918 | TM 3314 6061 | Modern | Desk Based Heritage Assessment for Great Glemham Solar Park at Parham Airfield. |
| ESF22005 | TM 2875 6355 | Medieval | Moat House, 31 Castle Street, Framlingham. Monitoring of trenching works for a rear conservatory revealed a uniform one metre deposit of mid grey clay containing no finds save occasional small fragments of peg tile. |
| ESF22001 | TM 332 606 | Modern | Detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on the eastern field at Runway Farm, Parham Airfield, Great Glemham was successful in recording four areas of magnetic disturbance of possible archaeological origin, nine dipolar linear trends indicative of ferrous drains laid for the airbase. |
| ESF22244 | TM 33943 62217 | Modern | Monitoring soil strip of 2.5km long and 3m wide electric cable easement at Parham Airfield. Topsoil and occasionally subsoil removed to an approximate depth of 0.30m followed by a 0.35m wide trench for the cable. Two modern ditches relating to recent field boundaries were recorded. No further archaeological finds or features were noted which is likely due to the shallow depth of excavation. |
| ESF22622 | TM 2971 6346 | Unknown | Watching brief at Moat Farm, the whole area stripped by 400mm of topsoil. A ditch seen in section c.1.5m wide and further 500mm deep included a dark loam fill, hardcore over top. Dip in garden where ditch runs E-W, S of building. Another filled E-W ditch, North of barns. |
| ESF25564 | TM 2871 6337 | Post-Medieval/ Modern | Watching brief at 30 Fore Street. Monitoring of groundworks recorded no significant archaeological features or finds. The footing trenches were 900mm deep. A spread of dark humic topsoil (c.200mm), containing numerous fragments of late 19 th and 20 th century debris. |
| ESF26350; MSF37831 | TM 2893 6362 | - | Evaluation for a planned residential development at The Old Police House, Badingham Rd, |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Framlingham revealed an existing pond was slightly larger in the past but did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. |
| ESF24092 | TM 3403 6176 | Post-Medieval | Historic Building recording at the outbuilding at Stone House, Great Glemham. This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant outbuilding in the curtilage of a grade II-listed house. |
| ESF26795 | TM 3127 6223 | Post-Medieval | Archaeological record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of the barn at Elm Tree Farm. It has been prepared to the standard specified by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. |
| ESF26358 | TM 3545 6134 | Post-Medieval | An archaeological record and analysis at Historic England (2016) Level 3 of a complex of redundant farm buildings in the curtilage of Benhall Place Farm, Parham. Two of the farm buildings are separately listed at grade II. |
| ESF27031 | TM 3260 6162 | Prehistoric; Roman; Medieval | Metal Detecting Use, West of Potash Cottage, Great Glemham, recorded a scatter of finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date. |
| ESF22351; MSF31208 | TM 2908 6398 | Post-Medieval | Evaluation, Land Between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk. evaluation trenching for a residential development comprising four dwellings at a site just outside the eastern edge of the town did not reveal any evidence for past activity except a few small fragments of post-medieval debris. |
| ESF26872 | TM 2895 6384 | - | Evaluation at land north of Beulah, Framlingham. No archaeological features were recorded. |
| ESF28200 | TM 3535 6201 | Palaeolithic | Metal Detecting Use at Great Glemham. A find of Palaeolithic date was recorded. |
| ESF28185 | TM 3429 6139 | Unknown | Metal Detecting Use, New Road, Great Glemham. No details of the find recorded provided. |
| ESF28207 | TM 3438 6131 | Unknown | Metal Detecting Use, Old Grove, Great Glemham. No details of the find recorded provided. |
| ESF28242 | TM 3320 6140 | Unknown | Metal Detecting Use, Church Farm, Great Glemham. No details of the find recorded provided. |

Appendix B Figures



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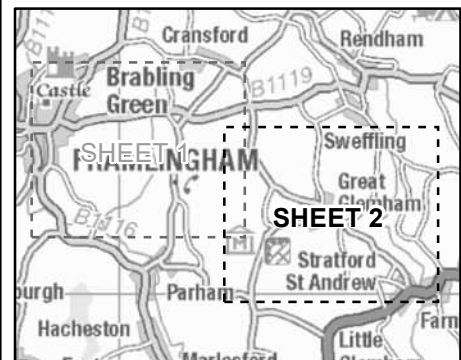


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- LEGEND**
- Pipeline
 - 500m Study Area
 - HER Monument
 - HER Event
- Listed Building**
- ▲ Grade I
 - ▲ Grade II



NOTES

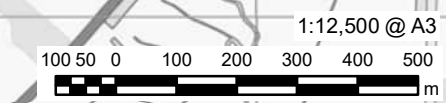
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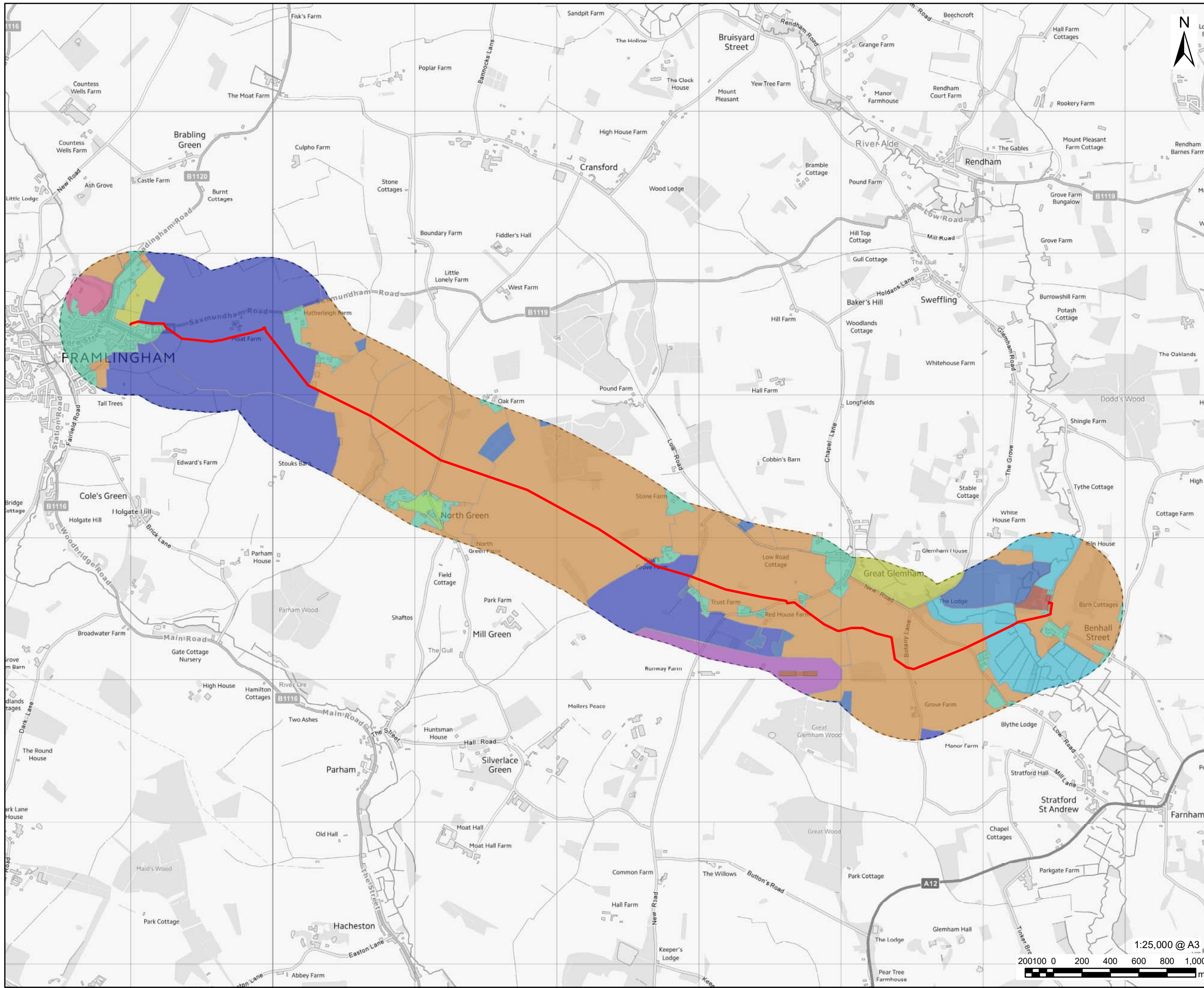
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FIGURE TITLE
Heritage Assets
Sheet 2 of 2

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 02



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- LEGEND**
- Pipeline
 - 500m Study
 - Historic Landscape**
 - 18th-century and later enclosure
 - Ancient monument
 - Built up area
 - Common pasture
 - Industrial
 - Meadow or managed wetland
 - Post-1950 agricultural landscape
 - Post-medieval military
 - Post-medieval park and leisure
 - Pre-18th-century enclosure
 - Unimproved land
 - Woodland

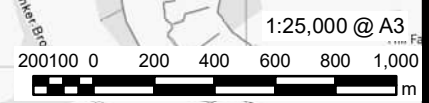
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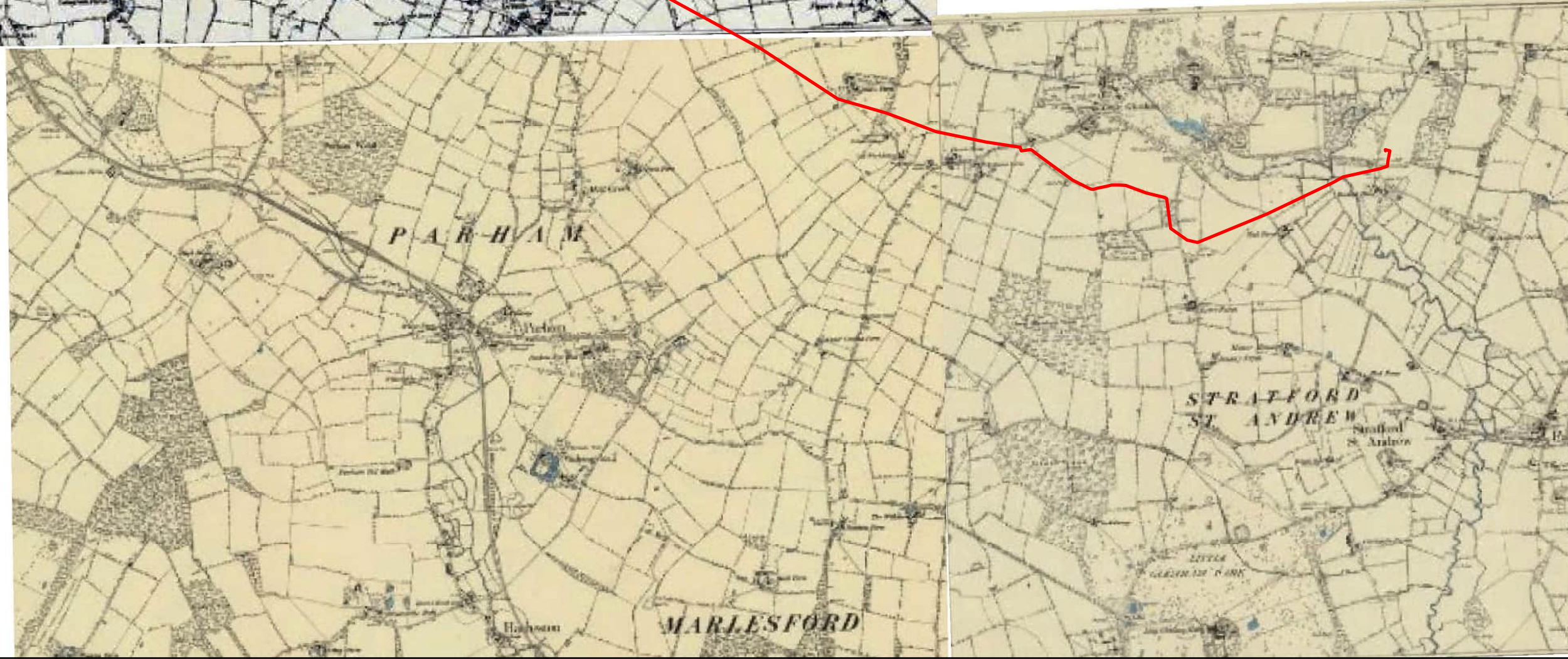
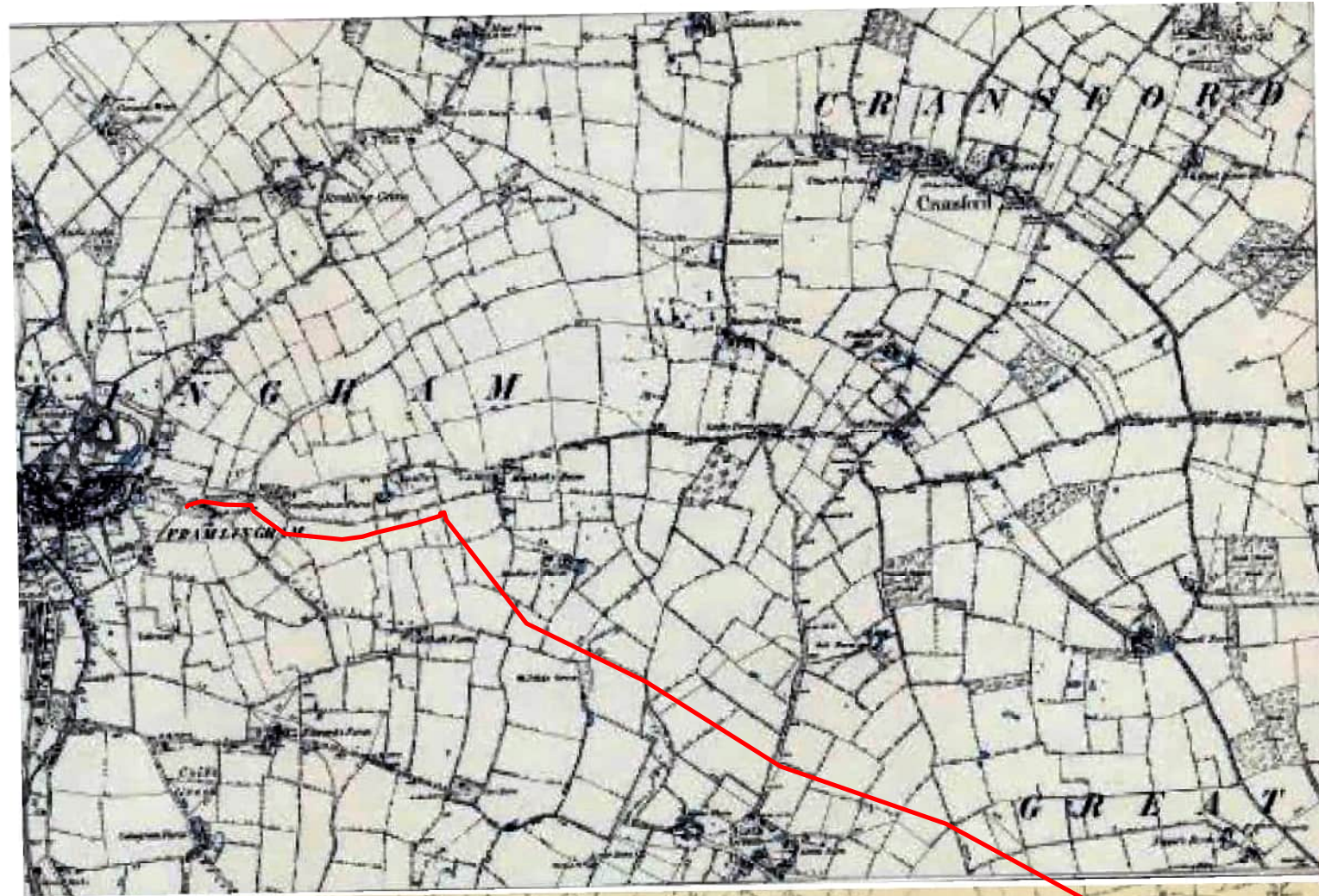
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FIGURE TITLE
Historic Landscape Characterisation

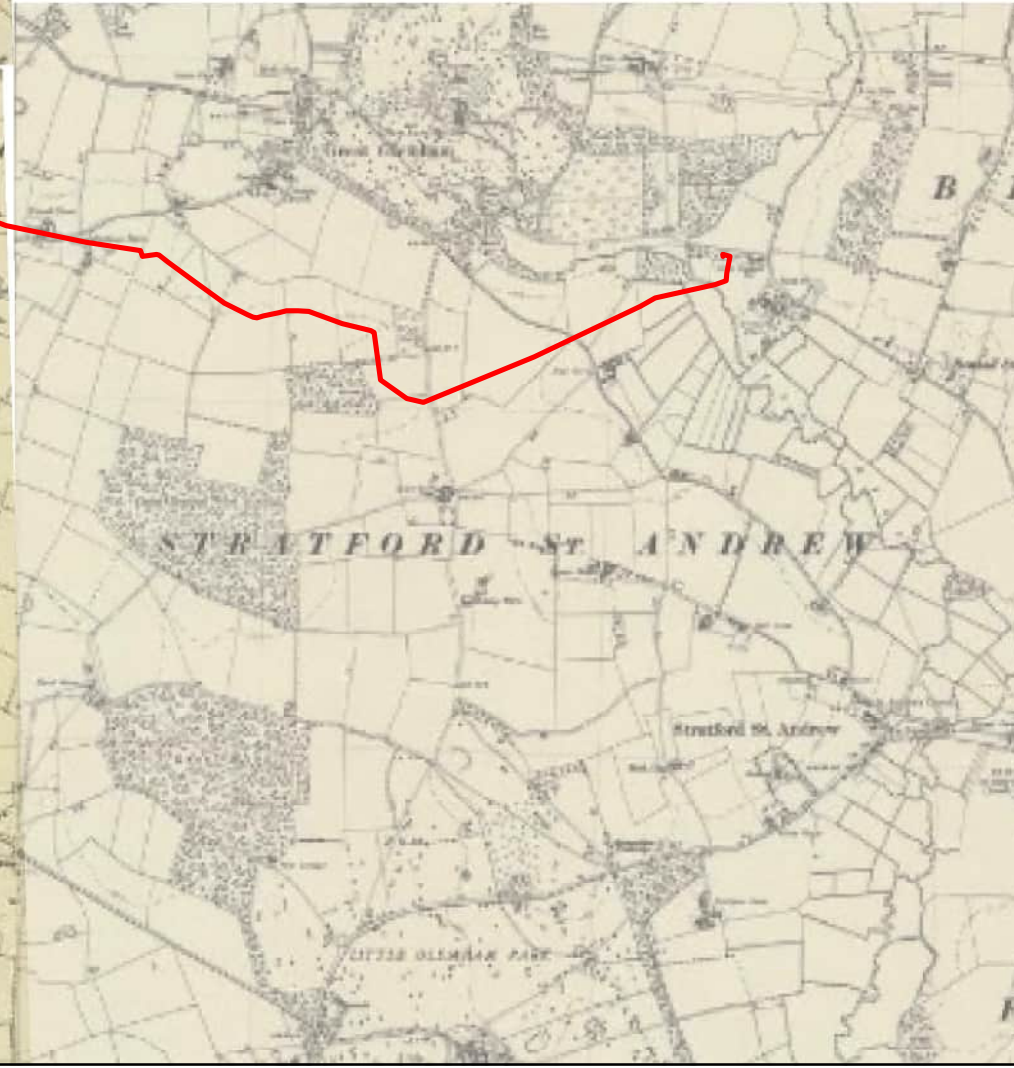
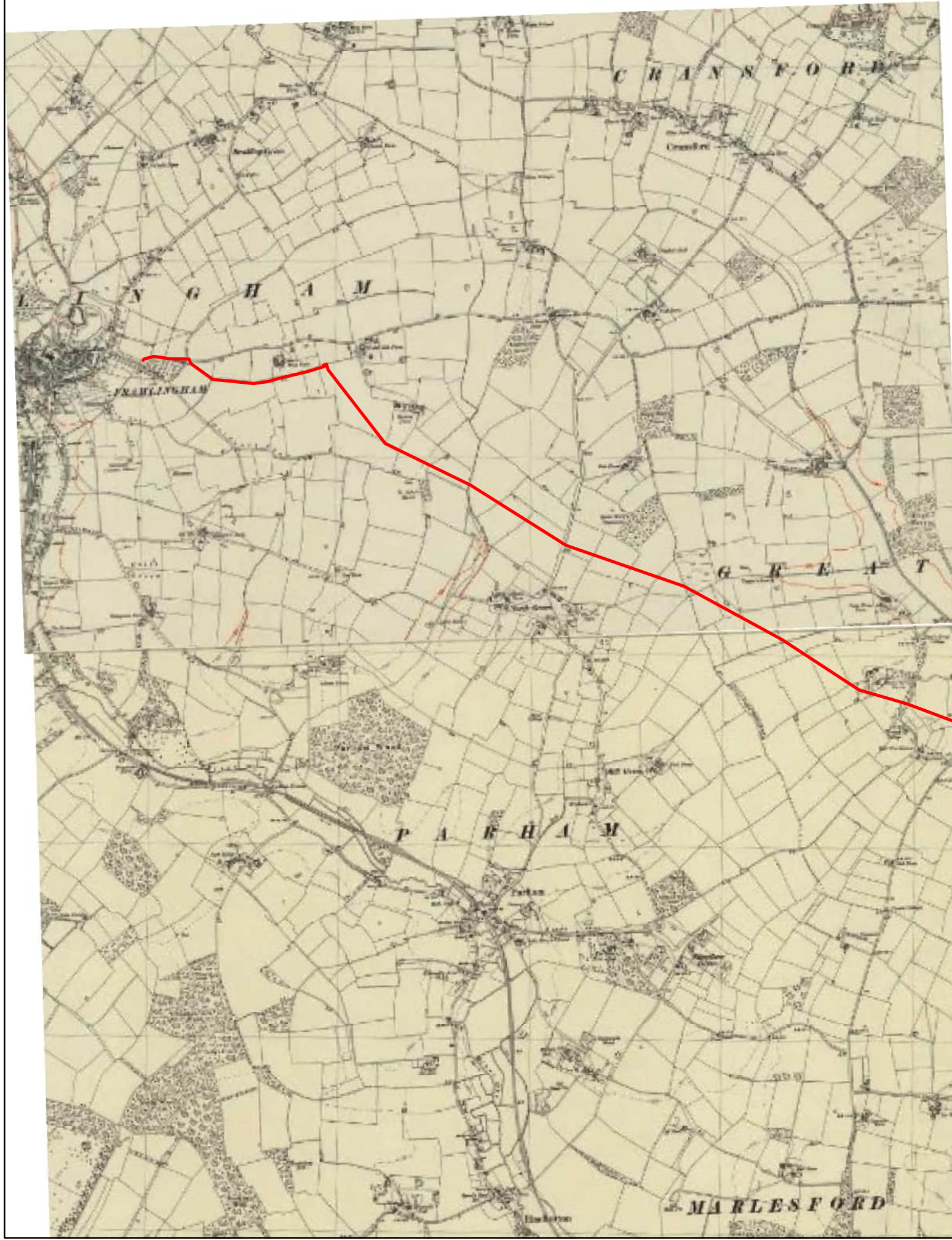
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Figure 03



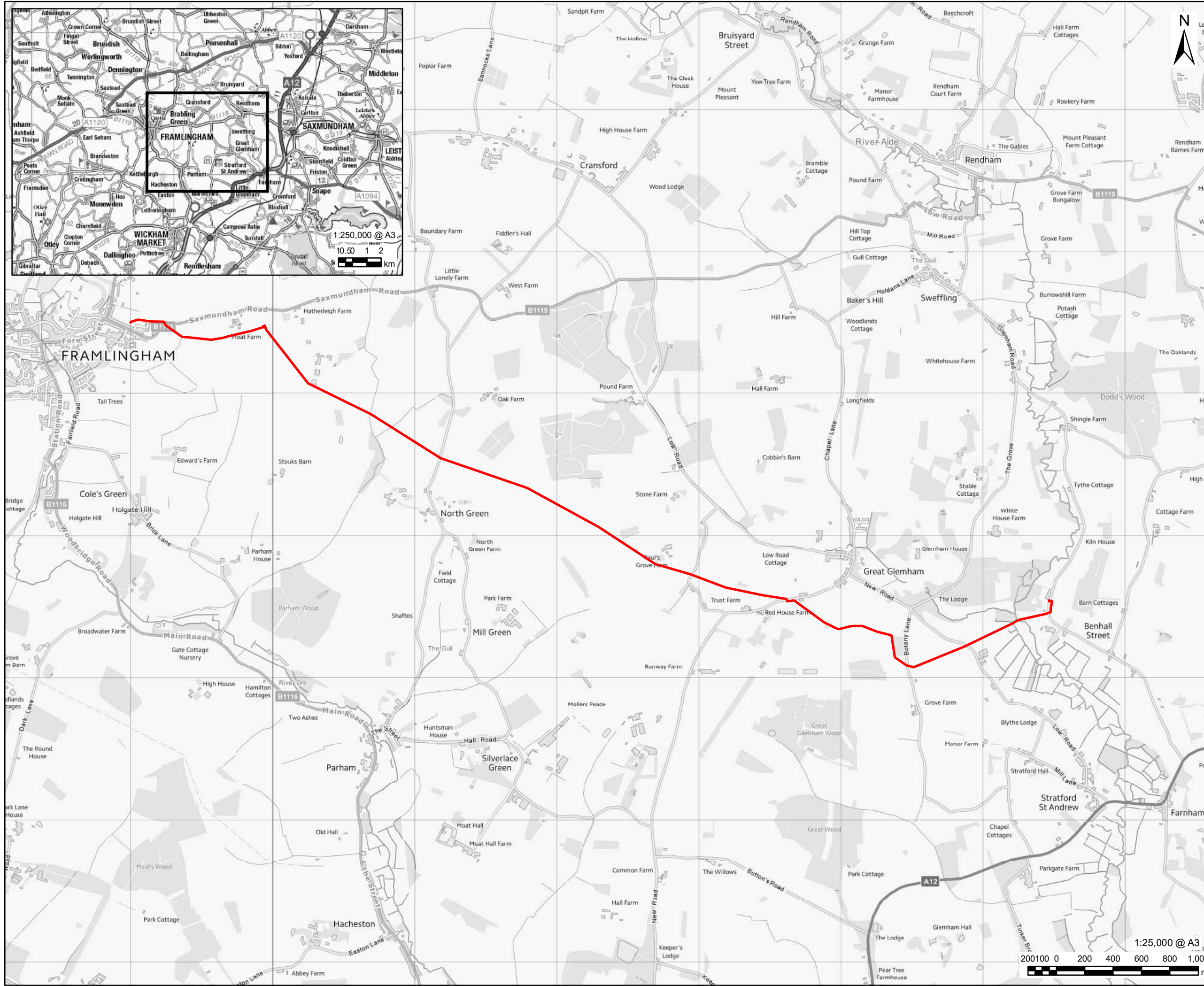
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LEGEND
— Pipeline

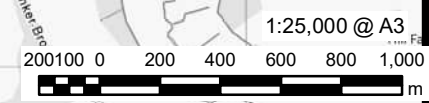
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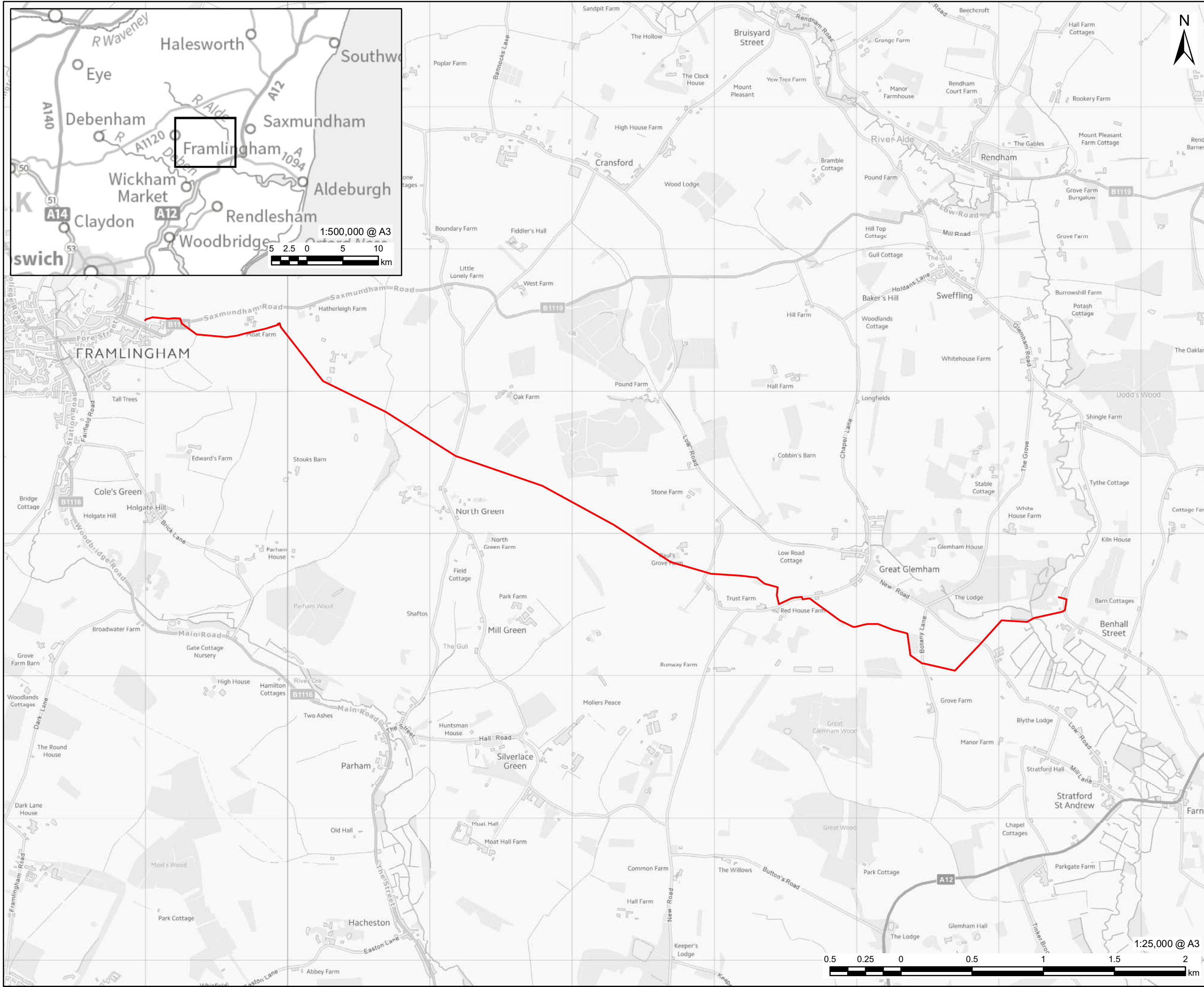
FIGURE TITLE
Site Location

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 01



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Appendix C Figures



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LEGEND
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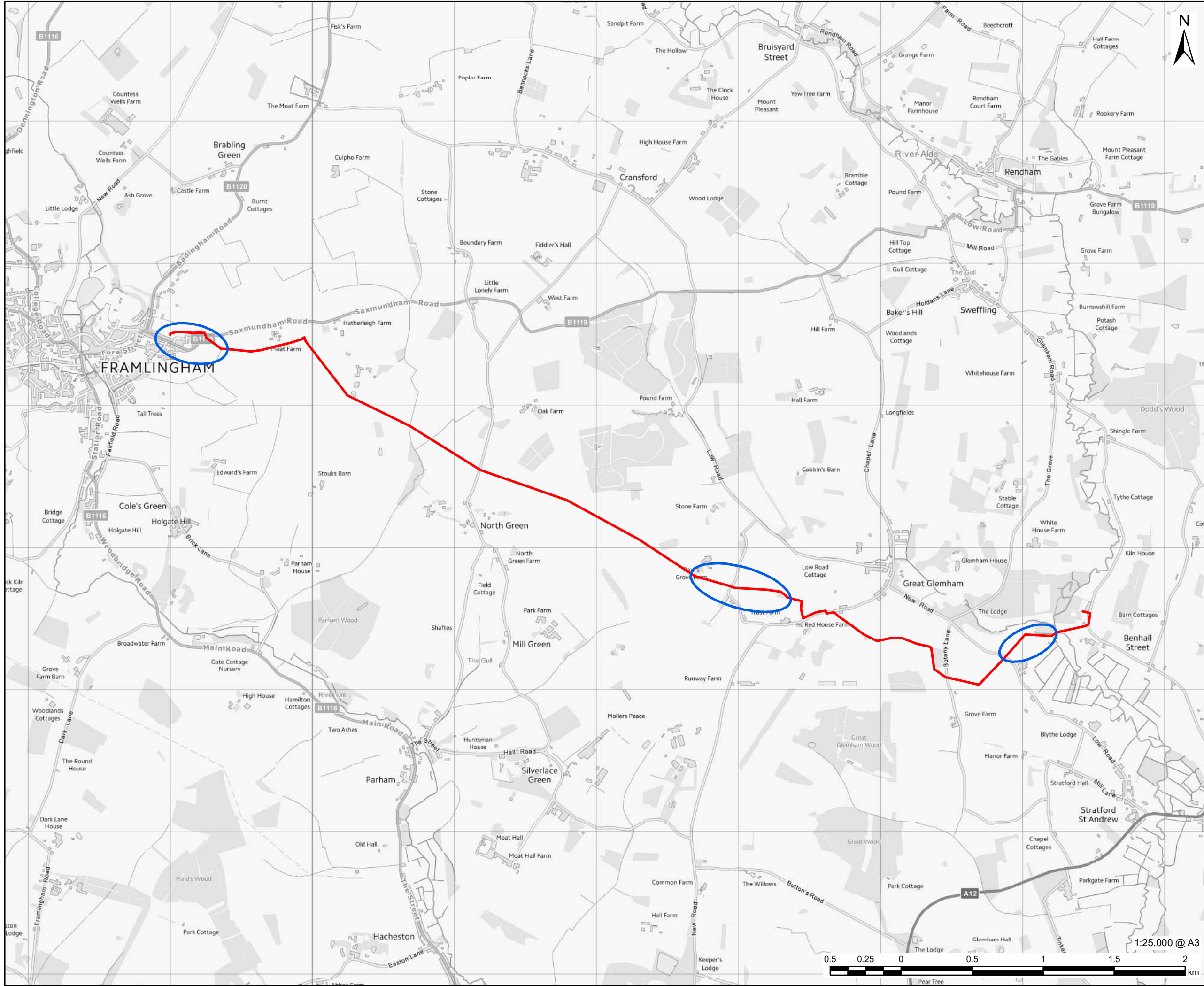
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site Location

FIGURE NUMBER
 Figure 1

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LEGEND
 — Pipeline
 □ Area for Trial Trenching

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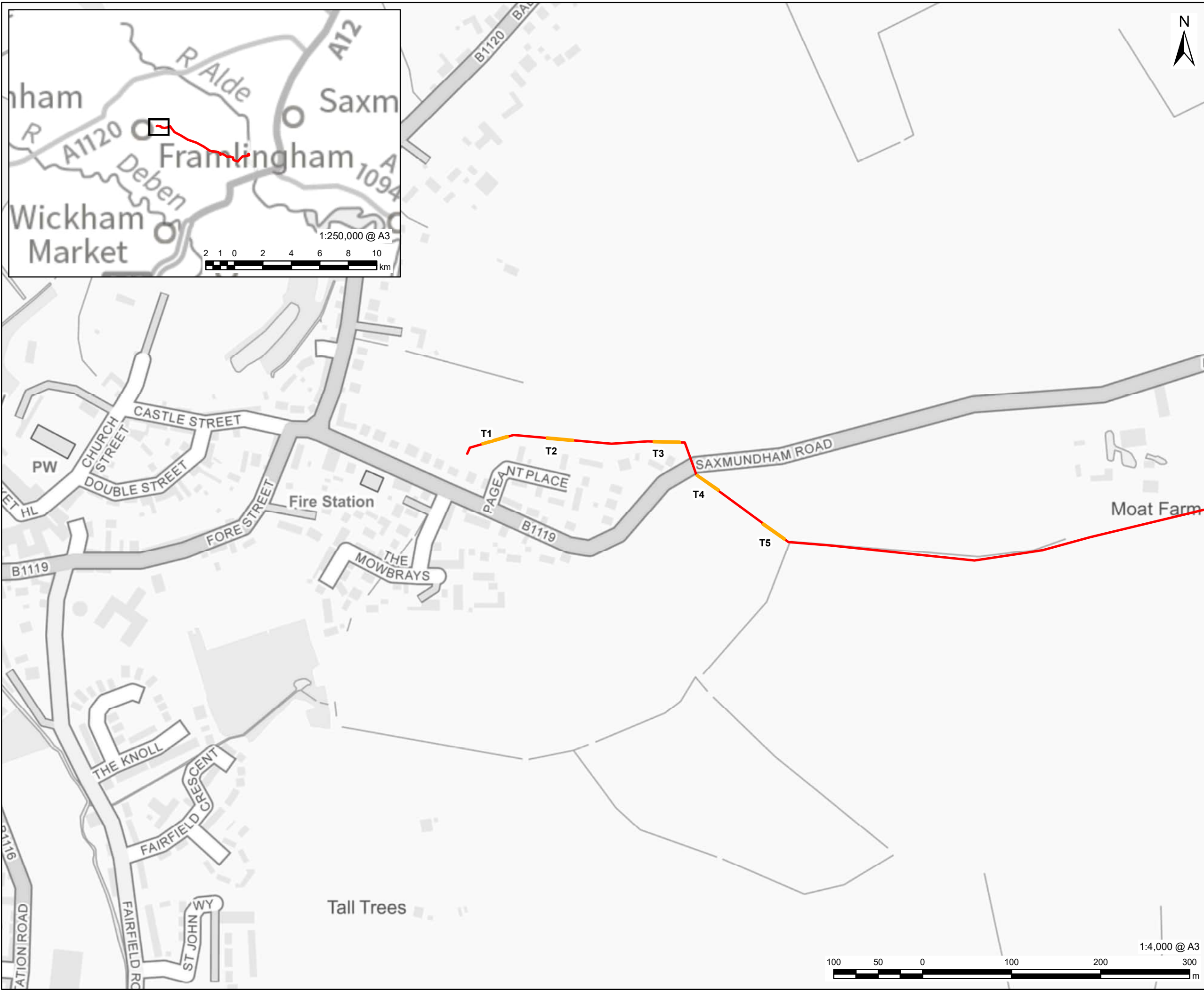
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FIGURE TITLE
 Areas for Trial Trenching

FIGURE NUMBER
 Figure 2

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LEGEND
— Pipeline
 Proposed Trial Trench

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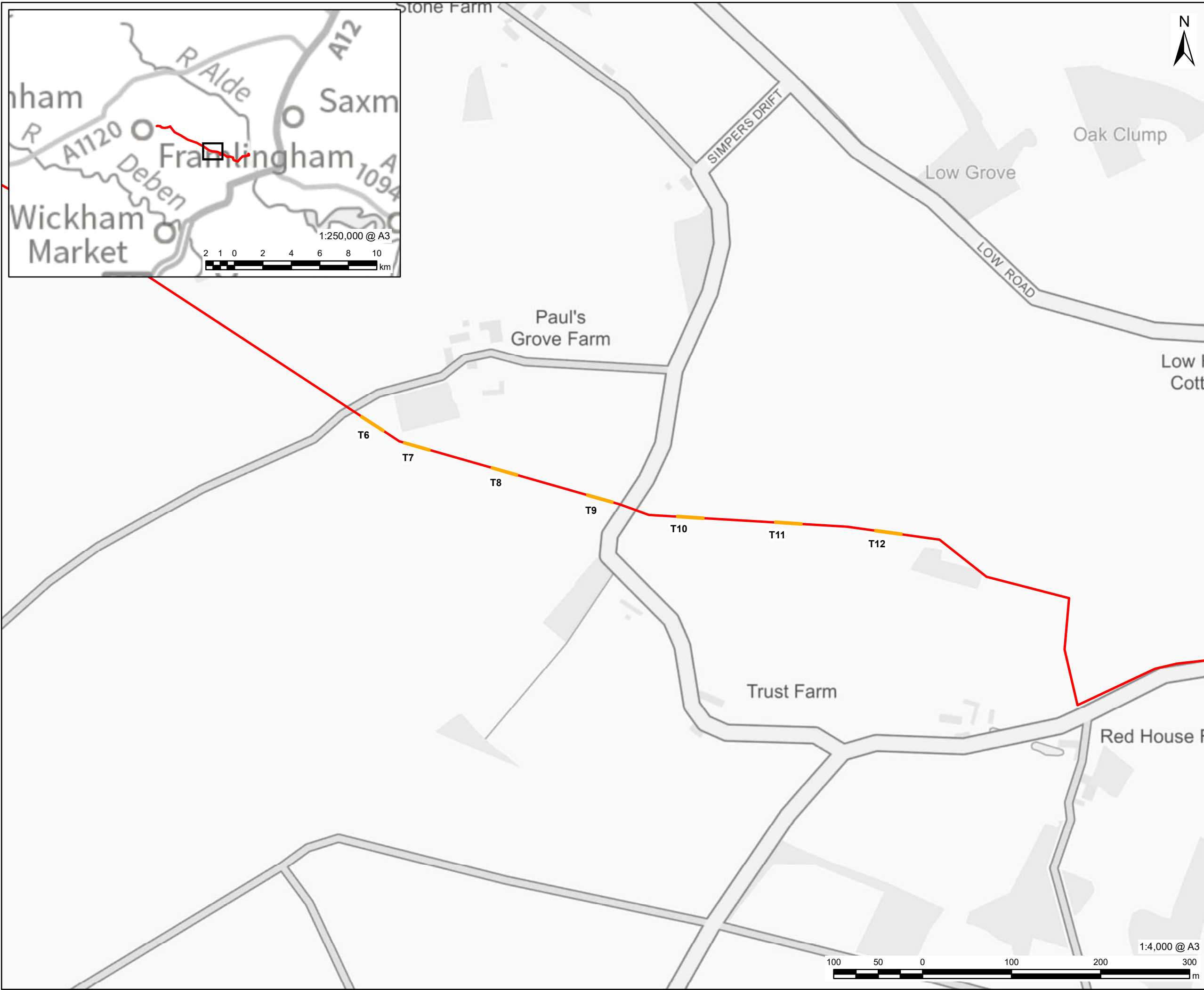
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FIGURE TITLE
Trial Trenches

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3.1

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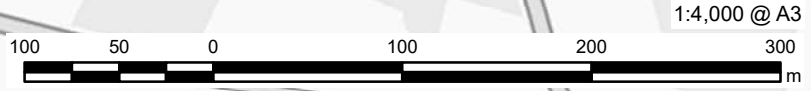
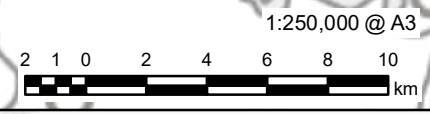
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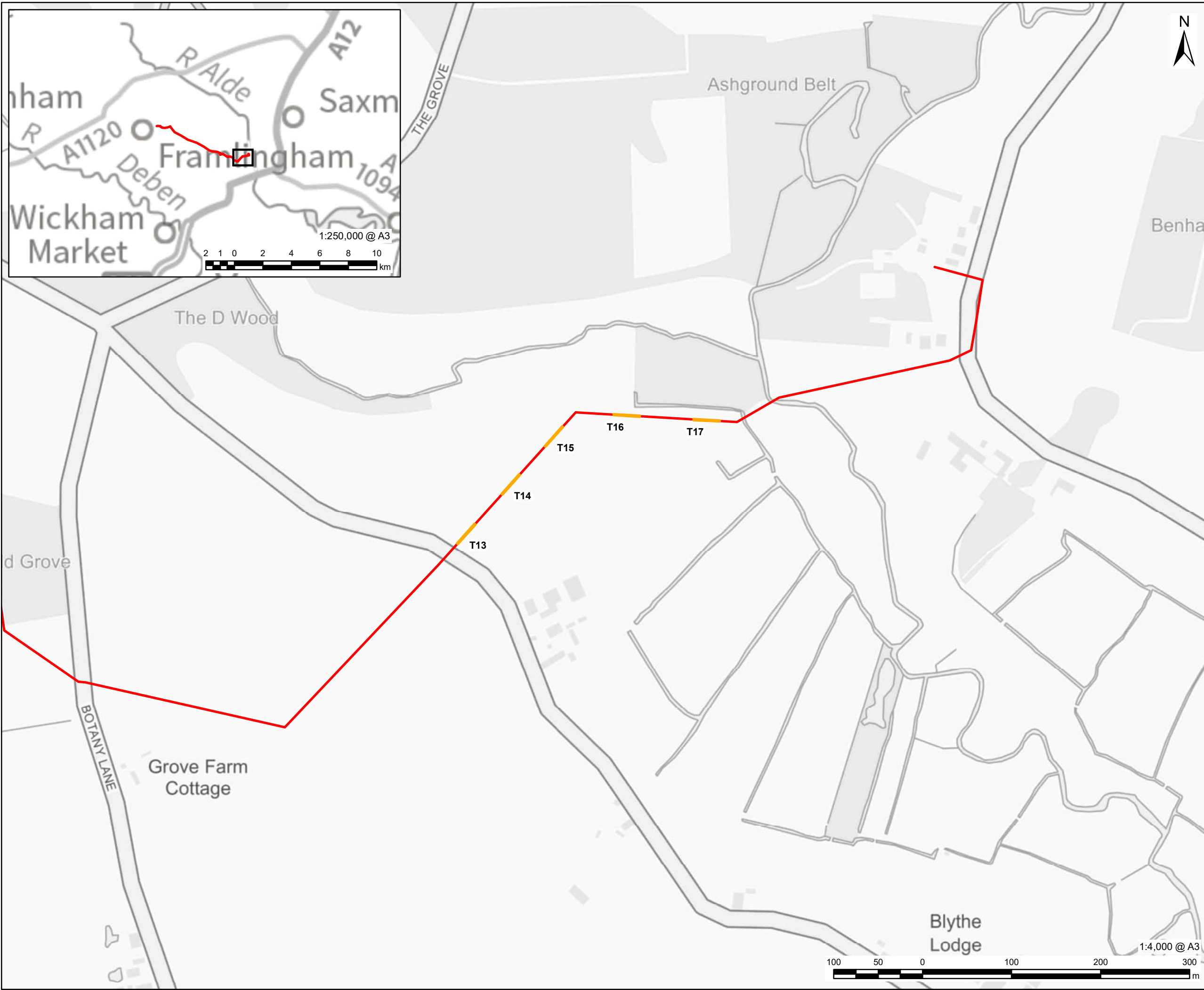
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FIGURE TITLE
Trial Trenches

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3.2



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LEGEND
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 Proposed Trial Trench

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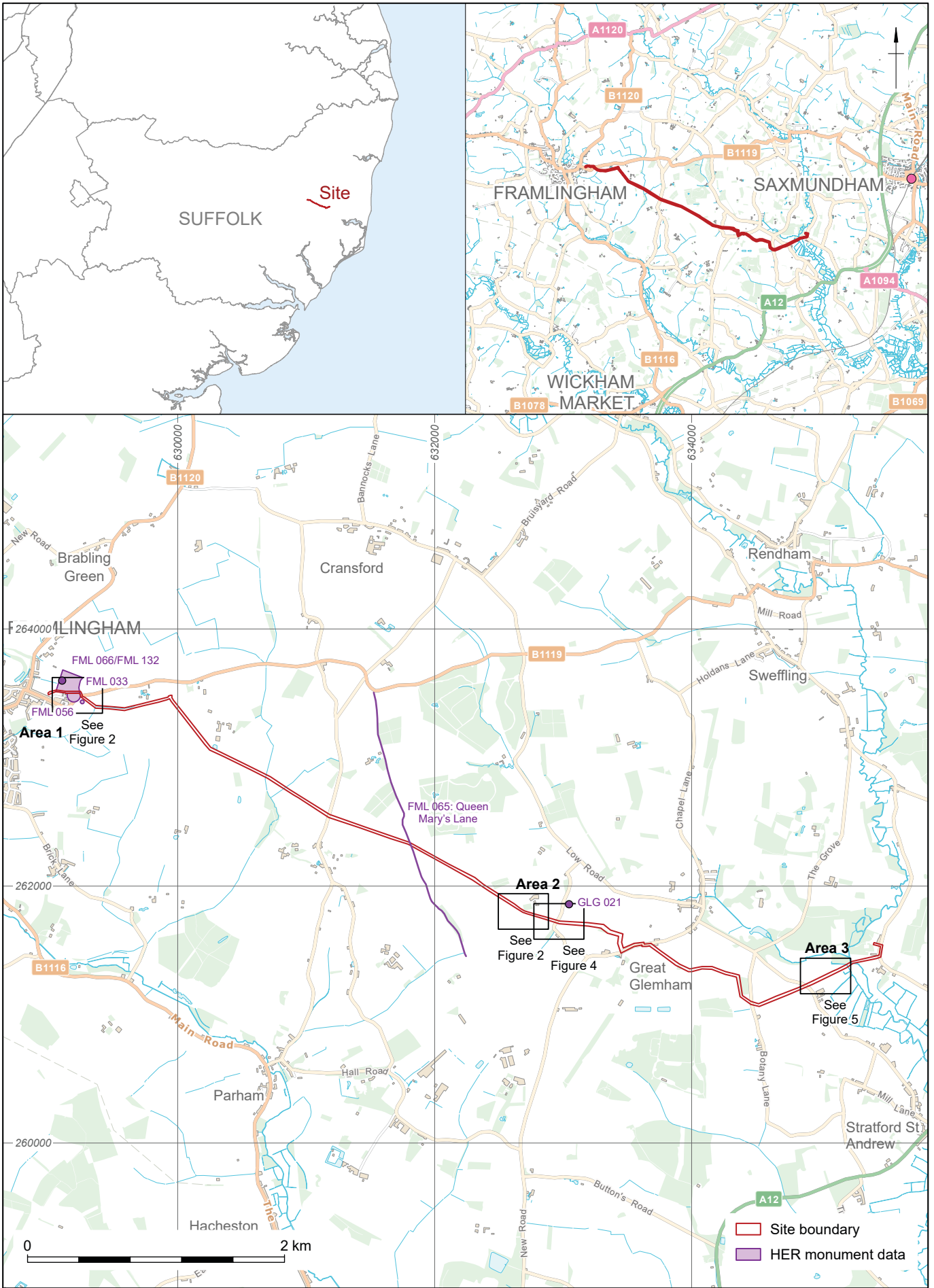
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FIGURE TITLE
Trial Trenches

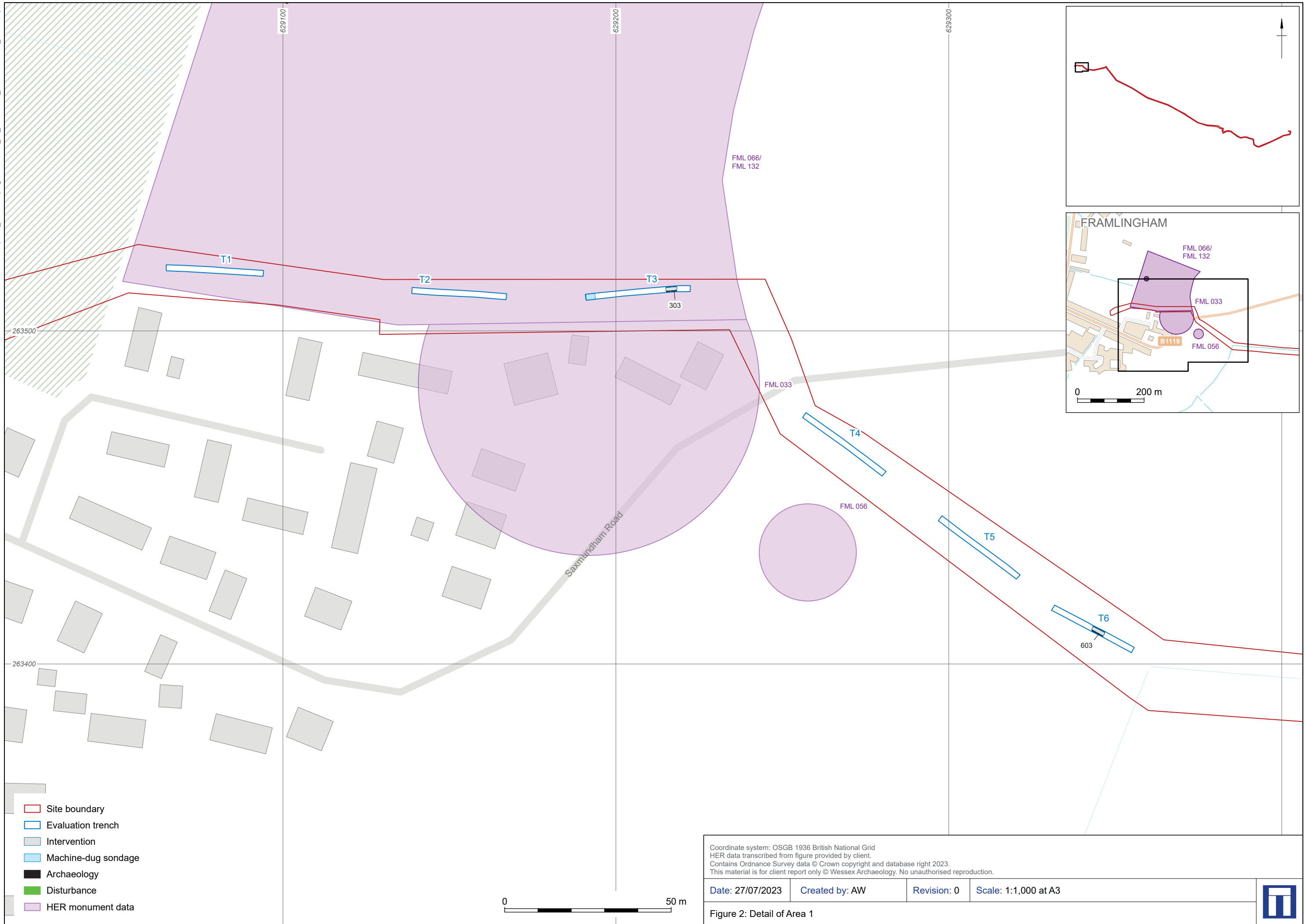
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Figure 2: Detail of Area 1






- ▭ Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Machine-dug sondage
- Archaeology
- Treethrow
- Disturbance



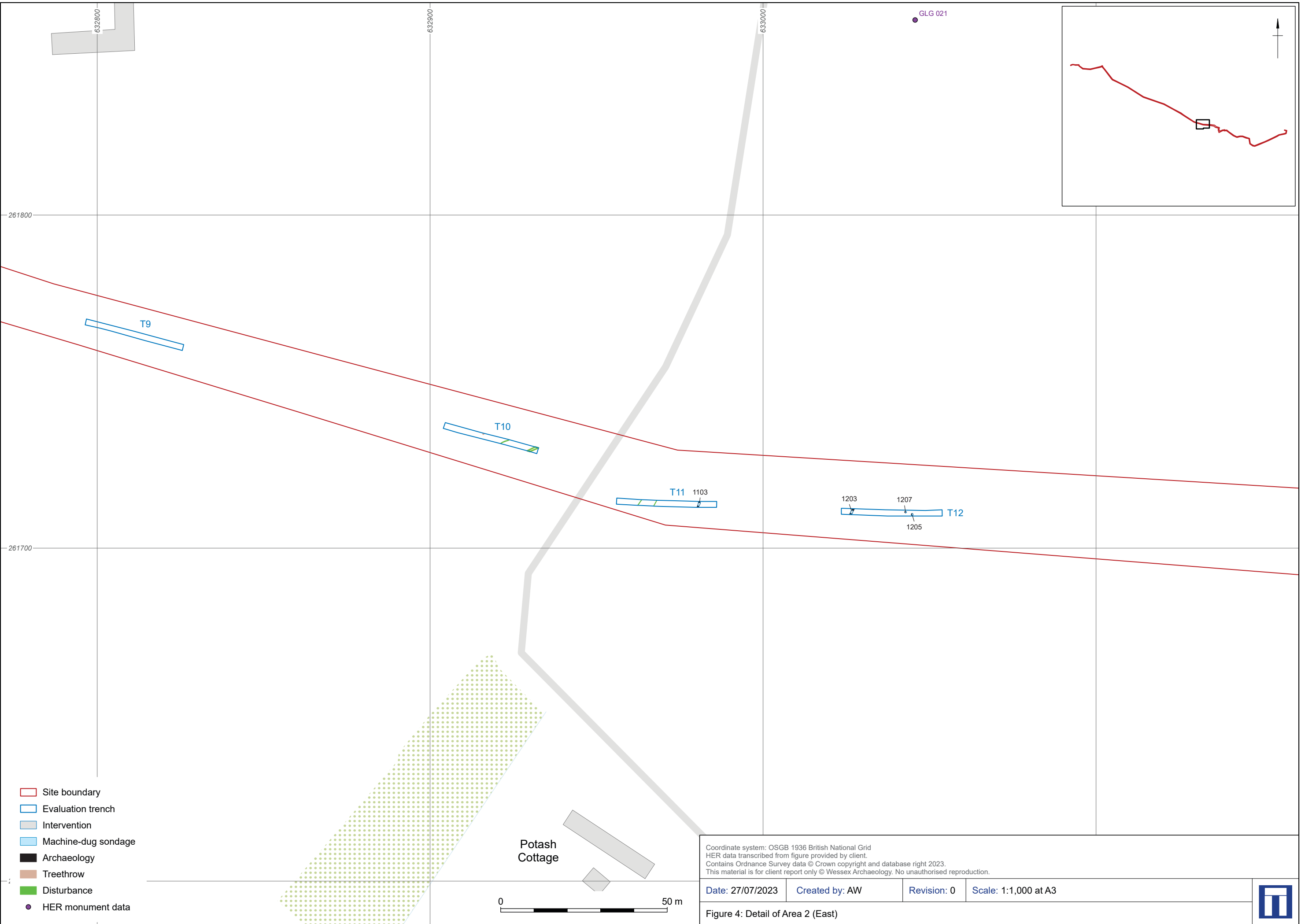
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Figure 3: Detail of Area 2 (West)



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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Machine-dug sondage
- Archaeology
- Treethrow
- Disturbance
- HER monument data

Potash Cottage

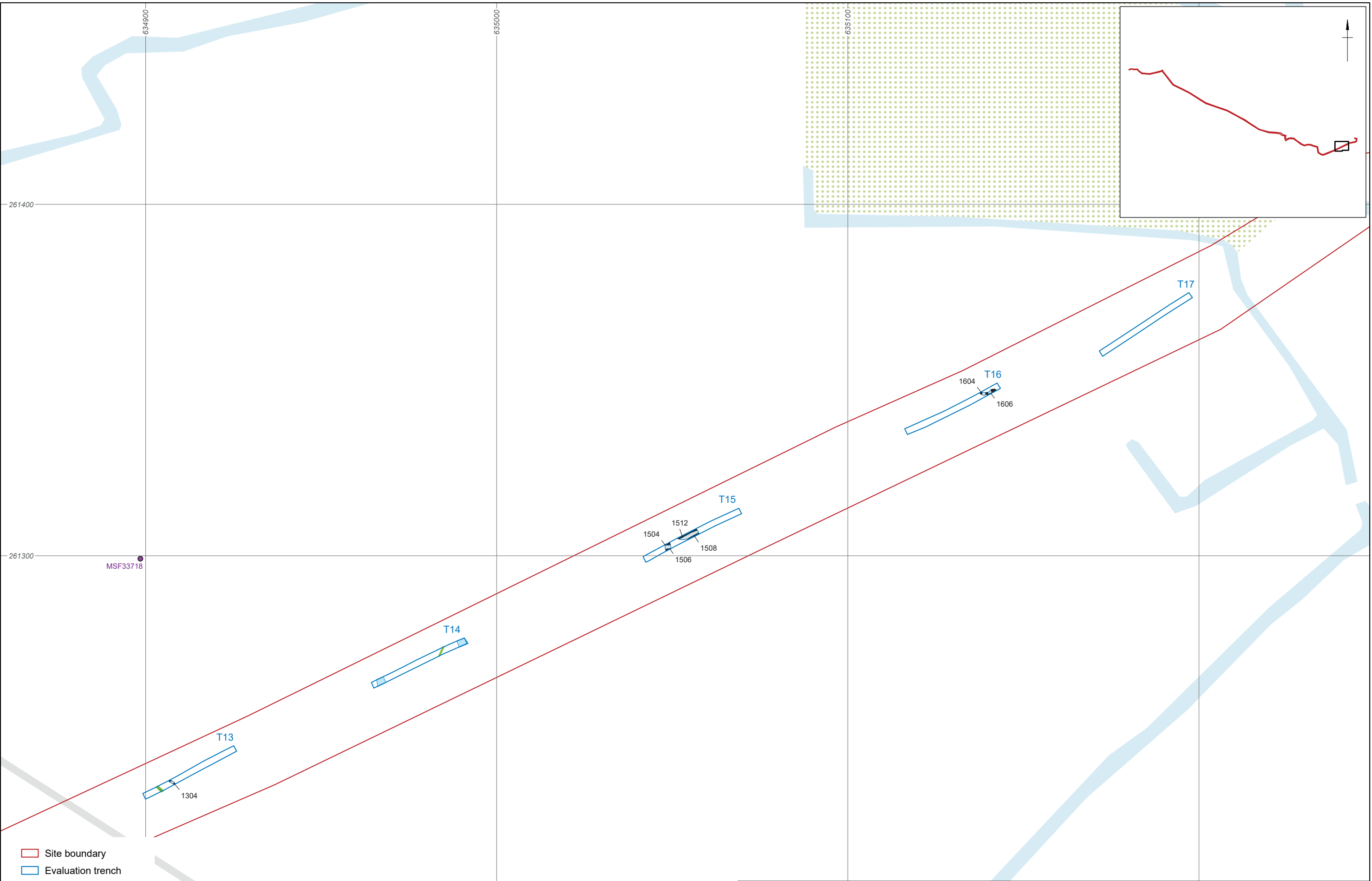


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Figure 4: Detail of Area 2 (East)





- ▭ Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Machine-dug sondage
- Archaeology
- Disturbance
- HER monument data

Stud Farm



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Figure 5: Detail of Area 3





Figure 6: Trench 6, boundary ditch 603, view from north-east, 2 x 1 m scale



Figure 7: Trench 8, gully 803, view from south, 1 m scale



Figure 8: Trench 12, pit 1205, view from east, 1 m scale



Figure 9: Trench 15, ditches 1504 and 1506, view from north, 1 m scale



Figure 10: Trench 15, boundary ditch 1508, view from south-east, 2 x 1 m scale



Figure 11: Trench 16, features 1604 and 1606, view from south-west, 1 m scale



Figure 12: Trench 17, remnants of peat 1702 on natural substrate, view from south-west, 2 x 1 m scale





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