



The Sizewell C Project

6.5 Volume 4 Southern Park and Ride Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment

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Appendix 9D: Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation. April 2018.

9. Terrestrial historic environment

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This chapter of **Volume 4** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** presents an assessment of the potential effects on the terrestrial historic environment arising from the construction, operation and removal and reinstatement phases of the southern park and ride facility at Wickham Market (referred to throughout this volume as the ‘proposed development’). This includes an assessment of potential impacts, the significance of effects, the requirements for mitigation and the residual effects.

9.1.2 Detailed descriptions of the southern park and ride site at Wickham Market (referred to throughout this volume as the ‘site’), the proposed development, and the different phases of development are provided in **Chapters 1 and 2** of this volume of the **ES**. A glossary of terms and list of abbreviations used in this chapter is provided in **Volume 1, Appendix 1A** of the **ES**.

9.1.3 This assessment has been informed by data from other assessments as follows:

- **Chapter 4** of this volume: Noise and vibration; and
- **Chapter 6** of this volume: Landscape and visual.

9.1.4 This assessment has also been undertaken in accordance with or informed by data presented in the following technical appendices:

- **Appendix 9A** of this volume: Gazetteer of heritage assets.
- **Appendix 9B** of this volume: UK European Pressurised Reactor (EPR™) Sizewell C Associated Development: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for a Proposed New Park and Ride at Wickham Market, Suffolk.
- **Appendix 9C** of this volume: Wickham Market Park and Ride Site Geophysical Survey. 2016.
- **Appendix 9D** of this volume: Wickham Market, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation. April 2018.
- **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** of the **ES**: UK EPR™ Sizewell C - Historic Environment – Settings Assessment Scoping Recommendations Update. 2019.

9.1.5 Please note that the red line boundary used in the figures within the appendices was amended after these documents were finalised, and

therefore does not reflect the boundaries in respect of which development consent has been sought in this application. However, the amendment to the red line boundary does not have any impact on the findings set out in this document and all other information remains correct.

9.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

9.2.1 **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**, identifies and describes legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the assessment of the terrestrial historic environment impacts associated with the Sizewell C Project across all **ES** volumes.

9.2.2 This section provides an overview of the specific legislation, policy and guidance of relevance to the historic environment assessment of the proposed development.

a) International

9.2.3 There is no international legislation or policy that is relevant to the terrestrial historic environment assessment of the proposed development.

b) National

i. Legislation

9.2.4 National legislation relating to the terrestrial historic environment assessment include:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref. 9.1);
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 9.2);
- The Infrastructure (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref. 9.3);
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref. 9.4); and
- The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 (Ref. 9.5).

9.2.5 The requirements of these, as relevant to the terrestrial historic environment assessment, are set out in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.

ii. Policy

9.2.6 The National Policy Statement (NPS) 2011 sets out the national policy for energy infrastructure. The overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 9.6) and NPS for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (Ref. 9.7) provide the

primary policy framework within which the development will be considered. A summary of the relevant planning policy and heritage legislation together with consideration of how the advice has been taken into account is provided in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**, with requirements specific to this site set out in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Requirements of the national policy statements.

Ref.	NPS Topic Requirement	How the Requirement Has been Addressed
EN-1 p5.8.9	<i>“Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact”.</i>	The magnitude and nature of the change to setting of designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the site is not anticipated to give rise to significant adverse effects. As a result, heritage specific visualisations would not be pertinent to the historic environment assessment. However, visualisations prepared for the landscape and visual impact assessment have been referred to where appropriate in this chapter to support the narrative assessment (Figure 6.4 illustrates the landscape and visual impact assessment viewpoint locations).

c) **Regional**

9.2.7 No regional policy over and above that described in **Volume 1, Chapter 3** of the **ES** is deemed relevant to the assessment for this site.

d) **Local**

9.2.8 Local policies relating to the terrestrial historic environment assessment include:

- Suffolk Coastal District Council Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Ref. 9.8):
 - Development Management Policy DM21; and
 - Strategic Policy SP15.
- Suffolk Coastal District Council Final Draft Local Plan (Ref. 9.9):
 - Policy SCLP11.3;
 - Policy SCLP11.4;
 - Policy SCLP11.5;
 - Policy SCLP11.6;
 - Policy SCLP11.7;

- Policy SCLP11.8; and

- Policy SCLP11.9.

- Supplementary Planning Guidance 6 Historic Parks and Gardens (Ref. 9.10).

9.2.9 The requirements of these, as relevant to the terrestrial historic environment assessment, are set out in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.

e) **Guidance**

9.2.10 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following guidance documents:

- Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment. Historic England, 2015 (Ref. 9.11);
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. Historic England (Ref. 9.12);
- Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic England, 2017 (Ref. 9.13);
- The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map. Suffolk County Council, 2017 (Ref. 9.14);
- Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England (2000, 2011 and draft updates 2018-19) (Refs. 9.15; 9.16; 9.17, 9.18); and
- National and Local Archaeological Standards and Guidance (Refs.; 9.19; 9.20; 9.21; 9.22; 9.23; 9.24; 9.25).

9.2.11 The requirements of these, as relevant to the terrestrial historic environment assessment, are set out in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.

9.3 **Methodology**

a) **Scope of the assessment**

9.3.1 The generic Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) methodology is detailed in **Volume 1, Chapter 6** of the **ES**.

9.3.2 The full method of assessment for the terrestrial historic environment that has been applied for the Sizewell C Project is included in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.

- 9.3.3 This section provides specific details of the terrestrial historic environment methodology applied to the assessment of the proposed development and a summary of the general approach to provide appropriate context for the assessment that follows. The scope of assessment considers the impacts of the construction, operation and removal and reinstatement of the proposed development.
- 9.3.4 The scope of this assessment has been established through a formal EIA scoping process undertaken with the Planning Inspectorate. A request for an EIA scoping opinion was initially issued to the Planning Inspectorate in 2014, with an updated request issued in 2019, as described in **Volume 1, Appendix 6A** of the **ES**.
- 9.3.5 Comments raised in the EIA scoping opinion received in 2014 and 2019 have been taken into account in the development of the assessment methodology. These are detailed in **Volume 1, Appendices 6A to 6C** of the **ES**.
- b) Consultation
- 9.3.6 The scope of the assessment for the proposed development has also been informed by ongoing consultation and engagement with statutory consultees throughout the design and assessment process. A summary of the comments raised and SZC Co.'s responses are detailed in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.
- 9.3.7 Since the Stage 3 consultation, the site boundary has been revised to incorporate the existing A12 junction for amendments to road markings and provision of signage. However, it was determined that as the extent of the existing study area included this area, and archaeological evaluation had been undertaken at available land within the site, the information already held was sufficient to inform the assessment presented within this chapter, and no further amendments were made to the study area. Ongoing consultation was undertaken with Historic England and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to inform the development of the spatial scope and data search study area. Confirmation that the assessment and information was adequate was received from SCCAS, Historic England and East Suffolk Council through the Stage 3 consultation and within the 2019 EIA scoping opinion.
- 9.3.8 The Settings Assessment Scoping Report described in **Annex 6L.1** of **Volume 1** of the **ES** was also consulted on with SCCAS, Historic England and East Suffolk Council and the details of that consultation have been incorporated into this assessment.
- 9.3.9 A concern was raised by consultees during the Stage 3 consultation that the 3 metre (m) high landscape bunds, included as part of the

Landscaping Strategy would introduce a new element into the landscape. These bunds are addressed within the assessment in this chapter.

c) **Study area**

9.3.10 The site and study area are illustrated on **Figure 9.1** to **9.3**. The geographical extent of the study area comprises:

- the site; and
- a 1 kilometre (km) buffer from the site boundary (referred to throughout this chapter as the ‘study area’).

9.3.11 The 2016 DBA considered a 1km buffer from the centre point of the site at that time for consideration of non-designated heritage assets and evaluating the archaeological potential at the site. The site boundary has developed over the course of the design process, predominantly to reflect and avoid areas of higher archaeological sensitivity. When undertaking the preliminary environmental assessment at Stage 3, the datasets were renewed with a 1km buffer from the revised site boundary in order to fully understand the archaeological potential of the revised site boundary.

9.3.12 To inform the development of the scope of assessment of effects arising through change to setting, heritage assets which could be subject to significant adverse effects were identified from the wider settings study area considered in the Settings Assessment Scoping Report described in **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** of the **ES** and agreed with Historic England, SCCAS and East Suffolk Council.

d) **Assessment scenarios**

9.3.13 The terrestrial historic environment assessment comprises the assessment of the entire construction, operation and removal and reinstatement phases of the proposed development, rather than specific assessment years.

e) **Assessment criteria**

9.3.14 As described in **Volume 1, Chapter 6** of the **ES**, the EIA methodology considers whether impacts of the proposed development would have an effect on any resources or receptors. Assessments broadly consider the magnitude of impacts and value/sensitivity of resources/receptors that could be affected in order to classify effects.

9.3.15 A detailed description of the assessment methodology used to assess the potential effects on the terrestrial historic environment arising from the proposed development is provided in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**. A summary of the assessment criteria used in this assessment is presented in the following sub-sections.

i. Sensitivity (heritage significance)

9.3.16 Heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development have been assigned a level of heritage significance (value or sensitivity) in accordance with the definitions set out in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**. Heritage significance is rated within the range of high-medium-low-very low.

9.3.17 The assessment of assigning the levels of sensitivity to receptors is set out in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9.2: Assessment of the value or sensitivity of receptors for terrestrial historic environment.

Heritage Significance (Value or Sensitivity)	Summary Rationale	Example Asset Class
High	Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	All designated heritage assets or non-designated assets of demonstrably schedulable quality.
Medium	Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	Locally listed buildings and buildings of merit. Regionally significant non-designated archaeological sites.
Low	Asset has significance for elements of archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest.	Locally significant archaeological site.
Very Low	Due to its nature/form / condition / survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-extant HER record.

ii. Magnitude

9.3.18 The magnitude of impact has been based on the consequences that the proposed development would have on the significance of the historic environment resource and has been considered in terms of high-medium-low-very low as set out in **Table 9.3** and detailed in **Appendix 6L** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**.

9.3.19 Potential changes have also been considered in terms of duration, whether the impact is permanent, temporary or reversible, adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and whether the change is likely to give rise to cumulative effects. Although it is recognised that the proposed development described in this assessment is temporary, any potential loss of significance resulting from disturbance of buried archaeological remains associated with construction activity would be permanent.

9.3.20 The criteria for the assessment of magnitude of impact are shown in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Assessment of magnitude of impact for terrestrial historic environment.

Magnitude	Summary Rationale (Negative)	Summary Rationale (Positive)
High	Loss of significance of an order of magnitude that would result from irreversible total or substantial demolition/disturbance of a heritage asset or from the disassociation of an asset from its setting. Impacts of this magnitude would generally be considered substantial harm on the heritage significance of an asset.	Sympathetic restoration of an at-risk or otherwise degraded heritage asset and/or its setting and bringing into sustainable use with robust long-term management secured.
Medium	Loss of significance arising from partial disturbance or inappropriate alteration of asset which will adversely affect its importance. Change to the key characteristics of an asset's setting, which gives rise to lasting harm to the significance of the asset but which still allows its archaeological, architectural or historic interest to be appreciated. Impacts of this magnitude would generally be considered less than substantial harm on the heritage significance of an asset.	Appropriate stabilisation and/or enhancement of a heritage asset and/or its setting that better reveal the significance of the asset or contribute to a long-term sustainable use or management regime.
Low	Minor loss to or alteration of an asset which leave its current significance largely intact. Minor and/or short-term ¹ changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics and in which the historical context remains substantially intact. Impacts of this magnitude would generally be considered less than substantial harm on the heritage significance of an asset.	Minor enhancements to a heritage asset and/or its setting that that better reveal its significance or contribute to sustainable use and management.
Very Low	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any

¹ Short-term is defined within the Sizewell C Project and technical discipline as being of less than approximately 2 years' duration, medium term of 2-10 years and long-term of 10-25 years duration. Any effects anticipated to persist for over 25 years would normally be considered permanent

Magnitude	Summary Rationale (Negative)	Summary Rationale (Positive)
	discernible way. Minor and/or short-term or reversible change to setting which does not affect the significance of the asset. Impacts of this magnitude would generally be considered of limited harm to heritage significance.	discernible way. Minor and/or short-term or reversible change to setting which does not affect the significance of the asset.

iii. Effect definitions

9.3.21 The classification of the effect is judged on the basis of the magnitude of impact to the assessed heritage significance of the resource, and a narrative discussion is then given to support the conclusion. These effects may be adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive).

9.3.22 The definitions of effect for the terrestrial historic environment are shown in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4: Classification of effects.

		Heritage Significance (Sensitivity)			
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Magnitude	Very Low	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor
	Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major
	High	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major

9.3.23 Following the classification of an effect, as presented in **Table 9.4**, a clear statement and rationale is provided as to whether the effect is 'significant' or 'not significant'. As a general rule, major and moderate effects are considered to be significant and minor and negligible effects are considered to be not significant. However, professional judgement is also applied where appropriate.

9.3.24 The assessment of the predicted significance of effects is reported following incorporation of environmental measures embedded within the design, as set out within **section 9.5** of this chapter.

f) Assessment methodology

i. Existing baseline

9.3.25 Heritage assets were identified through:

- a search of the records held at the National Record of the Historic Environment (NHRE) and the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Historic Environment Record (HER). The data search also included Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) information, which is only referred to in broad terms given its sensitive nature. These searches were conducted in February 2014, and subsequently updated in August 2018;
- five aerial photos, dating to 1978, were supplied by SCC HER, and a search of the National Monuments Record² identified a total of 74 aerial photos for the study area (12 specialist oblique and 64 vertical), all of which were reviewed;
- a search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which identifies all designated heritage assets in England. An initial search was carried out in February 2014 and subsequently updated in January 2019;
- analysis of the historic landscape characterisation (HLC) data for Suffolk, undertaken in August 2018;
- a review of the two available Suffolk National Mapping Programme Project³ data sets in August 2018;
- a review of the available light detecting and ranging (LiDAR) data from Environment Agency Geomatics obtained in April 2018; and
- a search of historical maps and documentation at the Ipswich branch of the Suffolk Record Office, conducted in 2014.

9.3.26 In addition to the desk based research that was undertaken, site investigations were carried out at the site in order to identify both known and previously unrecorded heritage assets (e.g. historic landscape features, extant earthworks). These surveys included:

- site visits (described within the DBA) as described in **Appendix 9B** of this volume;

² Vertical aerial photographs taken for mapping purposes, typically from 1948 onwards, are archived at the National Monuments Record aerial photographic collection. These photographs can show evidence of archaeological features visible as earthworks, relict landscapes and field patterns or cropmarks, soilmarks or parchmarks.

³ Project comprising large area archaeological survey, which map and record archaeological features using aerial photographs and airborne laser scanning (LiDAR) as the main sources.

- detailed geophysical survey as described in **Appendix 9C** of this volume; and
 - evaluation trenching as described in **Appendix 9D** of this volume.
- 9.3.27 The full list of identified archaeological and historical sites, features and finds identified within the study area is presented in **Appendix 9A** of this volume and illustrated on **Figures 9.1** and **9.2**.
- 9.3.28 Direct effects on heritage assets are those which result from physical damage or disturbance which give rise to a loss of heritage significance. Consequently, it is only those assets which might be physically disturbed by (i.e. within the footprint of) the site which are potentially subject to direct effects. As archaeological features are not always evident, a DBA was undertaken to examine archaeological heritage assets within the study area in **Appendix 9B** of this volume. This provides contextual information for understanding the potential locations of heritage assets within the site and to ascertain the potential for heritage assets to be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.3.29 The results of further survey work, comprising geophysical survey in 2014 in **Appendix 9C** of this volume and evaluation trenching in 2016 in **Appendix 9D** of this volume, have also been incorporated into the assessment of direct effects for the proposed development.
- 9.3.30 Indirect effects on heritage assets are those which result in change to heritage significance but do not give rise to physical damage or disturbance to the asset. In this context, these effects will generally arise through change to the settings of heritage assets. Historic England guidance (Ref. 9.13) sets out a methodology for considering any effects on the significance of heritage assets arising from change to setting. This is summarised in **Volume 1, Appendix 6L** of the **ES**.
- 9.3.31 The heritage assets identified within the search area through the desk based research comprise a number of different asset types with differing characteristics. The settings assessment scoping report in **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** of the **ES** has regard to the specific nature of the setting of each asset within the settings study area and considers factors such as visibility of the proposed development in views of and from heritage assets as well as other potential perceptual changes such as increased traffic movements and noise.
- g) **Assumptions and limitations**
- 9.3.32 The following limitations have been identified:

- all assessment considers development within the site parameters as set out in the description of development at **section 2.3 of Chapter 2** of this volume of the **ES** and as illustrated in **Figure 2.1**;
- DBA assessment is a predictive tool and relies on a series of assumptions and extrapolations to develop an understanding of the potential extent and character of archaeological remains within the site;
- geophysical survey is based on taking measurements of the physical properties of the site that may have a number of causes, and conclusions from this type of survey remain predictive, but can allow more refined inferences to be drawn on the basis of the nature and morphology of discrete anomalies; and
- evaluation trenching establishes the presence or absence of archaeological remains and tests inferences made on the basis of DBA and geophysical survey. While this approach considers a sample area of a site, it allows a clear understanding of the location, nature and significance of heritage assets which is considered robust.

9.4 Baseline environment

9.4.1 This section presents a description of the baseline environmental characteristics within the site and in the surrounding area.

9.4.2 Further detail can be found in **Appendices 9A to 9D**.

a) Current baseline

9.4.3 The baseline environmental information is drawn from the DBA in **Appendix 9B** of this volume, subsequent geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

9.4.4 The full list of identified archaeological and historical sites, features and finds identified within the study area are presented in **Appendix 9A** of this volume. **Appendix 9A** of this volume refers to heritage assets by their HER parish number or NHLE number.

9.4.5 Heritage records for the study area are illustrated on **Figure 9.1** and **9.2**.

i. Site description and topography

9.4.6 The site comprises approximately 26.4 hectares (ha) of primarily agricultural and highways land located north-east of Wickham Market. The part of the site which would comprise the parking, buildings and traffic incident management areas is approximately 18ha in area and is located to

the east of the junction of the B1078 and B1116, and to the north of the A12.

9.4.7 The site slopes gently downhill from the north-east to south-west, with the main part of the site lying approximately 25m to 29m Above Ordnance Datum. The topography of the site is illustrated on **Figure 6.2**. The land comprises arable fields and a pocket of woodland towards the north-western edge.

9.4.8 The bedrock geology comprises sand of the Crag Group. These sediments were formed in the Quaternary and Neogene periods (up to 5 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. The bedrock geology is overlain by superficial Quaternary period sand and gravel deposits, namely of the Lowestoft Formation. These deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions. Slight variations are present including a band of more poorly sorted sand and gravel (usually sand or larger particles suspended in a mud matrix) (Ref. 9.26).

ii. Designated heritage assets

9.4.9 There are no designated heritage assets within the site.

9.4.10 There are 31 listed buildings within the study area; two are listed at Grade I – the Church of All Saints (LB 1199742) and Church of St Andrew (LB 1278312). Two are listed at Grade II* – Wickham Mill (LB 1198526) and Marlesford Hall (LB 1278408). The remaining 27 are listed as Grade II. Many of the listed buildings within the study area are located in the north-eastern edge of Wickham Market, with others located within Marlesford and towards Hacheston. These listed structures are all modern or post-medieval and are village buildings or farm houses, except for the group of post-medieval mill buildings and the bridge at Wickham Mill to the east of the village.

9.4.11 Part of the Wickham Market Conservation Area falls within the southwest edge of the study area; while part of the Marlesford Conservation Area lies at the north-east edge of the study area.

9.4.12 Designated heritage records are presented in **Table 9A.1** of **Appendix 9A** of this volume and illustrated on **Figure 9.1**.

iii. Non-designated heritage records

9.4.13 There are eight HER records of archaeological remains in the site; two of which relate to findings from recent archaeological excavations undertaken in 2016 for the site to inform this assessment (HCH 047, HCH 044). These include various cropmark enclosures thought to be associated with a

Romano-British settlement that was partially excavated in 1973 (HCH 018) to the south of the current site. The remains of a possible 17th century house (HCH 003) also lie within the site boundary. In addition, close to the present road layout, which is incorporated into the site boundary, lie records of pottery dating to the Iron Age (HCH 001) and Early Saxon (HCH 003) as well as a larger area relating to a possible Romano-British settlement, also represented by the other evidence for Roman activity within the site boundary.

- 9.4.14 Further HER records of archaeological remains lie within the study area. These comprise a range of period and types of assets and are discussed further within the archaeological and historical background at **section 9.4.a.v** of this chapter.
- 9.4.15 There is a pocket of ancient woodland at Catt's Wood (HCH 025) at the north-west edge of the study area, 750m west of the site.
- 9.4.16 There are three HER records of previous archaeological interventions within the site boundary, with further records within the study area. These records include the evaluation trenching undertaken in 2016 as part of the programme of archaeological evaluation to inform this assessment (HCH 047). Further archaeological features of the site were observed as a result of this evaluation trenching and these are described below. The periods and dates used in the sections below largely follow the terminology used by Historic England and the SCC HER.
- 9.4.17 The non-designated heritage records within the site and study area are listed at **Tables 9A.2 to 9A.6 of Appendix 9A** of this volume and illustrated on **Figure 9.2**.

iv. Historic landscape character

- 9.4.18 The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation project (HLC) identifies the site as predominantly comprising "*random fields of pre-18th century enclosure*", with the "*major road*" (the A12 and junction) running through the southern half (Ref. 9.14).
- 9.4.19 The HLC defines pre-18th century enclosure as being common across Suffolk and this refers to land that was enclosed before the 1700s. In contrast to other parts of the country where land was enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries following common field farming in the medieval period, these earlier enclosed landscapes in Suffolk may date back to the medieval period or earlier and are of historic significance. Areas with random field patterns are noted in the HLC as likely to represent some of the earliest farming landscapes, with boundaries often, but not always, taking the form of species-rich hedgerows.

9.4.20 Historic mapping for the site, including the 1839 Hacheston Tithe map shows the main part of the site as six fields, whereas the current site is arranged predominately as two fields, one large field and one small field, indicating a degree of reorganisation and amalgamation at the site compared to its pre-18th century enclosure classification within the HLC.

9.4.21 Hedgerows which could be considered of historic interest in this context are present along the eastern and north-eastern site boundaries which are on boundaries shown on the Hacheston tithe map. These are considered as heritage assets of low significance for historic interest resulting from their contribution to historic landscape character.

9.4.22 The HLC areas are illustrated on **Figure 9.3**.

v. Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)

9.4.23 A group of flint artefacts (HCH Misc) was recorded approximately 300m west of the site during a metal-detecting rally on the site of a former Romano-British settlement at Lower Hacheston.

9.4.24 PAS data records a number of further finds of flint objects from the study area, although these are not suggestive of any specific areas of past activity. The PAS data notes a greater number of Late Iron Age artefacts, mainly found in geographical association with Romano-British material, presumably reflecting the survival of older cultural traditions, within the area of known Romano-British settlement.

9.4.25 Evaluation trenching on the site in 2016 revealed features dating to the Iron Age, including two, or possibly three, cremation burials as well as ditches which most likely represent the pre-Romano-British field system within the area. Iron Age features were concentrated towards the centre of the site, but sherds of prehistoric pottery were also found in later features, particularly in the southern part of the site. These findings correlate with earlier excavations in the study area in the 1970s, which found evidence of a Late Iron Age settlement pre-dating the Romano-British activity at Lower Hacheston. Pre-Romano-British features found within the site are most likely evidence for funerary and agricultural activity within the hinterland of the main settlement to the south and are of medium heritage significance.

Romano-British

9.4.26 Elements of a Romano-British settlement in the study area, believed to be the small town of Hacheston were partially excavated in 1973-4 in advance of the construction of the A12 Wickham Market bypass (HCH 001). Further artefactual material and structural remains have been observed to the

south-west of the site between Wickham Market and the junction of the B1116 and B1078, suggesting that this settlement extended some distance. The Suffolk HER records several further Romano-British features elsewhere in the study area, including a possible Roman road, and a bronze lamp found close to Rookery Farm. Finds of a substantial quantity of Romano-British artefactual material have been reported in this area through the PAS. While as noted in **section 9.3** of this chapter, this data is confidential, and details cannot be published, it is clear that this settlement was of considerable importance and extent, and that well-preserved archaeological remains are likely to survive.

9.4.27 Cropmarks indicated on aerial photography and subsequent geophysical survey demonstrated that further remains of the settlement partially excavated in 1973, comprising enclosures and building plots, were most likely located in the fields immediately to the south-western part of the site.

9.4.28 Evaluation trenching at the site in 2016 confirmed the presence of Romano-British remains. The northern part of the site comprises mainly field boundary ditches with relatively few cultural artefacts. The southern part of the site revealed larger finds assemblages and included evidence of middens, a pottery kiln, as well as walls, an oven and probable yard surface. The findings are suggestive of a quasi-industrial area to the north of the main settlement with a rectilinear field system further out. The evaluation identified several phases of Romano-British activity within the site, possibly suggesting a reorganisation of the land surrounding the main settlement site at least once during the Romano-British period. The observed remains would be of a medium to high heritage significance as outlying elements of a more significant settlement.

Early medieval and medieval

9.4.29 An early Saxon sunken featured building was found during the 1973 excavations at the western edge of the existing B1116/B1078 roundabout within the study area (HCH 001). The Suffolk HER notes the documented site of an early-medieval moot, or meeting place at Gallows Hill (HCH Misc) approximately 450m west of the site. Excavation in advance of gravel quarrying 200m to the west of the site observed a sunken-featured building, an inhumation burial and a ring-ditch of this period (HCH013), and further records of finds of unstated artefactual material have been made nearby (for example HCH Misc, HCH 004). No remains dating to the early-medieval period were recorded during the 2016 evaluation trenching on the site.

9.4.30 The site lies approximately 800m to the north-east of Wickham Market, which was the principal settlement within the study area during the medieval period. There are a number of records dating to the medieval period, including small find scatters (for example HCH 026) at the southern

edge of the study area. In the absence of further recorded settlement during this period, it is likely that the site was in predominantly agricultural use at this time. The post-medieval house recorded at the western edge of the central part of site (HCH 003) suggests the potential presence of an earlier farmstead in the south-west of the site. The HLC types within the site and its vicinity also reflect the early agricultural use of the area.

- 9.4.31 Evaluation trenching on the site uncovered medieval ditches in four trenches. Pottery found during the evaluation was largely dated to the later 11th to 14th centuries, with an absence of pottery dating to the 15th century. The lack of later pottery is noted as coinciding with the expansion of Wickham Market, which was granted a market in 1440. There may have been a degree of urbanisation and abandonment of some of the smaller farmsteads and settlements in the surrounding area during the later medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 9.4.32 The distribution of records of post-medieval remains reflects the existing settlement and agricultural geography. Geophysical survey of the site identified linear anomalies consistent with the field boundaries and a footpath recorded on historic mapping.
- 9.4.33 The excavation of a possible post-medieval house (HCH 003) at the south-western corner of the site suggests that there was a farmstead here at this time. There is no evidence to suggest the presence of further archaeological remains of this period within the site.
- 9.4.34 PAS data notes a number of find spots of post-medieval material within the study area which are consistent with a pattern of chance loss and are not suggestive of any specific areas of past activity.
- 9.4.35 The listed buildings within the study area described in **Appendix 9A** of this volume date from the post-medieval period, and again reflect the existing settlement and agricultural geography of the study area. Several of the listed buildings lie within the Wickham Market Conservation Area to the south-west of the study area, while others lie in and around Marlesford and Hacheston.
- 9.4.36 Further post-medieval features were identified in the HER search including Wickham Mill (WKM 009), a brickworks (CAA 021), and the closed Framlingham branch line (MRF 011), again reflecting the agricultural and increasingly, albeit small-scale, industrial nature of the area.

The most significant of these is Glevering Park (HCH 015), 600m west of the site, laid out for Chaloner Arcedekne by Humphrey Repton in the 1790s. Elements of Repton's landscape design were intended to hide the view of the gallows at Gallows Hill from the dining room.

9.4.37 The Suffolk HER does not record any modern features within the study area.

Undated

9.4.38 Fourteen undated features within the study area, the majority of which refer to cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs but for which no further information is available, have been recorded on the SCC HER.

9.4.39 Two sets of undated cropmarks identified from aerial photographs are located approximately 500m east of the site. These comprise a possible concentric ring ditch or small circular enclosure (MRF 006) and a possible ring ditch or circular enclosure (MRF 007). Cropmarks of an enclosure and a semi-circular feature (HCH 019) and a poorly defined cropmark (HCH 020) are recorded approximately 200m south of the site. These appear to be related to cropmarks of a larger possible field system (HCH 008).

9.4.40 Catt's Wood (HCH 025), located approximately 740m north-west of the site, is recorded as undated ancient woodland.

vi. Previous impacts

9.4.41 The construction of the A12 along the southern site boundary may have given rise to a limited degree of disturbance within the site through ground reduction or build-up of construction-related material on the site. However, this disturbance is likely to be localised and to have had minimal effect on the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains.

9.4.42 More importantly, intensive cultivation of the site during the 20th century has disturbed the upper layers of any buried archaeology. Repeated ploughing, particularly sub-soil ploughing, can be expected to have disturbed near surface features, although more substantial negative features such as ditches and pits may well be relatively well-preserved, particularly in any areas of meadow or permanent pasture, and it is also possible for ploughing and natural processes to result in the development of colluvial deposits, which may preserve earlier features.

9.4.43 It can also be demonstrated that many of the former field boundaries within the site have been removed and infilled and survive as buried features, although some are visible either as soilmarks on aerial photographs or as magnetic anomalies within the geophysical surveys. Some former field boundaries were also visible during evaluation trenching on the site, although not all were sampled during the evaluation.

vii. Potential archaeological heritage assets within the site

9.4.44 The DBA, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching confirm that buried archaeological remains of pre-modern origin are present within the site. The areas of highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site can be summarised as follows:

- Iron Age activity within the site represents funerary and agricultural features. Features were found within the central part of the site, with prehistoric pottery also recovered particularly in the southern part of the site. These are likely associated within the hinterland of the Late Iron Age settlement, which predates the Romano-British activity at Hacheston to the south of the site. It is likely further associated elements remain within the site. The East of England Research Framework (Ref. 9.15 - 9.17) and the current Regional Research Framework (Ref. 9.18) set out the need to understand the nature of the transition between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods within Suffolk. The nature and dates of any remains found within the site would be informative on this topic in helping reveal more about change and continuity across these periods. The potential remains are therefore of medium to high heritage significance for archaeological interest.
- Evaluation trenching at the site in 2016 confirmed the presence of Romano-British remains across the site, with several phases of activity. The northern part of the site comprised mainly field boundary ditches with relatively few cultural artefacts. The southern part of the site revealed larger assemblages of finds and included evidence of middens, a pottery kiln, as well as walls, an oven and probable yard surface, suggestive of a quasi-industrial area to the north of the main settlement with a rectilinear field system further out. It is likely that further associated elements remain within the proposed development site and remains of this period would be of medium to high heritage significance.

viii. Heritage assets subject to potential indirect effects

9.4.45 The following assets were scoped into the assessment following discussion with consultees and the Settings Assessment Scoping Report in **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** of the **ES**:

9.4.46 Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings;

- listed buildings at Lower Hacheston;
- listed buildings at Hacheston;

- Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings; and
- The Rookery (LB1030559).

Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

9.4.47 Wickham Market Conservation Area comprises the majority of the village of Wickham Market, extending to the north to include the Wickham Mills (LB 1198526, also known as Deben Mills). The medieval village had a market and fair granted to it in 1268, and was a bustling centre in the 14th and 15th centuries for the surrounding area. The village grew up around the market square and church, and many houses were re-fronted in the late 18th and early 19th centuries with the increased prosperity in the town.

9.4.48 The Conservation Area comprises three principal features which combine to determine the historic character and form of the village: the area of the market square known as The Hill, with short sections of streets and lanes emanating from it; the church, churchyard, associated buildings and spaces to the south and east of the market square; and finally the single continuous road northwards from The Hill with linear development on both sides.

It is this final character area, and the listed buildings towards the eastern edge of the village which are considered within the settings study area and settings assessment along with Bridge Farmhouse which sits 230m beyond the eastern edge of the Conservation Area.

9.4.49 The Conservation Area is of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interests, with elements of archaeological interest. The listed buildings within the Conservation Area are also of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interests.

9.4.50 The Conservation Area appraisal maps a number of important green/open spaces to the eastern edge of the village. Key important views identified in the Conservation Area appraisal include those northwards onto the important green areas from the road to the east. There is an important view west along the High Street at the eastern side of the village. These views and open spaces allow the architectural and historic interests of the Conservation Area to be appreciated and provide a context in which the individual buildings within the Conservation Area can be understood and appreciated.

9.4.51 The settings of individual listed buildings within the Conservation Area are defined by their immediate surroundings. These vary according to the character area in which they sit. Those buildings within the north-east part

of the Conservation Area are defined by being set hard against the highway edge, or behind very small front gardens. These date from the late 17th century (Chequers Inn LB 1377140) to the early 19th century, and provide a lead in to the other character areas further within the village as the viewer passes through the village from the north.

- 9.4.52 The River Deben, which curves around the eastern edge of the village, with grassy banks, water meadows, mature trees and hedgerows immediately beyond it, provides a rural edge to the village. The principal contribution of setting to the heritage significance of these assets is to provide a context in which the varied historic buildings of the town can be seen and understood, reinforcing their architectural and historic interests. The Conservation Area appraisal notes that there are several modern houses around the north-east edge of the Conservation Area which make a neutral contribution.
- 9.4.53 Four listed buildings lie around Wickham Mill (also known as Deben Mill) at the eastern edge of the village, comprising Wickham Mill (LB 1198526), the former steam Mill (LB 1377282), bridge (LB 1030839) and 240 High Street (LB 1030838, also known as Mill House). The settings of these assets are defined by their functional relationship to each other as part of the mill complex, the deeds for which date to the early 18th century, with the existing buildings dating to the late 18th and early 19th century, the bridge having been widened in the 20th century.
- 9.4.54 Their close spatial connection means that these heritage assets form a discrete group of associated features, allowing their historical and architectural interests to be appreciated. The Conservation Area appraisal notes that when viewed from the road bridge, looking north-east, they form “a particularly attractive composition on the landscape” and between and either side there can “be a seen a backdrop of mature trees and hedgerows” (Ref. 9.19), contributing to their aesthetic interest and allowing their architectural interests to be more fully appreciated.

Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

- 9.4.55 There are two listed buildings, both residential, within Lower Hacheston – Ash Cottage (LB 1377280) and 36 Ash Road (LB 1199354). Ash Cottage dates to the mid-17th century, with a later mid-18th century addition at its southern end. 36 Ash Road is thought to date to the 15th century with later alterations. Both are of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interests.
- 9.4.56 36 Ash Road lies in the middle of a small linear group of properties facing west onto the B1078, with hedgerows and trees edging the plot to the rear and sides giving it an enclosed setting with very limited views from the rear

of the property onto the agricultural land beyond. The principal contribution of its setting is primarily defined by the small roads and associated buildings within the hamlet, within which its historic interest can be appreciated. This setting provides close views within which the architectural details of the house can be appreciated within its garden and surrounding planting.

- 9.4.57 Ash Cottage lies at the junction of the B1078 and the track up to buildings towards the A12. It is slightly screened from the junction by an outbuilding, and from the B1078 by hedgerows and planting, giving it a secluded feel, with its principal views out being towards the west into meadows with clusters of tree lined hedgerows. These provide a rural setting within which its architectural and historic interests can be appreciated.

Listed buildings at Hacheston

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

- 9.4.58 Three listed buildings lie at the southern edge of the village of Hacheston and are scoped into the assessment. The Grade I Church of All Saints (LB 1199742); the Grade II Mausoleum 25m north of the church (LB 1392095) and the Grade II Church Cottage (LB 1377285) immediately to the north of the churchyard. These lie at the southern end of the main road 'The Street' which runs north to south through the linear village. As designated assets they are of high heritage significance for their architectural and historic interests.
- 9.4.59 The Grade I Church of All Saints is a parish church restored in the mid to late 19th century, but with a 14th century tower. It sits at the southern tip of the linear village, with hedgerows and trees running along the churchyard boundary, with a gap in the south corner to allow access to the church. The setting of the church is largely contained within the churchyard, with views into the churchyard as the viewer approaches the village from the south, allowing the architectural interest of the church, and its historic association with the village to be appreciated. Views out to the agricultural land to the south are limited by the surrounding planting, and serve to place the church and village within its rural context.
- 9.4.60 The Grade II listed mausoleum (LB 1392095) of Chaloner Arcedeckne in the north-east part of the churchyard dates from around 1809 and has a gabled roof. It is of architectural interest and has associations with the Arcedeckne family, who derived their wealth from property in Jamaica and owned the nearby Glevering Estate during the 19th century. The principal contribution of setting to its heritage significance is derived from its location within the churchyard and its historic associations with the village and surrounding area.

- 9.4.61 The Grade II Church Cottage (LB1377285) is a later 17th century cottage with a Sunday school extension. It is of timber frame and plastered construction with a thatched roof. The cottage sits immediately to the north of the Grade I Church of All Saints (LB 1199742), facing west onto The Street. It sits within a small plot surrounded by dense hedgerow and trees, limiting views beyond its immediate surroundings. The cottage derives its significance from architectural interests which are intrinsic to its structure and historical interest to which its close spatial and historical association with the adjacent Grade I church contributes.

Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

- 9.4.62 Marlesford Conservation Area comprises the small village of Marlesford, the water meadows down to the River Ore to the west, and one Grade II listed building at Marlesford Bridge on the northern side of the A12 (LB 1231067). Most of the listed buildings within the village of Marlesford are domestic in nature, timber framed and generally rendered, with a variety of thatch or tiled roofs. The village is noted within the Conservation Area appraisal (Ref. 9.20) as being an attractive, old, rural Suffolk village, retaining its traditional form and appearance. Beyond the northern edge of the Conservation Area is the Grade II* Marlesford Hall (LB 1278408). As designated heritage assets, these listed buildings are of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interests. The village is located on the edge of the floodplain to the west and south, providing open green spaces. This is complemented by the steeply rising land to the north. The open spaces within the village, gardens, churchyard and surrounding landscape, contain a number of trees and tree groups providing a distinctive surrounding to the Conservation Area.
- 9.4.63 The village is dominated by the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (LB 1278312) at the western edge of the village. The buildings are spread fairly loosely along the three main roads, with a cluster towards the south-west. The village is defined by an overall sense of enclosure with sunken lanes with high tree or hedgerow topped banks and brick walls. The buildings to the northern side of the village are larger, and set within larger private gardens, although they have a more enclosed setting. Key views, as noted within the Conservation Area appraisal include those out from the village through gaps between buildings to the south-east taking in the water meadows, as well as views towards the village from surrounding southern areas and the A12.
- 9.4.64 The village and immediate rural landscape provide a regionally distinctive context, and a sense of visual cohesion and unity, and provide a setting within which the architectural and historical interests of the Conservation Area, and individual assets within it, can be appreciated.

9.4.65 The Grade II* Marlesford Hall (LB 1278408), built in the late 18th century, with later additions, sits within its own grounds, with a driveway running in from the east, associated buildings and walled gardens to the north and west. The surrounding grounds contain, and are fringed by, trees and hedgerows giving the asset a defined space in the landscape within which its architectural interest can be appreciated, with glimpsed views to the agricultural land beyond which set it into a discernibly rural context.

9.4.66 Three further listed buildings at Marlesford lie beyond the southern edge of the Conservation Area, along the A12 (Bridge House LB 1231068, The Old Post Office LB 1278281 and The Bell Inn LB 1231069). These post-medieval properties line the A12, which forms a key part of their immediate setting along with the rural backdrop. The Bridge House listing notes that it was probably originally associated with the adjacent listed Post Office (LB 1278281), and therefore their immediate setting within a cluster of houses contributes to their architectural and historic interests, in addition to their road side location.

The Rookery (LB1030559)

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

9.4.67 The Rookery is a Grade II listed farmhouse, and is of high heritage significance for its historical and architectural interests. The north wing of the farmhouse dates to the 16th century, with the south wing being largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The building lies within the western part of a farm complex, with further agricultural buildings to the east, and a long driveway leading to The Street – the main north-south road running between Hacheston and towards Wickham Market.

9.4.68 The listed building is set within mature gardens immediately surrounding the building and extending out to the west. These contain scattered mature trees with small pockets of woodland, and provide a sheltered close setting within which the architectural interests of the building can be appreciated. Beyond the immediate gardens lies open agricultural land which slopes slightly down to the south and west. Views out to the surrounding agricultural land to the south and west are however limited by the planting within the garden. The principal contribution of the setting is by placing the farmhouse within the rural agricultural landscape, and within the farmyard complex, allowing the architectural and historic interests to be appreciated.

b) Future baseline

9.4.69 There are no committed development(s) or forecasted changes that would materially alter the baseline conditions during the construction, operation and removal and reinstatement phases of the proposed development, and no change to the assessment of receptors is anticipated.

9.4.70 It is likely, however, that continuing intensive arable cultivation of the site would result in the progressive disturbance of any archaeological remains which may be present.

9.5 Environmental design and mitigation

9.5.1 As detailed in **Chapter 6** of **Volume 1** of the **ES**, a number of primary mitigation measures have been identified through the iterative EIA process and have been incorporated into the design and construction planning of the proposed development. Tertiary mitigation measures are legal requirements or are standard practices that will be implemented as part of the proposed development.

9.5.2 The assessment of likely significant effects of the proposed development assumes that primary and tertiary mitigation measures are in place. For historic environment, these measures are identified below, with a summary provided on how the measures contribute to the mitigation and management of potentially significant environmental effects.

a) Primary mitigation

9.5.3 Primary mitigation is often referred to as ‘embedded mitigation’ and includes modifications to the location or design to mitigate impacts; these measures become an inherent part of the proposed development. A summary of the key design decisions made to mitigate effects on heritage assets is provided below.

9.5.4 Disturbance or removal of archaeological heritage assets could give rise to loss of archaeological interest. The DBA and subsequent geophysical survey in 2014 described in **Appendices 9B** and **9C** identified a number of archaeological features towards the south-west of the 2014 geophysical survey area likely to be related to a former Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, identified by previous excavation in the 1970s focused to the south-west of the site.

9.5.5 As described in **Chapter 3** of this volume, following Stage 1 consultation, geophysical survey was undertaken which suggested extensive archaeological remains associated with Roman Hacheston extended across the Stage 1, Option 1 site at Wickham Market. The area of geophysical investigation was extended to the east of the proposed Stage 1 site, revealing a lower potential for archaeology at this location. Between Stage 1 and Stage 2 consultation, the location of the proposed development was moved to the north and east of the original site to avoid the most sensitive parts of the former Romano-British settlement. Evaluation trenching has been undertaken to understand the sensitivity and location of significant archaeology within the site to ensure that the design

presents a reduced magnitude of potential effect as compared to the Stage 1 layout.

9.5.6 Change to setting arising from visibility of the proposed development could give rise to loss of or harm to heritage significance. Similarly, perceptual change to existing field boundaries and land use can give rise to harm to historic landscape character.

9.5.7 A landscaping scheme for the proposed development has been developed specifically to minimise potential impacts on ecological and landscape and visual receptors as shown on **Figure 2.1**. Key aspects of this, which would serve to minimise the impact on setting of heritage assets and historic landscape character, include:

- the layout has been designed to maximise the benefit of existing screening provided by Whin Belt and the other blocks of woodland to the north, west (Wonder Grove, located approximately 250m west) and east;
- retaining hedgerows to the south of the site and enhancement with additional planting in gaps to provide greater screening. There would be additional temporary hedgerow planting along the access road while the park and ride is operational to replace hedgerows lost during construction, and replanting along the original hedgerow line during removal and reinstatement. Supplementary hedgerows would be planted along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site, as shown on **Figure 2.1** which would be retained as permanent where agreed with the landowner; and
- landscape bunds along the southern, eastern, northern and part of the western boundary would be created to screen construction and these, as well as the existing woodland along the western boundary, would be retained during the operational phase. These would serve to screen views of the proposed development, and minimise visibility of and noise from within the site.

b) Tertiary mitigation

9.5.8 Tertiary mitigation will be required regardless of any EIA assessment, as it is imposed, for example, as a result of legislative requirements and/or standard sectoral practices.

9.5.9 The **Code of Construction Practice** (Doc Ref. 8.11) sets out best-practice measures for the reduction of potential impacts from construction activities on setting. These include measures identified in **Chapters 4** and **6** of this volume to minimise noise, lighting and visual impacts. These have been considered as tertiary mitigation where appropriate.

9.5.10 NPS EN-1 requires for the mitigation of any loss of archaeological interest through development. Consequently, archaeological mitigation may be required in cases where effects are assessed as less than significant. For the purposes of this assessment, all archaeological mitigation is considered as secondary mitigation, and discussed within **section 9.7** of this chapter. The effects of any loss of archaeological significance presented in **section 9.6** of this chapter are considered in the absence of mitigation (other than primary mitigation).

9.6 Assessment

a) Introduction

9.6.1 This section presents the findings of the terrestrial historic environment assessment for the construction, operation and removal and reinstatement of the proposed development.

9.6.2 This section identifies any likely significant effects that are predicted to occur and **section 9.7** of this chapter then highlights any secondary mitigation and monitoring measures that are proposed to minimise any adverse significant effects (if required).

b) Construction

i. Direct effects on heritage assets

Archaeological heritage assets

9.6.3 Intrusive groundworks would take place across the site, including topsoil stripping and subsoil disturbance during the construction of the proposed development. Invasive works of this nature would adversely affect any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains, reducing or removing their ability to be further interpreted, resulting in the loss of archaeological interest.

9.6.4 Based on the baseline evidence presented in the DBA, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains on the site associated with the remains of a Romano-British settlement and its Late Iron Age precursor at Hacheston have been confirmed. These remains would be considered of regional to national importance and therefore of medium to high heritage significance for archaeological interest.

9.6.5 Any archaeological remains within the site would be substantially disturbed, if not removed entirely, by construction of the proposed development, although the location of the site would avoid the most densely occupied and

sensitive parts of the former settlement, which would remain preserved in situ.

- 9.6.6 The disturbance and removal of part of the Iron Age and Romano-British remains within the site would give rise to a medium magnitude of impact, which would, in the absence of further mitigation, give rise to a major adverse effect, which would be **significant**.

ii. [Effects arising through change to the setting of heritage assets](#)

- 9.6.7 Change to setting is generally considered to be an operational phase effect, however, in this case, the construction works may be of sufficient duration and present a sufficient increase in magnitude of change over those occurring during the operation of the proposed development that these effects need to be considered separately.

[Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings](#)

Predicted change

- 9.6.8 Construction of the proposed development would take place over a 12-18 month period, and would occur at a distance of over 500m from the Conservation Area. The works may be visible in the distance in key views east along the High Street, and in views out of the village towards the mill complex. Over the construction period, landscape bunds would be introduced, which would allow a degree of screening particularly in views of the site from the east and south. Although this, along with the construction work at the site would introduce new elements into the landscape, visibility would be largely screened by buildings within the village beyond the Conservation Area, and by hedgerows in the surrounding agricultural land. These landscape bunds would rapidly green up with grass and would be contained by the current B1116, and roundabout with the B1078, and therefore would not erode the immediate rural landscape even in views from the fringes of the settlement outside of the Conservation Area.

- 9.6.9 Noise associated with construction would vary over the construction phase, but is not anticipated to be at a level that would affect the setting of the Conservation Area and listed buildings, nor the ability to appreciate their interests. Any limited visibility would be time limited, and would not detract from the ability to understand or appreciate the architectural and historic interests of the Conservation Area or the buildings in their village or mill complex setting.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.10 Overall, it is considered there would be no impact on heritage significance during the construction phase and no effect would arise.

Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston

Predicted change

- 9.6.11 The location of the listed buildings at Lower Hacheston and their surrounding topography and planting means they lie outside the zone of theoretical visibility for the site. The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape and planting means that construction activities are not anticipated to be perceptible from the asset.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.12 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the construction phase and no effect would arise.

Listed buildings at Hacheston

Predicted change

- 9.6.13 The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape and planting means that construction activities are largely not anticipated to be perceptible from the assets. There may be very limited glimpsed visibility from the southern edge of the churchyard through the planting, but at over 800m this is not anticipated to introduce a distracting element into the setting of the assets. There would be no impact on the ability to appreciate the architectural or historic interests of the buildings at the southern edge of the village.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.14 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the construction phase and no effect would arise.

Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings

Predicted change

- 9.6.15 Construction of the proposed development would take place over a 12-18 month period, and would introduce potential new visible and audible elements to the setting of the Conservation Area as the construction progresses as a result of activities such as site clearance, earthworks and construction vehicle movements.

- 9.6.16 Construction activities may appear at a distance beyond the south-western extent of the Conservation Area which encompasses the adjacent water meadows. These provide the immediate rural context for the listed buildings within the village. Visibility would be limited and partially screened by existing hedgerows and topography which form a key part of the

Conservation Area appearance. During construction, landscape bunds would be introduced, which would serve to further screen any construction activities, and while this may introduce a new element into the landscape, these would appear at a distance, beyond the immediate rural context and be glimpsed between the existing planting, minimising the visual intrusion. **Figure 6.12** demonstrates the visibility from the south-western part of the Conservation Area towards the proposed development. The ability to appreciate and understand the context, historical and architectural interests of the Conservation Area and associated listed buildings would remain unaffected.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.17 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the construction phase and no effect would arise.

The Rookery (LB1030559)

Predicted change

- 9.6.18 The location of the listed building, within a farm complex and within agricultural land south of Hacheston along with the surrounding topography and planting means the building lies largely outside the zone of theoretical visibility for the site, as shown on **Figure 6.4**. The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape and planting means that construction activities are not anticipated to be perceptible from the asset.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.19 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the construction phase and no effect would arise.

iii. Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

- 9.6.20 The historic and aesthetic interests of the historic landscape character of the study area would be eroded by the proposed development, including by the loss of sections of hedgerows of potential historic importance. Impacts would be greatest during initial construction works before the landscape bunds are in place and construction operations are clearly visible. Impacts would reduce as the construction phase continues as the landscape bunds 'green up' behind the existing and any replanted hedgerows. The landscape as a whole would still be readable, and the site would be contained largely within two fields. Consequently, any impact would be of low magnitude, giving rise to a minor adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

iv. Inter-relationship effects

9.6.21 The archaeological remains on the site are not sensitive to changes predicted other than the direct disturbance and consequently no inter-relationship effect is anticipated.

9.6.22 Any visual effects would arise as a result of effects on valued views which represent a subset of the changes already considered within the assessments of effects arising as a result of change to setting and historic landscape character. Similarly changes in noise environment are already considered, insofar as these are appropriate, in the assessments of effects arising as a result of change to setting. Therefore, the consideration of inter-relationship effects forms an inherent part of the assessment presented within this chapter.

c) Operation

i. Direct effects on archaeological heritage assets

9.6.23 Any disturbance or removal of archaeological heritage assets within the site would have occurred during the construction of the proposed development. No further effects are anticipated during the operation of the proposed development.

ii. Effects arising through change to the setting of heritage assets

Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings

Predicted change

9.6.24 During the operation of the proposed development, landscaping proposals in terms of hedgerows and planting would serve to largely screen the proposed development from the Conservation Area and associated listed buildings. Any visibility would be glimpsed at distance along the road north-east out of the Conservation Area and from its south-eastern edge as described in **Appendix 6A, I3** of this volume. The site would appear as a distant element in longer views across the landscape and beyond the A12, B1078 and B1116. The ability to understand or appreciate the historic and architectural interests of the assets, or its wider rural context, would remain unaffected.

Significance of effect

9.6.25 There would be no impact to heritage significance during the operation phase and no effect would arise.

Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston

Predicted change

- 9.6.26 The location of the listed buildings at Lower Hacheston and their surrounding topography and planting means they lie outside the zone of theoretical visibility for the site. The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape and planting means that the operation of the proposed development is not anticipated to be perceptible from the asset.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.27 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the operation of the site and no effect would arise.

Listed buildings at Hacheston

Predicted change

- 9.6.28 The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape and planting means that operation of the site is not anticipated to be perceptible from the assets. There may be very limited glimpsed visibility between the planting at the southern edge of the churchyard, but at over 800m this is not anticipated to introduce a distracting element into the setting of the assets. There would be no impact on the ability to appreciate the architectural or historic interests of the buildings at the southern edge of the village.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.29 There would be no impact to heritage significance during the operation and no effect would arise.

Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings

Predicted change

- 9.6.30 During the operation of the proposed development, landscaping proposals in terms of hedgerows, landscape bunds and planting would serve to largely screen the proposed development from the Conservation Area and associated listed buildings. Any glimpsed views of the landscaped bunds would be at a distance, beyond the immediate setting and context of the Conservation Area. The ability to understand and appreciate the architectural and historic interests would be unaffected.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.31 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the operation phase and no effect would arise.

The Rookery (LB1030559)

Predicted change

- 9.6.32 The location of the listed building, within a farm complex and within agricultural land south of Hacheston along with the surrounding topography and planting means the building lies largely outside the zone of theoretical visibility for the site as shown on **Figure 6.4**. The distance, and the intervening topography, landscape, and planting means that the operation of the site is not anticipated to be perceptible from the asset.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.33 There would be no impact on heritage significance during the operation phase and no effect would arise.

iii. Effects arising from change to historic landscape character

- 9.6.34 While the historic landscape character of the area would be further eroded by the proposed development which represents a change of use of the historic landscape within the site, the use would be temporary and reversible. Furthermore, the change of use would be largely contained within an area which is visually read as a single field, effectively containing any adverse change. There would have been a small degree of loss of trees in the south-western corner of the site, as shown on **Figure 2.2**, during construction, although the more coherent copses and pockets of woodland around the site boundary and immediate vicinity would be retained. Consequently, any impact on an asset of low heritage significance would be of low magnitude, giving rise to a minor adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

iv. Inter-relationship effects

- 9.6.35 Effects including noise, and landscape and visual have been considered within the settings assessment. Therefore, the consideration of inter-relationship effects forms an inherent part of the assessment presented within this chapter.

d) Removal and reinstatement

i. Direct effects on archaeological heritage assets

- 9.6.36 Any disturbance and, or removal, of archaeological heritage assets within the site would have occurred during the construction of the proposed development. The nature and anticipated depth of heritage assets within the site means that no further direct effects are anticipated during the removal and reinstatement of the site.

ii. Effects arising through change to the setting of heritage assets

9.6.37 While construction-related activity associated with the removal and reinstatement phase may be visible or audible at times, works would mostly take place within the landscape bunds and mature screening planting, with progressive removal of the bunding during the return of the site to agricultural use. These works would be perceived as the progressive removal of the development, presenting a short-term and temporary change in setting that would not diminish heritage significance. The final removal of the proposed development would return of the site to agricultural use and include the restoration of sections of hedgerows and would effectively reverse any perceptual change to setting of the heritage assets. No adverse change is anticipated and no effect would arise.

iii. Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

9.6.38 While construction-related activity would be visible at times during the removal and reinstatement phase, works would mostly take place within the landscape bunds and mature screening planting, with progressive removal of the landscape bunds during the return of the site to agricultural use. The final removal of the proposed development, the return of the site to agricultural use and the restoration of sections of hedgerows would effectively reverse any perceptual change in the historic landscape. No effects would arise.

iv. Inter-relationship effects

9.6.39 Any visual effects on heritage assets would arise as a result of effects on valued views which represent a subset of the changes already considered within the assessment of effects arising as a result of change to setting and historic landscape character.

9.6.40 Similarly changes in noise environment are already considered, as far these are appropriate, in the assessments of effects arising as a result of change to setting. Therefore, the consideration of inter-relationship effects forms an inherent part of the assessment presented within this chapter.

9.7 Mitigation and monitoring

a) Introduction

9.7.1 Primary mitigation measures which have been accounted for as part of the assessment are summarised in **section 9.5** of this chapter. Where required, secondary measures have been proposed.

9.7.2 This section describes the proposed secondary mitigation measures for the historic environment as well as any monitoring required of specific receptors/resources or for the effectiveness of a mitigation measure.

b) Mitigation

9.7.3 It has been established that there is a potential for further remains dating to Iron Age and Romano-British periods across the site, which could be of medium to high heritage significance and in the absence of further mitigation would be subject to a significant adverse effect.

9.7.4 Secondary mitigation in this case would comprise the adoption of an agreed scheme of archaeological investigation to ensure that the archaeological interest of any significant deposits and features within the site could be appropriately investigated, recorded and disseminated, preserving the archaeological interest of these remains. This would ensure that the magnitude of impact on buried archaeological remains from the proposed development would be reduced to low, resulting in a moderate adverse effect, which would be **significant**.

9.7.5 To mitigate effects on known buried archaeology, an overarching archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been produced for the Sizewell C Project and is described in **Appendix 16H** of **Volume 2** of the **ES**. An individual site WSI would be produced to supplement this and would be agreed with SCCAS.

9.7.6 Publication and popular dissemination of the results would allow any informative and historic value to be fully realised, and details would be set out within the individual site-specific WSI.

c) Monitoring

9.7.7 Monitoring of the agreed scheme of archaeological investigation would be carried out by SCCAS during the implementation of the scheme. The details of this monitoring would be set out within the individual site WSI to be agreed with SCCAS.

9.8 Residual effects

9.8.1 **Tables 9.5, 9.6** and **9.7** present a summary of the terrestrial historic environment assessment. They identify the receptors likely to be impacted, the level of effect and, where the effect is deemed to be significant, the tables include the mitigation proposed and the resulting residual effect.

9.8.2 In general, mitigation through recording would be effective in retaining much of the archaeological interest of a heritage asset. However, to reflect the basic principle, acknowledged in NPS EN-1, that a retained record is

not as valuable as archaeological interest retained in an asset which is actively conserved, this mitigation would serve as partial mitigation, reducing the magnitude of any adverse effect to low. The significance of remains associated with the Late Iron age and Romano-British activity on the site is such that a low magnitude adverse impact would result in a **significant** adverse effect. This effect would however be of a discernibly reduced magnitude to that which would arise in the absence of mitigation and less than substantial harm would arise to the asset’s heritage significance. For remains from later periods, mitigation would be sufficient to reduce the magnitude of any adverse effect such that no residual significant adverse effects would arise as a result of disturbance of archaeological remains.

Table 9.5: Summary of effects for the construction phase.

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
Archaeological heritage assets within the site.	Loss of archaeological interest through material disturbance.	Design development: Movement of development away from focus of Romano-British Settlement.	Moderate to major adverse (significant).	Agreed scheme of archaeological investigation.	Minor adverse (not significant) to moderate adverse (significant)
Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings.	No impact	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston.	No impact	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Listed buildings at Hacheston.	No impact	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings.	No impact	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.

Receptor	Impact	Primary Tertiary Mitigation or	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
Historic landscape character.	Potential loss of significance through change to use of site.	Landscape design including retention of boundary hedgerows, introduction of appropriate landscape proposals.	Minor adverse, (not significant) .	None required.	Minor adverse, (not significant)

Table 9.6: Summary of effects for the operational phase.

Receptor	Impact	Primary Tertiary Mitigation or	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
Archaeological heritage assets within the site.	No impact.	None	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings	No impact.	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston.	No impact.	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Listed buildings at Hacheston.	No impact.	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings.	No impact.	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Historic landscape character.	Potential loss of significance through change to use of site.	Retention of established vegetation. Introduction of appropriate landscape proposals.	Minor adverse effect (not significant) .	None required	Minor adverse effect (not significant) .

Table 9.7: Summary of effects for the removal and reinstatement phase.

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
Archaeological heritage assets within the site.	No impact.	Not applicable.	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Wickham Market Conservation Area and associated listed buildings.	Potential loss of heritage significance through change to setting.	Reinstatement to former use.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).	None required.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).
Listed buildings at Lower Hacheston.	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Listed buildings at Hacheston.	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Marlesford Conservation Area and associated listed buildings.	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Historic landscape character.	Change would represent reversal of any operational effect.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.

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