



The Sizewell C Project

6.4 Volume 3 Northern Park and Ride Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment

Revision: 1.0
Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)
PINS Reference Number: EN010012

May 2020

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



Contents

9	Terrestrial Historic Environment	1
9.1	Introduction.....	1
9.2	Legislation, policy and guidance.....	2
9.3	Methodology	4
9.4	Baseline environment	12
9.5	Environmental design and mitigation.....	20
9.6	Assessment.....	22
9.7	Mitigation and monitoring.....	27
9.8	Residual effects	28
	References	31

Tables

Table 9.1: Requirements of the National Policy Statements.....	3
Table 9.2: Assessment of the value or sensitivity of receptors for terrestrial historic environment.....	7
Table 9.3: Assessment of magnitude of impact for terrestrial historic environment.	7
Table 9.4: Classification of effects	9
Table 9.5: Summary of effects for the construction phase.....	28
Table 9.6: Summary of effects for the operational phase.	29
Table 9.7: Summary of effects for the removal and reinstatement phase.....	30

Plates

None provided.

Figures

- Figure 9.1: Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 9.2: Non-Designated Heritage Records
- Figure 9.3: Historic Landscape Character

Appendices

Appendix 9A Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Appendix 9B Darsham Park and Ride: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, November 2018

Appendix 9C Darsham Park and Ride Site Geophysical Survey Report, 2016 & 2019

Appendix 9D Darsham, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

9 Terrestrial Historic Environment

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This chapter of **Volume 3** 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 northern park and ride facility at Darsham (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 northern park and ride site at Darsham (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: Darsham Park and Ride Site Desk Based Assessment (DBA), November 2018;
- **Appendix 9C** of this volume: Darsham Park and Ride Site Geophysical Survey, 2016 and 2019;
- **Appendix 9D** of this volume: Darsham, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation; and
- **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1**: UK EPR Sizewell C – Historic Environment – Settings Assessment Scoping Report, 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**, 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 terrestrial 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**.

ii. Policies

9.2.6 The National Policy Statement (NPS) 2011 sets out the national policy for energy infrastructure. The overarching NPS for Energy (NPS EN-1) (Ref.

9.6) and NPS for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS 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 proposed development site is not anticipated to give rise to significant adverse effects. Therefore, specific heritage visualisations would not be pertinent to the assessment. However, visualisations prepared for the landscape and visual impact assessment have been referred to where appropriate in this Chapter 9 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 (SCDC) Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Polices (Ref. 9.8):
 - Development Management Policy DM21.
 - Strategic Policy SP15.
- SCDC 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);
- Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England (2000, 2011 and draft updates 2018-19) (Refs. 9.14; 9.15; 9.16; 9.17); and
- National and Local Archaeological Standards and Guidance (Refs. 9.18; 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**.

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**.

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**.

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 (PINS). A request for an EIA scoping opinion was initially issued to the PINS in 2014, with an updated request issued in 2019, see **Volume 1, Appendix 6A**.

9.3.5 Comments raised in the EIA scoping opinions 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**.

b) Consultation

9.3.6 The scope of the assessment 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**.

9.3.7 Consultation was undertaken with Historic England and Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) with regards to the suitability 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 (ESC) through the Stage 3 consultation and within the 2019 EIA scoping opinion.

9.3.8 The Settings Assessment Scoping Report, contained within **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** was also consulted on with SCCAS, Historic England and ESC, 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) 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 in **Figures 9.1 to 9.3**.

9.3.11 The geographical extent of the study area comprises:

- the site; and

- one kilometre (km) from the site boundary (referred to throughout this chapter as the ‘study area’) agreed by SCCAS for gathering data on all recorded heritage assets, historic mapping and cartographic and documentary sources.

9.3.12 To inform the development of the scope of the assessment of effects arising through change to setting, heritage assets which could be subject to significant adverse effects were considered in the Settings Assessment Scoping Report **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** and agreed with Historic England, SCCAS and ESC.

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**, 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**. 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**. 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 Historic Environment Record (HER) record.

ii. Magnitude

9.3.18 The magnitude of impact is based on the consequences that the proposed development would have on the heritage 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 **Volume 1, Appendix 6L**).

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 heritage 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.	Sympathetic restoration of an at-risk, or otherwise degraded heritage asset, and/or its setting, and bringing into sustainable use

Magnitude	Summary Rationale (Negative)	Summary Rationale (Positive)
	Impacts of this magnitude would generally be considered substantial harm on the heritage significance of an asset.	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 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 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.	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any 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**.

¹ Short-term is defined within this 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.

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 the effects is reported following incorporation of environmental measures embedded within the design, as set out within **Section 9.5**.

- 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 HER. The data search also included Portable Antiquities Scheme information, which is only referred to in broad terms given its sensitive nature. The data searches were conducted in February 2014, and subsequently updated in 2018 to support the production of the DBA;
- 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 February 2014;

- a review of the two available Suffolk National Mapping Programme Project² data sets in August 2018 which confirmed that the study area is not within either data set;
- a review of the available Light Detecting and Ranging 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 August 2014.

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

- site visit (described within the DBA) see **Appendix 9B**;
- detailed geophysical survey, **Appendix 9C**; and
- evaluation trenching, **Appendix 9D**.

9.3.27 The full list of identified archaeological and historical sites, features and finds identified within the study area is presented in the Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (the ‘gazetteer’) at **Appendix 9A** 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 detailed in **Appendix 9B**, was undertaken to examine archaeological heritage assets within the data search area. This provides contextual information for understanding the potential locations of heritage assets within the development 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 surveys at **Appendix 9C** in 2016 and 2019 and evaluation trenching found in **Appendix**

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 crop marks, soil marks or parchmarks.

9D in 2019, have also been incorporated into the assessment of direct effects from 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**.

9.3.31 The heritage assets identified within the data search comprise a number of different asset types with differing characteristics. The Settings Assessment Scoping Report at **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1** 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**;
- desk-based 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 desk-based 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 study 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 (**Appendix 9B**), 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 is presented in the gazetteer at **Appendix 9A**. The gazetteer 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 27.9 hectares (ha) of primarily agricultural and highways land located west of the village of Darsham.

9.4.7 The site lies to the west of the A12, to the east of the East Suffolk line and to the north of Darsham railway station.

9.4.8 The site slopes gradually downhill from the north-east (32m above ordnance datum (AOD) to the south-west, some of which lies at 22m AOD).

9.4.9 The bedrock geology comprises sand of the 'Crag Group'. These sediments were formed approximately two to five million years ago when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

9.4.10 A thin strip of head clay, silt, sand and gravel is recorded at the western boundary of the site, alongside the East Suffolk line (suggesting the line of a former tributary of the River Yox). It was formed up to three million years ago, from the material accumulated by down-slope movements including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill-wash (Ref. 9.26).

9.4.11 The overlying superficial deposits over the vast majority of the site consist of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, laid down up to two million years ago when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions. These deposits were formed in cold periods with glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial melt-waters.

ii. Designated heritage assets

- 9.4.12 There are no designated assets within the site.
- 9.4.13 There are nine listed buildings within the study area, all of which are listed as Grade II and are modern or post-medieval houses and farms. The closest of these, Oak Hall (LB 1030664), lies 60m to the north of the site boundary. Designated heritage assets are presented at **Appendix 9A, Tables 9A.1 and 9A.2**, and on **Figure 9.1**.

iii. Non-designated heritage records

- 9.4.14 No previously recorded heritage assets have been identified within the site boundary. Thirty-one non-designated HER monument records are known within the study area, ranging from prehistoric findspots to a World War II radar station.
- 9.4.15 The HER includes 14 records of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across the study area including geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and the archaeological monitoring of construction works for other development within the area. There is an ancient woodland at Sillet's Wood approximately 300m north-west of the site, as well as a pocket of ancient replanted woodland at Willow Marsh Wood at the western edge of the study area.
- 9.4.16 The non-designated heritage records within the site and study area are listed at **Appendix 9A, Tables 9A.3 and 9A.4** and illustrated on **Figure 9.2**.

iv. Historic landscape character

- 9.4.17 The Suffolk HLC project identifies the site as "*Pre-18th century enclosure – long co-axial fields*". These take the form of long slightly sinuous lines which run parallel to each other, and usually at right angles to a water course. Across Suffolk they vary in date of origin, depending on their landscape context. Those on the clay plateau may have had an origin in the medieval period.
- 9.4.18 Analysis of historic and current mapping reveals a degree of reorganisation of this landscape within the site. Tithe mapping (1843) and 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (1885) shows a number of smaller fields within the site, with an east-west track bisecting the site towards White House Farm. Modern OS mapping and satellite imagery results show that these smaller fields have been amalgamated into one larger, irregular shaped field with a smaller linear field to the north of Willow Marsh Lane.
- 9.4.19 Hedgerows which could be considered of historic interest are present along the site boundaries to the north and to the east, (Willow Marsh Lane and the

A12, respectively) and behind the properties at White House Farm and Moate Hall. These hedgerows are located on estate boundaries shown on the 1803 estate map and the 1843 Tithe Map. They contribute to the overall historic landscape character. These hedgerows are considered of low heritage significance as relict elements of the historic landscape.

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

v. Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)

9.4.21 There are no HER records dating from the prehistoric period within the site. Two Neolithic find spots, a flint axe found near Priory Farm (DAR 002) to the north and flint flakes found in a field 950m south of the site (DAR 005), are recorded within the study area. Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and flint were found near Station Garage (DAR 021), and a single Iron Age artefact, a weaving comb made of deer antler (YOX 002), is recorded within the study area.

9.4.22 A particular feature of late Iron Age settlement in East Suffolk is the preference for sites on relatively high ground (similar to that occupied by this site), overlooking valleys. Evaluation trenching in 2019, found in **Appendix 9D**, did not observe further remains dating to prehistoric periods.

Romano-British

9.4.23 There are no HER records dating to the Romano-British period within the site. Within the study area, Romano-British features, including two cremation pits, were uncovered during evaluation trenching at Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham (DAR 030), 600m east of the site. A third century coin (DAR 017) a *sestertius* of Maximus I (AD 235-238) was found during metal detecting in a field 400m to the south of the site.

9.4.24 While geophysical survey did not suggest further remains dating to this period, evaluation trenching in 2019 which is found in **Appendix 9D**, uncovered evidence on the site for five ditches, and one pit dating to the Romano-British period. These remains may have formed part of a small enclosure or part of a field system running north-west to south-east. These remains were focused towards the centre and east of the site.

9.4.25 Remains dating to the Romano-British period would be of archaeological interest for informing the study of Romano-British agricultural settlement and activity. If further features are present within the site, it is anticipated that these are likely to be of low to medium heritage significance.

Early-medieval and medieval

- 9.4.26 There are no HER records dating to the early-medieval period within the site.
- 9.4.27 The name of Darsham has its origins in the early-medieval period and is believed to derive from ‘Deores Ham’ – ‘home of the deer’ or the personal name ‘Deor’s Meadow’. This name is borne out by early reference to local roadways as chaseways, and the large parkland called ‘Darsham Old Hall’ (DAR 012) which is documented on historic maps. The Old Hall (LB 1198815), which sits within the parkland, is thought to have been built in the 15th century, and is now a listed farmhouse. Further medieval finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the Old Hall (LB 1198815) and Darsham Old Hall parkland (DAR 012) immediately adjacent to the site, across the A12. A metal-detector findspot of an early-medieval small-long type brooch (DAR 017) is recorded 300m south of the site.
- 9.4.28 There are no medieval remains within the site recorded within the HER. Within the study area, archaeological evaluation on the eastern side of the A12 (DAR 021), between Railway Cottage and Station Garage, identified a number of medieval features believed to relate to a nearby settlement. A former moat dating to the medieval period (DAR 001), is located immediately outside the eastern site boundary. The proximity of the Old Hall (LB 1198815) to the south-east suggests that associated features may extend into the site. Geophysical survey identified undated ditch and bank features anomalies on the site.
- 9.4.29 As previously noted, the HLC identifies the site as comprising "*Pre-18th century enclosure – long co-axial fields*", which may have had an origin in the medieval period. These boundaries are first shown on Peak’s 1803 map, although the majority were removed during the 20th century. The geophysical survey (**Appendix 9C**) identified linear anomalies, aligned east-west across the site, which are likely to represent the remains of headland features or boundary ditches, illustrated on the 1803 estate map.
- 9.4.30 Evaluation trenching (**Appendix 9D**) found a concentration of remains relating to medieval activity along the eastern fringes of the site, comprising rectilinear enclosures and a stone surface which may also have been associated with this phase of activity within the site. The pottery recovered from the medieval ditches suggests that these enclosures were associated with domestic rather than agricultural activity. The geophysical survey indicates that there may have been a series of domestic plots or small holdings which fronted onto the road, which is now known as the A12. However, it is also possible that the ditches were associated with the Old Hall (LB 1198815), or with Darsham Cottage which is located adjacent to the eastern site boundary.

- 9.4.31 Remains dating to the early-medieval and medieval periods would be of archaeological interest for the study of settlement and activity. Depending on the nature, preservation and extent of medieval features, they would be of low heritage significance.

Post-medieval

- 9.4.32 The modern A12 follows the line of the Ipswich to Lowestoft turnpike road which was established during the late-18th century; a post-medieval milestone is recorded along the A12 (DAR 018).
- 9.4.33 The East Suffolk line (SUF 067) passes through the eastern part of the study area, with Darsham railway station being built in 1859 (DAR 019).
- 9.4.34 The Grade II Listed Cockfield Hall Lodge (LB 1200647), dates from the early 19th century, and is located approximately 800m south-west of the site. Other post-medieval records within the study area include Darsham Methodist Chapel (DAR 028) built in 1873, situated approximately 550m east of the site, whilst further afield, the likely location of a bridge spanning the River Yox (YOX 012) shown on a 1783 map is recorded. A scatter of post-medieval artefacts (DAR 026) were found 150m to the east of the site within the Darsham Old Hall parkland (DAR 012) which comprised an alloy purse bar, 27 Elizabeth I coins and a copper alloy 'sphere'.
- 9.4.35 Features and material dating to the post-medieval period were found within features investigated during the 2019 evaluation trenching on the site, this information can be found at **Appendix 9D**. A series of field boundary ditches, which subdivided the field into 17 individual fields were identified. These corresponded to geophysical anomalies, and are present on historical mapping dating to 1803. Large pits, containing post-medieval and modern material were found at the southern end of the site. These may relate to the construction of the East Suffolk line beyond the western edge of the site boundary.
- 9.4.36 Designated heritage assets dating to the post-medieval period, including Oak Hall (LB 1030664) are of high heritage significance. The majority of non-designated remains dating to this period would be of archaeological interest primarily for their contribution to HLC and development, rather than as individual assets and are likely to be of low heritage significance.

Modern

- 9.4.37 The modern period experienced a general continuity of settlement and agricultural land use from the post-medieval period.

- 9.4.38 There are two HER records of modern features within the study area, a house constructed of two railway carriages (DAR 020), and the former RAF High Street Chain Home radar station (DAR 024).
- 9.4.39 Given the comprehensive coverage of the area on modern OS mapping and aerial photography, it is unlikely that there are further, as yet unknown, remains dating to the modern period within the site boundary.
- 9.4.40 Remains dating to this period have a degree of archaeological and historic interest primarily for their contribution to historic landscape character, and development rather than as individual assets, and would be considered of low heritage significance.

Undated

- 9.4.41 Remains which could not conclusively be dated or interpreted were found towards the mid-eastern edge of the site during evaluation trenching. They could tentatively be suggested to be associated with the Romano-British and earlier ditches and pits across the site, and would be of equivalent (low to medium) heritage significance.

vi. Previous impacts

- 9.4.42 It is likely that the construction of the East Suffolk line and Darsham railway station would have disturbed any buried archaeological remains located along the westernmost boundary of the site.
- 9.4.43 Construction of the modern A12, and buildings outside the eastern boundary of the site, 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 and may have impacted any buried archaeological remains located within the easternmost part of the site.
- 9.4.44 Arable cultivation during the 20th century is likely to have disturbed the upper layers of any buried archaeology. Repeated ploughing, particularly subsoil ploughing, can be expected to have disturbed near surface features. More substantial features, such as ditches and pits, are likely to 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.
- 9.4.45 Many of the former field boundaries within the site have been removed and infilled and survive as buried features, some of which are visible either as soilmarks on aerial photographs or as magnetic anomalies within the geophysical surveys.

vii. [Archaeological heritage assets within the site subject to potential direct effects](#)

9.4.46 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:

- Evaluation trenching found ditches and pits dated to Romano-British periods focused towards the central and eastern parts of the site, and further remains are likely to be present. These are most likely associated with agricultural activity, rather than core settlement areas. Remains of this nature would be of local, or low heritage significance for their contribution to the understanding of activity patterns and changes during these periods.
- Remains, which may date to the medieval period, were found at the eastern part of the site during evaluation trenching and may be related to medieval domestic activity and assets beyond the site boundary along the A12. These remains would be of local, or low heritage significance, for their contribution to understanding settlement patterns and domestic life during this period.

viii. [Heritage assets subject to potential indirect effects](#)

9.4.47 The following assets subject to potential indirect effects were scoped into the assessment as set out within the Settings Assessment Scoping Report following discussion with consultees, see **Volume 1, Annex 6L.1**:

- Oak Hall (LB II 1030664); and
- Old Hall (LB II 1198815).

[Oak Hall \(LB II 1030664\)](#)

[Heritage significance and contribution of setting](#)

9.4.48 Oak Hall dates to the late 16th or early 17th century, with a floor beam dated 1589. There are a number of more recent additions to the older buildings including large late 20th century wooden mullion windows, dormer windows and casements. The building comprises two storeys and an attic. The interior has been considerably altered but has exposed timber, and a brick fireplace. The house was at one point divided into three cottages, but has now been reunited into one house. The listed building is of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interest.

9.4.49 The asset lies 50m north-east of the site, with its primary elevation facing onto the A12. It occupies a small plot of land which also includes newer buildings to the north and east and which is bounded by a number of trees and low hedgerows to all sides. Beyond its immediate grounds lie open agricultural fields.

9.4.50 The setting of the asset is primarily defined by its relationship to the A12 to the east, the route of which is present on historic mapping dating to at least the Tithe map (1843) and its presence contributes to the historic interest of the property, and its connection to the main communication network. Surrounding the property to the other sides is agricultural land, with views of this variously filtered by the surrounding hedgerows and trees. These views make a limited contribution to historic interest by reinforcing the wider rural context.

Old Hall (LB II 1198815)

Heritage significance and contribution of setting

9.4.51 The Old Hall (also known as Darsham Old Hall or Darsham Hall in older designation listing), is a former manor house dating to the mid-late 16th century, with a number of later alterations. It is red brick, colour washed and part-plastered to the rear with a modern concrete pantile roof. The hall may date back as far as the 13th century, but was partly destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the 16th century. Monitoring work during a new extension found that the building was within the footprint of an earlier structure confirming earlier accounts of the house. The Bedingfield coat of arms is present on the first floor; the family owned the property in the 17th century. The listed building is of high heritage significance for architectural and historic interest, in part relating to the importance of the house and family to the surrounding area.

9.4.52 The asset sits within a park recorded as a non designated heritage asset within the HER (DAR 012). Ogilby's map of 1675 shows it as an empaled park, with the mansion centrally placed and surrounded by trees to the south, east and west. The current HER record for the park extends up to the A12 to the north-west, to The Street to the north, Fox Land and Low Road to the east, and Westleton Road to the south. The house sits towards the south-central part of the non-designated parkland with its front elevation to the north-west and adjacent ground to the south-east. The parkland comprises regular fields, large mature hedgerows and pockets of woodland and orchards with associated farming buildings to the west and north of the asset. The views from the property are onto this landscape, which place it within a relatively confined designed setting, and which contribute to its historical and architectural interest. There are glimpsed views beyond this between the associated buildings, woodland and hedgerows, placing it in a rural,

agricultural setting, but which make a minor contribution to its heritage interest.

b) **Future baseline**

9.4.53 In the absence of the proposed development, other development in the wider area, including the erection of 82-bedroom hotel, car parking and associated works (DC/14/0420/OUT), is unlikely to present any change to the baseline which would have a bearing on the assessment.

9.4.54 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 **Volume 1, Chapter 6**, 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 have also been identified and these comprise 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 the terrestrial historic environment, these measures are identified later, 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.

9.5.4 Change to setting arising from visibility of the proposed development can give rise to loss of or harm to historic and architectural interests and perceptual change to existing field boundaries and land use can give rise to harm to historic landscape character.

9.5.5 The location of the site between the A12, and the existing East Suffolk line means that any perceptual effects from increased traffic movements would be minimal when compared to the existing baseline.

9.5.6 **Volume 3, Chapter 2** sets out the landscaping strategy which has been designed specifically to minimise potential effects on the ecological and landscape and visual receptors.

9.5.7 Key aspects of this, which would serve to minimise the impact on setting of heritage assets and historic landscape character include:

- retention of existing grassland to south of site;
- retention and enhancement of terrestrial habitat surrounding the pond to the eastern boundary;
- replacement hedgerow planting along the A12, from the East Suffolk line (near Darsham railway station) to the existing residential properties, between the A12 and the parking areas (Moate Hall, Darsham Cottages, White House Farm), as well as in appropriate locations along the site boundary near the residential properties. Further hedgerow planting is proposed along the southern side of Willow Marsh Lane;
- hedgerow planting around the proposed roundabout whilst the park and ride is operational;
- landscape bunds, of 3m in height would be provided along part of the eastern boundary and part of the southern boundary. These bunds would provide visual and acoustic screening for existing residential dwellings (Moate Hall, Darsham Cottage and White House Farm) of the buildings and structures within the site;
- planting would also be provided within and around the parking areas to create visual breaks. This would likely include areas of shrub planting as well as individual trees, subject to final layout in detailed design; and
- re-planting along the original hedgerow line along the A12 during the removal and reinstatement phase.

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 (CoCP)** (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 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. However, for the purposes of this assessment, all archaeological mitigation is considered as secondary mitigation, and discussed within **section 9.7**. The effects of any loss of archaeological significance presented in **section 9.6** 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** 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 sub-soil 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 DBA, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching have suggested the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains on the site dating to the Romano-British and medieval periods, which are likely to be of low heritage significance for archaeological interest.

9.6.5 Any archaeological remains within the site would be substantially disturbed, if not removed entirely, by the proposed development. Total loss of archaeological remains would be an impact of high magnitude, resulting in a moderate adverse effect which would be **significant**.

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

9.6.6 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 impact over that occurring

during the operation of the proposed development that these effects need to be considered separately.

Oak Hall (LB II 1030664)

Predicted change

- 9.6.7 Construction of the proposed development would take place over a 12-18 month period. This would introduce potential new visible and audible elements to the setting of Oak Hall as the construction progresses, as a result of activities such as site clearance, earthworks, and construction vehicle movements. Visibility would be limited and partially screened by existing hedgerows and topography. Audibility may increase at certain times of day or at certain times within the construction programme, as set out within **Chapter 4**, however, subject to appropriate noise mitigation, no significant noise effects are anticipated during the construction phase.
- 9.6.8 These changes would be experienced to varying degrees through the construction period, and any effect would be time-limited.

Significance of effect

- 9.6.9 The introduction of the construction of the proposed development would not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the building's architectural or historic interest. No effect is anticipated.

Old Hall (LB II 1198815)

Predicted change

- 9.6.10 The asset lies 500m to the south-east of 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

- 9.6.11 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

- 9.6.12 The historic and aesthetic interests of the historic landscape character, which is considered to be of low (local) heritage significance, would be eroded by the proposed development, including by the loss of sections of hedgerows of potential historic importance, in the northern and eastern parts of the site. Effects would be greatest during initial construction works before the landscape bunds are in place and while construction operations are clearly

visible. Effects would reduce as the construction phase continues as the soil bunds ‘green up’ behind the existing and any replanted hedgerows.

- 9.6.13 The site would be largely contained within two fields, effectively containing any change of character and minimising any loss of historic routeways or boundaries. Consequently, any impact would be of low magnitude, giving rise to a minor adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

iv. **Inter-relationship effects**

- 9.6.14 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.

- 9.6.15 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 it is 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**

- 9.6.16 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**

Oak Hall (LB II 1030664)

Predicted change

- 9.6.17 During the operation of the proposed development, the roundabout to access the site would lie in the adjacent field to the asset, with the core of the site lying further to the south. The presence of the roundabout in the adjacent field, would be partly screened by the existing hedgerow and the flat nature of the roundabout. The park and ride facility would be largely screened by the presence of a 3m high landscape bund, which, along with hedgerows and planting, would screen much of the traffic and associated infrastructure. A representative landscape and visual viewpoint from the A12 just to the south

of the asset (**Figure 6.14** of this volume) shows the potential visibility with just the tops of the lighting columns of the main car parking area visible.

9.6.18 The representative viewpoint indicates that intervening hedgerows, planting and topography would largely preclude the landscape bunds from being an intrusive element in views, and would reduce visibility of the proposed development, as well as provide an element of acoustic screening to Oak Hall. The infiltration basin would lie closer to the asset, although landscaping and intervening planting would also reduce the visibility of this element from the asset.

9.6.19 The introduction of the proposed development would not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the asset, and no harm would arise from the operation of the site.

Significance of effect

9.6.20 There would be no change to heritage significance during the operation phase and no effect would arise.

Old Hall (LB II 1198815)

Predicted change

9.6.21 The proposed development would lie 500m to the north-west of the asset. The location of Old Hall within fields, pockets of woodland and hedgerows, and associated buildings immediately to the north and west would largely preclude views of the proposed development. The non-designated parkland within which it sits would not be affected and the immediate setting of the building would remain intact.

Significance of effect

9.6.22 There would be no change to heritage significance during the operation phase and no effect would arise.

iii. Effects arising from change to historic landscape character

9.6.23 The use of the site would represent a change of use of the historic landscape within the site, however, there would be minimal loss of historic land divisions or route ways. This impact would be temporary and reversible. Consequently, any impact on the receptor 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

9.6.24 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

9.6.25 Any disturbance and/or removal of archaeological heritage assets within the site would have occurred during the construction of the proposed development. No further direct effects are anticipated during removal and reinstatement.

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

9.6.26 While construction-related activity may be visible or audible at times during removal and reinstatement, works would mostly take place within the landscape bunds and mature screening planting, with progressive removal of the landscape bunds during the reinstatement 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, the return of the site to agricultural use, and the restoration of sections of hedgerows which were removed at construction would effectively reverse any perceptual change to setting of the heritage assets. No change is anticipated and no effect would arise.

iii. Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

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

iv. Inter-relationship effects

9.6.28 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 assessments of effects arising, as a result of change to setting and HLC.

- 9.6.29 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 and historic landscape character. 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 and tertiary mitigation measures, which have been accounted for as part of the assessment, are summarised in **section 9.5**. Where required, secondary mitigation measures have been proposed.

- 9.7.2 This section describes the proposed secondary mitigation measures for terrestrial 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 potential for further remains dating to prehistoric and Romano-British periods across the site, which could be of low to medium heritage significance and in the absence of further mitigation would be subject to a **significant** adverse effect.

- 9.7.4 Remains dating to the medieval period may also be present within the eastern part of the site, with more scattered remains across the remainder of the site. These remains would most likely represent remains peripheral to the route which is now the A12, or be associated with agriculture, and would be of low heritage significance. In the absence of further mitigation these would be subject to a **significant** adverse effect.

- 9.7.5 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 effect on buried archaeological remains from the proposed development would be reduced to low, resulting in a minor adverse effect, which would be **not significant**.

- 9.7.6 An overarching archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been produced for the Sizewell C Project at **Appendix 16H** of **Volume 2** of the **ES**. A site-specific WSI would be produced to supplement this and would

be agreed with SCCAS. Publication and popular dissemination of any key results would allow any informative and historic value to be fully realised, and details of this would be set out within the WSIs.

c) **Monitoring**

9.7.7 Monitoring of the agreed programme 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 receptor/s 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. In all cases identified in this assessment, this mitigation would be sufficient to ensure 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
Remains associated with Romano-British activity.	Loss of archaeological interest through material disturbance.	None.	Moderate adverse effect (significant).	Agreed scheme of archaeological investigation.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).
Remains associated with medieval activity.	Loss of archaeological interest through material disturbance.	None.	Moderate adverse effect (significant).	Agreed scheme of archaeological investigation.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).
Oak Hall (LB 1030664).	Potential loss of heritage significance through	Landscape design, including retention of	No effect.	None required.	No effect.

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
	change to setting.	established vegetation, where possible.			
Old Hall (LB 1198815).	No impact.	Landscape design.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
HLC.	Potential loss of heritage significance through change to use of site and loss of hedgerows.	Landscape design, including retention of established vegetation, where possible. Introduction of appropriate landscape proposals.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).	None required.	Minor adverse effect (not significant).

Table 9.6: Summary of effects for the operational phase.

Receptor	Impact	Primary or Tertiary Mitigation	Assessment of Effects	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effects
Remains associated with Romano-British activity.	No impact.	None.	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Remains associated with medieval activity.	No impact.	None.	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Oak Hall (LB 1030664).	No impact.	None.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Old Hall (LB 1198815).	No impact.	None .	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
HLC.	Potential loss of heritage significance through change to use of site and loss of hedgerows.	Landscape design including retention of established vegetation and 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
Remains associated with Romano-British activity.	No impact.	None.	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Remains associated with medieval activity.	No impact.	None.	No further effects.	None required.	No further effects.
Oak Hall (LB 1030664).	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
Old Hall (LB 1198815).	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.
HLC.	No impact.	Reinstatement to former use.	No effect.	None required.	No effect.

References

- 9.1. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.2. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.3. Infrastructure (Decisions) Regulations 2010. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111490266/contents> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.4. The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.5. The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.6. DECC (2011) Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (NPS EN-1) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.7. DECC (2011) National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS EN-6) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statements-for-energy-infrastructure> [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.8. ESC (2013) Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/local-plans/suffolk-coastal-local-plan/existing-local-plan/core-strategy-and-development-management-policies/> [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.9. ESC (2019) Suffolk Coastal District Council Final Draft Local Plan <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/local-plans/suffolk-coastal-local-plan/local-plan-review/final-draft-local-plan/> [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.10. Suffolk Coastal District Council (1995) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 6 Historic Parks and Gardens <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/Supplementary-Planning-Guidance/SPG6-Historic-parks-and-gardens.pdf> [Accessed September 2019]
- 9.11. Historic England, (2015). Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/> [Accessed July 2019]

- 9.12. Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceapril08web/>. [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.13. Historic England, (2017). Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> [Accessed July 2019]
- 9.14. Jenny Glazebrook (ed.). (1997). Research and Archaeology: a Framework for The Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3. http://eaareports.org.uk/publication/occ_pap3/. [Accessed March 2019].
- 9.15. Nigel Brown, Jenny Glazebrook (eds). (2000). Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8. http://eaareports.org.uk/publication/occ_pap8/. [Accessed March 2019]
- 9.16. Maria Medlycott (ed.). (2011). Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24. http://eaareports.org.uk/publication/occ_pap24/. [Accessed March 2019]
- 9.17. East Anglian Archaeology (2019). Regional Research Framework Review. <http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/> [Accessed March 2019]
- 9.18. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2017). Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf / [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.19. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014). Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GCommissioning_1.pdf. [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.20. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014). Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf. [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.21. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014). Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GGeophysics_2.pdf. [Accessed July 2019].

- 9.22. Gurney, D. (2003). Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. http://eaareports.org.uk/publication/occ_pap14/. [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.23. Schmidt et al. (2016). EAC Guidelines for the use of Geophysics in Archaeology http://old.european-archaeological-council.org/files/eac_guidelines_2_final.pdf. [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.24. Historic England (2011) Environmental Archaeology (https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental_archaeology/). [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.25. Historic England (2015) Geoarchaeology (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>). [Accessed July 2019].
- 9.26. British Geological Society. Geology Viewer. 2019. (Online). Available from: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>. (Accessed 04 March 2019).