



The Sizewell C Project

6.7 Volume 6 Sizewell Link Road Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment Appendices 9A - 9D

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Volume 6, Appendix 9A - Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

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Plates

None provided.

Figures

None provided.

1. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table 1.1: Scheduled monuments within study area

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Easting	Northing
1014520	Leiston Abbey (second site) and moated site.	644457	264189

Table 1.2: Listed buildings within study area.

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030593	Beveriche Manor Farmhouse.	II	640671	268567
1030642	Packway Farmhouse.	II	641769	266371
1030643	Hill Farmhouse.	II	642580	266998
1030644	Fenn Farmhouse.	II	643527	267081
1030645	Thatched House.	II	641694	267675
1183433	Bark Barn.	II	639419	268080
1198833	Kelsale Lodge.	II	638034	267220
1199213	Dovehouse Farmhouse.	II	642609	266146
1199224	Fordley Hall.	II	640840	266980
1199307	Moor Farmhouse.	II	641728	267783
1199326	Pine Tree Cottage.	II	642068	267327
1227753	Gates, Gateway, walling and wall head 30 metres west of Theberton Hall.	II	643270	266199
1227755	1–4, Church Road.	II	643941	266238
1227756	Church of St Peter.	I	643729	265918
1227758	The Old Rectory.	II	643566	265973
1227759	Stable block 10m to south of The Lion Public House.	II	643764	265806
1227920	Lilycot	II	644005	266242
1228180	Thatched House.	II	643773	265872
1228246	Moat Farmhouse.	II	643186	265115
1228262	The Cottage.	II	644676	265713
1228263	Flash Cottages.	II	644646	265705
1228265	Woodview	II	644673	265856
1228266	Bob's Cottage.	II	644601	265220

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1228267	Potter's Farmhouse.	II	644981	265185
1228268	Theberton House Stables.	II	644550	265161
1228269	Gateway 45metres Metres north of main entrance to Theberton House.	II	644526	265146
1228270	Barn 30metres south-east of Old Manor House.	II	643632	265883
1228378	Theberton House.	II*	644524	265111
1228384	Old Manor House.	II	643618	265920
1283440	Manor House.	II	643482	267324
1283443	The Cottage (occupied by Mr Mclean).	II	641544	267762
1283470	Valley Farmhouse Annesons Corner.	II	642748	266835
1287235	Walls Enclosing Garden 60metres to north of Theberton House and greenhouse at north end.	II	644511	265184
1287237	Gate and gate piers 105m south-east of main entrance to Theberton House.	II	644567	265011
1287260	Gate and gate piers 80m north-west of main entrance to Theberton House.	II	644432	265129
1287282	Flint House.	II	643814	265810
1287303	Gate and gate piers at junction of Leiston Road and Onner's Lane.	II	644023	265523
1287529	Theberton Hall.	II	643310	266180
1287533	The Lion Public House.	II	643764	265824
1287643	Hill Farmhouse.	II	644019	264414
1377217	Barn 50metres south-east of Kelsale Lodge.	II	638053	267168
1377236	Rookery Farmhouse.	II	639712	267877
1377243	Laurel Farmhouse.	II	638505	266868
1377244	Vale Farmhouse.	II	640883	266964
1377245	Farm Buildings 30metres east of Valley Farmhouse, Annesons Corner.	II	642780	266838

Table 1.3: HER monument records within the red line boundary.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
KCC 021.	MSF14151	Kelsale Park; Pond Bay.	Former deer park, lodge, large fishpond and dovecote north of Kelsale Hall.	Medieval to 18th century.	637937	267175
SUF 067.	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	19th century to modern.	634558	268468
KCC 013.	MSF11220	Saxmundham by-pass.	Seven grey ware body sherds, small and abraded, probably all Rom.	Roman	638627	267314
KCC 025.	MSF14902	Fir Tree Farm.	'Old Kiln' marked on 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey (OS) map to west of former pit(?) & Fir Tree Farm (S1).	Post-medieval	638810	267341
THB 002.	MSF2059	Grange Farm.	Bronze spout in form of dogs head? Possibly from aquamanile or cauldron 15th or 16th century.	Medieval	643781	265465

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

Table 1.4: HER monument records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
MDD 020.	MSF33545	Scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds at Green Garth.	Scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds identified during evaluation trenching at Green Garth.	Early Neolithic to medieval.	642591	267549
THB 003.	MSF2060	Theberton Old Rectory.	Sherds of EBA cinerary urn found "in a mound" in the garden of Theberton Old Rectory before 1962.	Bronze Age.	643519	265974
KCC 032.	MSF19540	Glenside, Anglo-Saxon coin (Sax).	One Eadgar penny. BRVNINC MONAETAE? Found metal detecting.	Late Saxon.	638386	266476
KCC 032.	MSF19550	Glenside, Roman finds	Bronze coin and bronze brooch found metal detecting.	Roman	638386	266476

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
		(Rom).				
KCC 013.	MSF11220	Saxmundham bypass.	Seven grey ware body sherds, small and abraded, probably all Rom.	Roman	638627	267314
KCC Misc.	MSF2369	Kelsale Lodge (Rom).	About Kelsale Lodge many urns of black ware and vessels of various shapes in red ware and buff (Watling Collection chart) (S1).	Roman	638050	267150
THB 027.	MSF33481	Cropmarks of fragmentary and multi-phase fields and enclosures.	The cropmarks of fragmentary and multi-phase fields and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs.	Roman to IPS: Post-medieval.	645322	265699
THB 007.	MSF14148	Church of St Peter.	Church of St Peter.	Medieval	643730	265930
THB 001.	MSF2058	Moat Farm.	Moat, occupied, isolated, beside road, two arms part gone.	Medieval	643197	265165
MDD 013.	MSF21696	Kelsale Trust Farm.	Small (circa 32m across internally) square moat, unoccupied, shown on OS maps.	Medieval	641982	266766
LCS 001.	MSF2340	Leiston Abbey, Abbey Farm.	Founded 1182 on a site about 2 miles away nearer the sea (see LCS 002) as a Premonstratensian house, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Ranulf de Glanville, Henry II's chief Justicier. Listed building scheduled.	Medieval	644454	264205
THB 021.	MSF24518	Theberton Hall Farm reservoir.	Trenched evaluation revealed a number of features two of which, a ditch and a possible posthole, contained small amounts of medieval pottery.	Medieval	644058	266702
THB 006.	MSF13174	Leiston Road.	Scatter of mainly late medieval metalwork including Henry VII half groat, Nuremburg type jettons and one French jetton, a hinged gilded mount, a coin weight (French).	Medieval	643645	266098
THB 002.	MSF2059	Grange Farm.	Bronze spout in form of dogs head? Possibly from aquamanile or cauldron 15th or 16th century.	Medieval	643781	265465
KCC 005.	MSF2364	Medieval moat.	Moat ? – two sides bounding field.	Medieval	639158	266838
YOX 026.	MSF27426	Hopton Deserted Medieval Village.	Suggested deserted medieval settlement of Hopton, Yoxford.	Medieval	640808	268603

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
KCC 021.	MSF14151	Kelsale Park; Pond Bay.	Former deer park, lodge, large fishpond and dovecote north of Kelsale Hall.	Medieval to 18th century.	637937	267175
MDD 014.	MSF22842	Willow & White Cottages, Middleton Moor.	Scatter of medieval & post-medieval pottery on green (Middleton Moor) edge.	13th century to IPS: Post-medieval.	641640	267709
KCC 023.	MSF14640	Kelsale Lodge.	Kelsale Lodge: Listed building.	16th century to IPS: Post-medieval.	638038	267215
KCC 025.	MSF14902	Fir Tree Farm.	'Old Kiln' marked on 1:10,560 OS map to west of former pit(?) & Fir Tree Farm (S1).	Post-medieval.	638810	267341
MDD 010.	MSF29900	Milestone on the B1122.	Milestone on the B1122 at Hill Farm.	Post-medieval.	642516	267024
MDD 011.	MSF29901	Milestone on Yoxford Road.	Milestone on Yoxford Road.	Post-medieval.	641350	267892
THB 009.	MSF30764	Milestone on the B1122.	Milestone on the B1122.	Post-medieval.	644644	264744
THB 010.	MSF30765	Milestone on the B1122.	Milestone on the B1122.	Post-medieval.	643649	265963
YOX 013.	MSF17530	The Rookery.	Large park known as The Rookery, probably in existence by 17th century. In 1796 house described as 'a large commodious mansion'.	Post-medieval to modern.	639854	268314
MDD 018.	MSF26756	Outbuildings at Valley Farm.	Dairy constructed circa 1900, associated with an 18th century barn and a 19th century stable, cartlodge and granary.	18th century to 19th century.	642758	266844
YOX 005.	MSF12532	Round House.	Large post mill with two-storey roundhouse.	19th century to 20th	639534	268257

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
				century.		
SUF 067.	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	19th century to modern.	634558	268468
THB 015.	MSF22764	Theberton airfield; Leiston airfield; Saxmundham airfield.	Former mainly military airfield, in use between 1934 and 1965.	20th century to Cold War.	643111	264342
THB 005.	MSF12516	Five-storey tower mill built in the 18th century.	Five-storey tower mill built in the 18th century.	Undated	643990	265675
MDD 002.	MSF12570	Post-medieval post mill with roundhouse, demolished in 1913.	Post mill with roundhouse, demolished in 1913.	Undated	642685	267579
THB 025.	MSF30771	Medieval pottery sherd.	Medieval pottery sherd found during an archaeological evaluation.	Undated	643751	265787
THB 026.	MSF31262	Medieval pottery found at Chiquita, Church Road, Theberton.	Medieval pottery sherds found in the subsoil during an archaeological monitoring.	Undated	643867	265981
MDD 004.	MSF14165	Probable ring ditch of unknown date, bisected by a linear ditch.	Probable ring ditch circa 25m diameter, bisected by linear ditch.	Unknown	642310	267400
LCS 028.	MSF16787	Part of a field system of unknown date, visible as cropmarks.	Cropmarks of part of field system (?) on different alignment to existing (S1).	Unknown	644200	264400
THB 022.	MSF25178	Moat Farm.	Area of cropmarks showing online on 'Flash Earth' (July 2011). Possible fish ponds south-west of the farm.	Unknown	643141	264928
MDD 005.	MSF14166	Mound or round barrow of unknown date. ? Actually a	Circular mound shown on OS maps.	Unknown	641202	267408

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
		pit - see third edition.				
THB 004.	MSF2061	Barrow, or 18th century landscaping feature ? Circa 15 feet high, 25 feet in diameter, beside road in corner of wood.	Barrow, or 18th century landscaping feature ? Circa 15 feet high, 25 feet in diameter, beside road in corner of wood.	Unknown	644758	264629
THB 013.	MSF21751	Forged bronze spearhead with single peg hole found some years ago in a garden (S1).	Forged bronze spearhead with single peg hole found some years ago in a garden (S1).	Unknown	644334	266154
KCC Misc.	MSF9012	Kelsale Lodge (Un).	Human skeleton stated to have been found at or near Kelsale Lodge, 1950.	Unknown	638050	267150
LCS 043.	MSF21563	Prehistoric artefact scatter of four pieces of worked flint and two flint flakes.	Four pieces of worked flint and two flint flakes found.	Prehistoric	645526	264352

(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry; Key: Neo - Neolithic; Rom – Romano British, Sax – Saxon, Med – Medieval PMed – Post Medieval; IPS – Ipswich; AP – Aerial Photography; C – century, ?/unc - uncertainty)

Table 1.5: HER event records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Event ID.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
THB 021.	ESF20192	Evaluation: Theberton Hall Farm reservoir (evaluation).	Project details: Trenched evaluation revealed a number of features two of which, a ditch and a possible posthole, contained small amounts of medieval pottery. Project status: Complete yes, validated yes. Previous/future work: Previous no, future yes.	644057	266700
MDD 018.	ESF21879	The Old Dairy, Valley View Cottage: Historic building record.	n/a	642758	266844

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Event ID.	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
THB 025.	ESF22179	Evaluation: land to rear of The Lion Public House, Leiston Road, Theberton, Suffolk.	n/a	643755	265782
THB 037.	ESF23061	Evaluation: adjacent The Old Manor, Pretty Road, Theberton.	Evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development. No archaeological features or finds were recorded. The historic land surface of the site has been truncated.	643664	265892
THB 037.	ESF23061	Evaluation: adjacent The Old Manor, Pretty Road, Theberton.	Evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development. No archaeological features or finds were recorded. The historic land surface of the site has been truncated.	643664	265892
MDD 020.	ESF23185	Evaluation: land adjoining Green Garth, Middleton.	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed development. The evaluation consisted 5% of a small vacant plot covering 0.38 hectares. The works consisted of five trenches measuring between 19m and 26m.	642591	267549
KCC 050.	ESF23647	Geophysical and metal-detector surveys by the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, 2014.	n/a	638003	266711
KCC 050.	ESF23648	Archaeological excavation by Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, March 2015.	n/a	638246	266583
THB 026.	ESF24335	Monitoring: Chiquita, Church Road.	Archaeological monitoring of ground works for a new house did not reveal any archaeological features. Stray finds of 11th to 12th century pottery sherds were found in the stripped subsoil. The stripped footprint area for the new house was circa 170m squared.	643869	265983

(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)

Volume 6, Appendix 9B - Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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EDF Energy

Sizewell C

Sizewell Link Road and Theberton Bypass Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



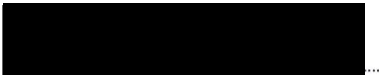
Report for

Planning Manager
Project Development Directorate
The Qube,
90 Whitfield Street,
London
W1T 4EZ

Main contributors

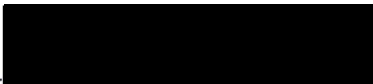
Victoria Park

Issued by



Victoria Park

Approved by



John Mabbitt

Wood

Partnership House
Regent Farm Road
Gosforth
Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3AF
United Kingdom
Tel +44 (0) 191 272 6100

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft for client review	31/07/2018
2	EDF Energy comments	14/11/2018



Executive summary

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential for the proposed Sizewell link road and Theberton bypass associated with the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (E&IS) UK limited have been contracted by EDF Energy to carry out an historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the proposed Sizewell link road and Theberton bypass associated with the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

The Sizewell link road would provide a direct route for construction traffic to bypass the settlements along the B1122 with a new single carriageway road to the south west in the event of a road-led transport strategy for construction. The proposed route would start at the A12 south of Yoxford, running for approximately 6.8 km across predominantly agricultural land to the south west of the existing B1122. There are several side road junctions that would be incorporated into the route to ensure connectivity between existing and new roads. The route would re-join the existing alignment of the B1122 to the south of Brown's Plantation, east of Theberton. A contractor compound area would be required during bypass construction, which is anticipated to be at the western end of the scheme, close to the A12.

The Theberton bypass would bypass the village of Theberton with a new single carriageway road to the west. Should a road-led construction transport strategy be used, the Theberton bypass would form an eastwards extension of the Sizewell link road. Should a rail-led transport strategy be adopted, the proposed route would comprise a bypass, running for approximately 2.6km across predominantly agricultural land to the west of the existing B1122, departing the B1122 via a new section of road that starts at the existing junction with Hawthorn Road and Annesons Corner and re-joining the B1122 approximately 420m south of the existing junction with Moat Road and Onner's Lane. Side roads would connect the road to existing roads.

The proposed Sizewell link road, and Theberton bypass cover some of the same area, and for the purposes of understanding the archaeological background of the area, the two routes have been considered together within the DBA.

1.2 Scope of the Assessment

This DBA details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the study area, extending 750m from the two site boundaries (Figure 4.1).

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

2. Methodology

2.1 General

The study area comprises a 750m 'buffer zone' from the site boundaries. Agricultural land dominates the site, with the route running from the A12 south of Yoxford just across rolling open fields, across the existing railway line, small roads and joining the A12 to the east of Theberton.

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

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

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

2.2 Aims and objectives

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

The objectives of this DBA are to:

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

2.3 Data Gathering

The following baseline data sources have been consulted:

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

- Published secondary historical and archaeological information.

These were obtained from the following organisations:

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

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

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

Site visits were also carried out as part of this assessment. The site was visited by John Mabbitt MCIfA and Victoria Park ACIfA from publicly accessible land on 15 May 2018. The results of the site visit are incorporated into this report.

2.4 Limitations and Assumptions

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

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

2.5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

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

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

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

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

Significance is rated on the scale below.

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

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

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

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

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

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

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

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

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

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

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

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

Infrastructure (Decisions) Regulations 2010

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

3.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

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

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

Historic England Guidance

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)

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

3.3 Local Planning Policy and Guidance

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

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

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

SPG6 provides specific guidance on the designated and non-designated Parks and Gardens within the District. There are no sites identified in SPG 6 within the study area.

Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England

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

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

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

4. Location, Geology and Land Use

4.1 Location and Topography

The site runs from the A12, 1.8km south of the village of Yoxford, across open rolling fields, small lanes and a railway line. It crosses a thin linear section of woodland 750m west of Theberton, before skirting through fields to the south of the village of Theberton and rejoining the A12 just to the east of the village (Figure 4.1). The route follows the northern edge of a very slight ridge running roughly north west to south east, and the elevation of the site varies between 40m AOD at the western end, sloping to between 20m AOD and 10m AOD towards the central section, and lies at 9m AOD at its south eastern end, and there are very limited localised changes to the topography of the route, except where the route crosses streams close to Garden House (Middleton) and at Plumtree Hills and Church Farm (Theberton). Land to the southern, and western parts of the study area are higher, with land running down to the river to the north being lower, gradual spurs run down between the two over the area of the Site and the B1122.



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

4.2 Geology and Soils

The route runs across bedrock geology comprising 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 superficial geology of the route varies, but predominantly comprises Diamacton of the Lowestoft Formation. Where the route crosses lower areas, often at streams or tributaries - along Fordley Road, close to

Annesons corner, and again, towards the end of the route, it crosses areas of sand and gravel of the Lowestoft formation.

The soils comprise slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, and at the lower levels, freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils.

The site is located in the area identified by Wade Martins and Williamson (1999) as Central Claylands, and overlooks the lower-lying valley of the Minsmere River. Historical development of the claylands has been conditioned by fertile soils and the presence of river valley meadows. Medieval settlement was frequently dispersed, with later agricultural activity increasingly focused on cattle farming and dairying with significant areas of woodland. It appears most likely that settlement geography would be consistent with that observed elsewhere in the claylands, but the complex superficial geology makes it difficult to make any confident interpretation from the information available from the BGS.

4.3 Land Use

At the time of the site visit, the site comprised largely arable fields, small lanes and a railway line as well as thin pocket of woodland c.750m west of the village of Theberton.

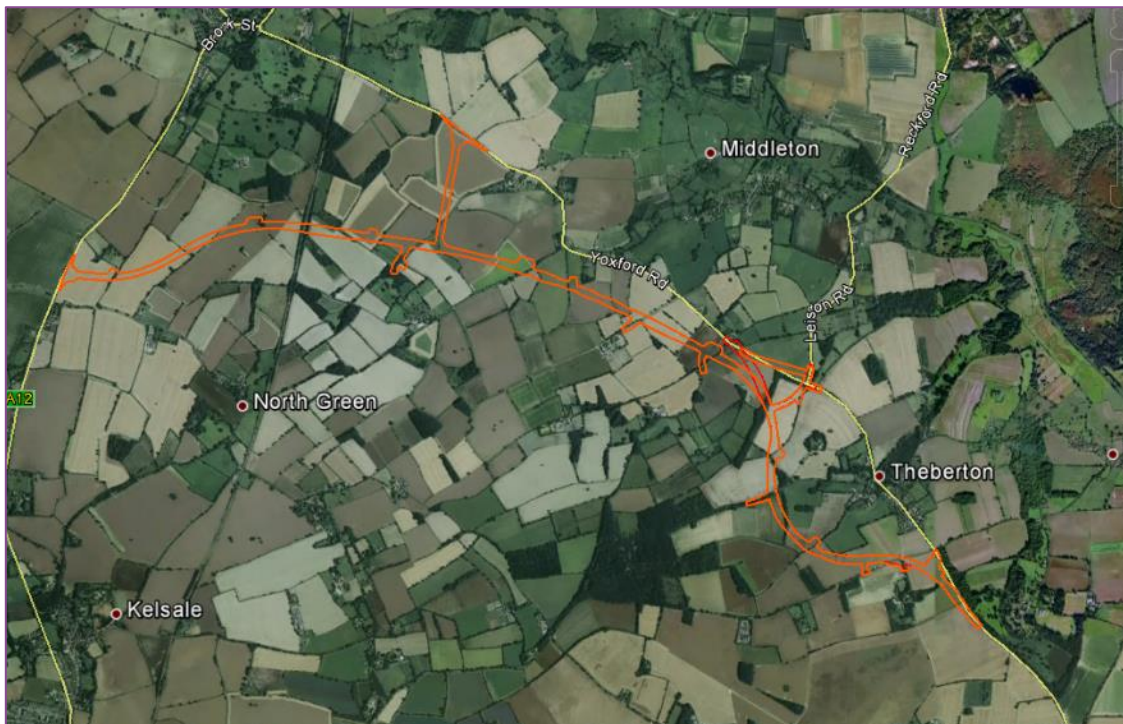


Figure 4.2 Modern satellite image of the Site (Google Maps, 2018)

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no scheduled monuments within the site. One scheduled monument – Leiston Abbey (second site) and Moated Site (SM1014520) clips the very south eastern edge of the 750m study area.

One listed building lies within the site boundary; the Grade II listed Gate and Gate Piers at Junction of Leiston Road and Onner's Lane (LB 1287303). Within the study area, there are 45 listed buildings. Some of these lie within the village of Theberton or the grounds of Theberton House, and there are a number of listed farmhouses along the study area, as well as the Grade I listed Church of St Peter (LB I 1227756) within Theberton Village.

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

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Historic Battlefields, or conservation areas within the site or study area. There are no records of an ancient woodland recorded within the study area.

5.2 Non Designated Records

Two non designated records lie within the site boundary. The East Suffolk Railway (MSF34987) runs north south across the western part of the site boundary. In addition, a bronze spout in the form of a dog's head (MSF2059) from a medieval cauldron or aquamanile (a water container in the form of a mammal or bird), was found in fields to the south of Theberton. The AMIE includes one record within the site boundary (AMIE 392418), which corresponds to the historic railway line record within the HER.

A further 38 HER records are located within the 750m study area. These comprise a range of heritage assets from a scatter of prehistoric artefacts (MSF33545) to post medieval milestones along the B1122 (e.g. MSF30765). Nine records for archaeological events are held within the SCC HER, none of which fall within the site boundary itself. The information on individual records outlined below is précised from the detailed description sheets provided along with the search request data provided by SCC HER supplemented by information from archival and cartographic research as appropriate.

The SCC HER records include one non-designated park identified in SPG6 - Rookery Park (MSF17530).

The AMIE contains 22 records within the study area (16 monuments, and six events), many of which duplicate the HER data, designated data and events records. AMIE record details have been used to support the baseline chronology section below.

Details for findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were also received from SCC HER. Due to their strictly confidential nature, detailed accounts of this information cannot be provided within this report. However, generalised comments have been made about them.

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

5.3 Baseline Chronology

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

No remains dating to the earlier prehistoric periods have been found within the site boundary or study area.

An artefact scatter, which included a single sherd of struck flint dating to the later prehistoric period was found during evaluation trenching in 2015 at land adjoining Green Garth in Middleton (ESF23184; MSF33545). The AMIE records a flint arrowhead within the study area (AMIE 392009), just south of the location cited by the HER record, and it is possible that it may relate to the same artefact. A number of undated cropmarks are recorded within the study area, including a probable ring ditch bisected by a linear feature to the southwest of Middleton, which has been suggested to be the remains of a prehistoric burial mound (MSF14165).

Sherds of an Early Bronze Age cinerary urn were found "in a mound" in the garden of Theberton Old Rectory, at the western edge of the village, before 1962 (MSF2060), although the HER record notes that a later site visit revealed that the mound had been mutilated, with a path cut through and had been landscaped. It is likely that a 'barrow' in the grounds of Theberton House (MSF2061) represents an element of the 18th or 19th century landscaping rather than a prehistoric feature.

The contextual evidence suggests that there is the potential for prehistoric activity, both in terms of settlement as well as funerary activity, within the study area. The topographic location of the route along the flank of the ridge above the river valley would also provide a favourable location for such activity. However without further archaeological investigation no detailed inferences can be made regarding the location of, or significance of such remains. In that there is evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, but no specific areas of interest can be identified, the potential presence of the remains is best understood as **medium**.

Any remains dating to the prehistoric period would most likely be of **low**, or **medium** importance, although well-preserved settlement or funerary remains could be of **high** significance for archaeological interests contributing to a greater understanding of prehistoric themes within the regional research agendas, including but not limited to the chronology of the period, settlement patterns, and exploitation and use of the East Anglian landscape.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

Suffolk is in a border area of the tribal territories of the late Iron Age, which is of particular interest as it marks the division between the 'Belgic' *Trinovantes* to the south, with their extensive contacts with the Roman Empire from the beginning of the 1st century AD, and the much more insular *Iceni* to the north. An exact boundary is difficult to determine, as it is unclear how territories were defined or developed over the period. It is likely that the majority of Iron Age settlements were probably located on areas of lighter soils and along the main river valleys, with an expansion onto the heavier clay soils; a move associated with woodland clearance and agricultural intensification (Geary et al etc). A particular feature of late Iron Age settlement in south-east Suffolk is the preference for relatively high ground, on spurs, overlooking the valleys (EZAA, 2004, p196). While the topography of the route does not suggest any obvious locations matching this description, there are areas of higher ground along the route at Littlemoor, Plumtreehills and Pretty Road that offer comparable topographic situations.

No finds dating to the Iron Age are known within the site boundary or study area.

The absence of any material or assets of this date within the site or study area cannot be taken as a lack of archaeological potential. It may reflect the lack of archaeological investigation within this area rather than any necessary absence of remains, and the potential at this stage therefore cannot be fully established. Planned investigative works in the form of geophysical survey and trial trenching will aid in assessing the

potential for remains of this date to be present within the site, and in determining the location and nature of any remains dating to the Iron Age. The significance of any remains would depend upon their nature and level of preservation. The potential and significance of any archaeological heritage assets is therefore **unknown**.

Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

No finds dating to the Romano-British Period are known within the site boundary.

Within the study area, a number of small finds dating to the Roman period were found. This includes sherds of Roman greyware (MSF11220) found on the route of the Saxmundham by-pass in 1986 at the western edge of the study area; further Roman urns and vessels of varying shapes and materials found at Kelsale Lodge (MSF2369), and a Bronze Roman British coin and a Roman Brooch found during metal detecting in 1997 at the western edge of the study area, close to the A12 (MSF19550). An evaluation was undertaken at land in Middleton (ESF23185), to the north of the central part of the proposed route, which uncovered a sherd of Roman pottery.

In addition to findspots, a multiphase field system was identified through cropmarks at the eastern end of the study area (MSF33481) close to Eastbridge, by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths National Mapping Project (NMP), the earlier phases of which may date to the Roman Period.

The A1120, which comes into Yoxford from the north west, runs in part along stretches of Roman road, and it is possible that Yoxford, to the north east of the study area may have been at the junction for the Roman roads proposed by Margary (Roads 34b, Bayleham – Peasenhall and 35 Pulham St Mary - Peasenhall) (Margary 1967), close to the fording point of the River Yox. A third road may have led from this junction eastwards to the supposed site of the small town of Sitomagus/Senomagus, for which locations at East Green, Knodishall (both south of the study area), and Dunwich have been argued (Steerwood 2003). In the first two of these potential scenarios, the route of the Roman road is likely to have passed over or close to the site and study area, although no specific location or route can be identified.

Romano-British material tends to be more visible in the archaeological record than that of earlier periods, with better survival of diagnostic pottery, tile and metal objects. The absence of recorded material of this date within the majority of the study area therefore suggests that the potential for further, as yet unknown remains with the site boundary dating to the Roman period is limited. The interpretation of evidence for the presence of a Roman road close to the site or study area is speculative, but, this absence of material may still result from the absence of formal investigation of the area, and the potential for the presence of Roman material is currently assessed as **medium**, particularly at the eastern and western ends of the route close to recorded concentrations of material.

The presence of a Roman road would be of interest, although preservation of these features is often limited and would be of restricted informative potential. Any associated settlement would be of higher value depending on its nature and preservation, and is likely to be of **low** or **medium** significance.

Early-medieval (450 AD – 1066 AD) and Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

No remains dating to the early-medieval period are known within the site boundary. A chance find of an Eadgar penny from the Late Saxon period (MSF19540) was found metal detecting in fields at the western end of the study area.

The site falls within the Blything hundred, which included the parishes of Theberton, Yoxford, and Middleton-cum-Fordley. The hundred was an early-medieval administrative and governmental unit, of which Blything was the largest in Suffolk. It is listed as '*Blidinga*' in the Domesday book, meaning the people of the Blyth, a subgroup of the Iceni.

The Domesday book records manorial holdings at the time of the Conquest in 1066. Theberton is mentioned in the Domesday book as *Thewardetuna*. The Saxon name is thought to have been *Theod-beorhtes-tun*, or 'farm of Theod-beorht' suggesting even earlier origins. The village of Yoxford is just to the north west of the study area, and the western part of the study area falls within the modern parish boundary of Yoxford. The Domesday Book of AD 1086 lists the parish of Yoxford as 'Gokesford' or 'Lokesfort'. The first holding included woodland for 30 pigs and 20 acres of meadow; the second holding, a further 5 acres of meadow. Middleton, lying just to the north of the central part of the proposed route is also mentioned in the Domesday book, with households noted as 2 villagers, 8 smallholders, 1 slave, 5 free men and half a priest. The parish of Middleton was merged with Fordley in 1620 reputedly 'because the bells and people of one church disturbed those of the other'. (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/suffolk4.html#middleton>).

A chance find dating to the medieval period is recorded within the site boundary – a bronze spout in the form of a dogs head (MSF2059) from a medieval cauldron or aquamanile (a water container in the form of a mammal or bird) at the eastern end of the route. Numerous further records with the HER, AMIE and NHLE dating to the medieval period within the study area include:

- The suggested site of the deserted medieval settlement of Hopton (MSF27426) is located within the northern part of the study area, c.1km east of Yoxford. It is mentioned in the Domesday book, and its demise was due to Norman administrative reorganisation in and around Yoxford.
- The church of St Peter (LB I 1227756) in Theberton, dates to the 12th century with early 14th, 15th and 19th century additions. The church may have been included in Domesday as one of the three churches in the parish of Leiston which Scarfe proposes as a possible minster site (MSF14148).
- The scheduled area for Leiston Abbey (SM 1014520) clips the south eastern edge of the study area. The abbey was originally founded in 1182, on a site two miles nearer the sea, as a Premonstratensian house. The Canons were granted a papal licence in 1363 to move it to a more favourable location inland, with the original building being retained as a monastic cell. Monastic sites would have comprised relatively small and tightly grouped complexes and would not have extended onto the site, although this part of the site may include elements of the wider monastic landholdings. Field systems have been identified through the NMP at the south eastern edge of the study area (MSF16787), to the north west of the Leiston Abbey site. The field systems are currently undated, but the HER record notes that they could be associated with Leiston Abbey.

Recent archaeological investigations have observed further evidence for medieval activity within the study area. An evaluation at Theberton Hall Farm revealed a number of features including a ditch and possible post hole which contained small amounts of medieval pottery (MSF24518). A second moat is recorded at Moat Farm, on Moat Road within the study area to the south of Theberton (MSF2058), although little further information is known beyond the note in the HER records stating that two arms of the moat are part gone. Evaluation trenching (ESF20192) at Theberton Hall Farm reservoir uncovered a number of features, two of which contained medieval pottery, and one sherd of medieval pottery was found during trenching for a small residential development within Theberton (ESF22179).

A number of further records for artefact scatters and chance finds dating to the medieval period are known within the study area. These include metalwork and coins (MSF13174) found just outside Theberton, and a possible moat at Kelsale Trust Farm (MSF21696) within which were found pennies and 13th to 14th century pottery sherds (MSF2364). A further scatter of medieval metalwork finds within the study area is recorded within the PAS.

A former deer park, lodge, large fishpond and dovecote north of Kelsale Hall (MSF14151) falls within the western part of the 750m study area, to the west of the A12. The deer park was mapped by John Middleton, surveyor, in 1616, showing "*the late disparted park of Kelsale and Yoxford now divided in divers enclosures*",

and the park is recorded in 1486, when John Martyndale managed to get the keepership of Kelsale Park secured to him for life, suggesting medieval origins to the park. The "Pond Bay" within this area, marked on current OS mapping, was possibly used for large scale fish breeding.

The absence of any stratified material of this date within the study area suggests that the potential for further, as yet unknown remains with the site boundary dating to the early-medieval period is low. However, early-medieval settlement sites can be difficult to identify without detailed archaeological investigation. In addition, early Anglian sites can be particularly difficult to identify owing to the relative lack of artefactual material. Further archaeological investigation would aid in establishing the potential for archaeology of this date to the present within the site.

It is clear that a settled manorial geography, which is likely to have provided the basis for the medieval settlement pattern, was established during the early-medieval period. It is unlikely that further, as yet unknown, substantial medieval remains lie within the site boundary, although potential remnants of field systems or scattered rural settlement and industrial sites may be present; and the potential for further medieval remains is therefore considered to be **medium**.

While the significance of any remains depends on their nature and preservation, remains of the type considered most likely to be present would generally be of **low** significance.

Post-medieval and Modern

The post-medieval period is well-represented within the national and county data sets.

Heritage assets within the site and study area dating from this period primarily comprise village buildings, agricultural buildings, and larger estate houses. Designated assets include the listed village buildings in Theberton including The Lion Public House LB 1287533, The Old Rectory (LB 1227758), Thatched House (LB 1228180); Farms including Dovehouse Farmhouse (LB 1199213), Valley Farmhouse and outbuildings (LB 1283470 and LB 1377245). Large estate houses including Theberton House (LB 1228378) are also present within the site boundary.

Valley Farm (MSF26756) was built in the late 16th or early 17th century, the lime render of the southern gable has apotropaic symbols found on buildings from the late middle ages onwards, and suggest a continuation of superstition in Suffolk. A post-medieval post mill (MSF12570) to the south of Middleton, and a five storey tower mill (MSF12516), built in the 18th century in fields to the east of Theberton, further attest to the agricultural nature of the study area during this period. Both were demolished in the early 1900s.

Rookery Park is a large park extending into the north western part of the study area. The HER record notes it was probably in existence by the 17th century, and that the Rookery Estate was first held by John Fox in 1647 and was sold many times. The website for the property notes that there was a house on the site in 1471-2 called *Elyanores*, tenanted by William Jenney, which lay close to another tenement now known as Rookery Farm. The presence of large houses and parklands is indicative of the rich agricultural nature of the landscape.

A number of milestones are found along the B1122, which were present on the 1st edition OS mapping.

The basic settlement geography established in the medieval period remained through the post-medieval period. The principal change in this period in East Anglia was in terms of the use and demarcation of land, with the steady enclosure and 'improvement' of lands, and subsequent merging of fields. This can partly be seen through map regression and aerial photography, with key changes within the site boundary noted below.

Theberton, Fordley, Middleton and Yoxford all appear on mid-17th century mapping including Blaeu's map, which also includes the Hundreds boundaries, although little further detail is available. 18th century mapping, including Hodskinson's and Cary's maps, show all four villages along with the road which is now the B1122 and other smaller roads which are still present, but the earliest detailed depictions are in the tithe

maps of Carlton (FC60/C2/2: 1843), Kelsale (FC 59/C5/1: 1840), Middleton (FC 71/C2/1: 1843), Fordley in Middleton Parish (FC 71/C2/2: 1839) and Theberton (HE 10/8017/3: 1842). These show a basic pattern of enclosure which is also shown on the first edition OS mapping from 1884, and remained little changed into the 20th century. A small amount of field amalgamation can be seen, and small pockets of wood land appear (for example to the immediate east of the Grove, south of Theberton).

As is typical for east Suffolk, there are very limited areas of recorded enclosure. The enclosure of the former Kelsale Park is recorded in the early 17th century (HA30/378/2), and Tate (1952) records Parliamentary enclosures of East Green, Kelsale (1848) and at Leiston and Theberton (1810). Areas covered by these later Parliamentary enclosures are outwith the study area. It therefore appears that the existing field system derives from a much older antecedent via a series of private enclosures by private agreement in the 16th and 17th centuries. The relationship of this field system with the medieval agricultural landscape is not clear

There are Hall sites at Theberton and Fordley Halls, both of which have houses listed at Grade II, and which appears to represent historic estate centres and are located 200m and 400m respectively from the proposed route. Theberton House, approximately 200m from the proposed route, is a later development and does not appear to reflect an earlier estate centre, but is listed at Grade II* (NHLE 1228378) and is set within extensive landscape grounds, which are extensively planted with mature woodland in a style that is generally reflective of a later 19th century designed landscape and which front onto the proposed route. These grounds contain a number of listed buildings, of which the Grade II listed Gate and gate piers at junction of Leiston Road and Onner's Lane (NHLE 1287303) are within the site boundary.

Sand and gravel pits appear occasional on the 1884 mapping scattered through the study area, although none are within the site boundary itself. The railway is also present.

Within the study area, the modern period experienced a general continuity of settlement and agricultural land use from the post-medieval period. Remains dating to this period have a degree of archaeological and historic interest, but are likely to be of low significance as a result of poor preservation.

The HER area for Leiston airfield (MSF22764) extends into the study area to the south of Theberton. It was built in 1934 and was an operational site for the USAAF during World War II. It is unlikely that any related but as yet unknown remains are present with the site.

The potential for further as yet unknown heritage assets dating to these periods is considered **low**. The existing pattern of farmsteads and settlements appears to have been established by the late 18th century, and mapping evidence does not suggest the presence of any significant sites other than these farmsteads which are still extant.

Designated heritage assets dating to this period are of high significance. The majority of remains dating to this period would be of archaeological interest primarily for their contribution to historic landscape character and development rather than as individual assets, and are likely to be of **low** significance.

5.4 Modern Disturbance

There is little substantial modern disturbance; the majority of the site has been in agricultural use for some time, probably since the medieval period. The continuous ploughing in this area will have had an impact on the survival of the below ground archaeology. This impact will have increased over time as the depth of ploughing gradually increased.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 General

Two non designated assets lie within the site boundary, comprising part of the east Suffolk railway line (which is still operational), and a chance find of a medieval cauldron.

The potential for further as yet unknown remains to be present within the site boundary is at present unclear. Relatively few HER records are known along the length of the 750m corridor, and to date relatively few archaeological investigations have been undertaken that could aid in establishing the potential for, extent of, and significance of further as yet unknown assets within the site boundary.

At present, it is therefore difficult to establish these with any degree of certainty. A programme of archaeological investigation is proposed along the route, which will enhance the archaeological understanding of the area where little remains.

The field systems in existence today, vary little from those that appear on the Tithe mapping, and early edition OS mapping. Consequently, many of the hedgerows within the site boundary may be of historical interest under the hedgerow regulations.

6.2 Potential for the Presence of Archaeological Remains

The results of the DBA suggest a potential for further archaeological remains, primarily of the prehistoric to medieval period, to be present within the site boundary, although it is not possible to make any definite statements as to areas of specific interest.

The proposed route passes through a large area of the agricultural landscape which has not previously been subject to any systematic archaeological investigation, and further archaeological work would be required to more fully understand the potential presence of archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed scheme.

Taking into the consideration the known heritage assets, and contextual information:

- At present, there are no identified concentrations of prehistoric material within the site, but the presence of chance finds and recorded features of this date within the study area is suggestive of the presence of remains of this date within the site.
- It is possible that higher areas of the route may have afforded suitable settlement sites during the Iron Age.
- There are recorded or potential Romano-British sites close to either end of the proposed route, and a conjectural route of a Roman road may cross the route at some point.
- It is clear that this area was a settled and established agricultural landscape in the early-medieval period, although the relationship of this landscape to its medieval successor is not clear.
- The present settlement geography and presumably field systems have their origin in the medieval period, and it is likely that foci of activity of this date are located at or close to their post-medieval modern successors.

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

6.3 The Setting of Heritage Assets

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

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

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
Listed Buildings at Kelsale Lodge			
1198833	Kelsale Lodge	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting and existing A12 is perceptible as a distant feature; no change is anticipated	N
1377217	Barn 50 Metres South East Of Kelsale Lodge	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting and existing A12 is perceptible as a distant feature; no change is anticipated	N
1377243	Laurel Farmhouse	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting and existing A12 is perceptible as a distant feature; no change is anticipated	N
1377236	Rookery Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
1183433	Bark Barn	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting and existing A12 is perceptible; no change is anticipated	N
1030593	Beveriche Manor Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a positive effect.	Y
Grade II Listed Buildings at Fordley Hall			
1199224	Fordley Hall	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
1377244	Vale Farmhouse	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
Grade II and II* Listed Buildings at Middleton Moor			
1030645	Thatched House	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1199307	Moor Farmhouse	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1283443	The Cottage (Occupied By Mr Mclean)	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1199326	Pine Tree Cottage	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1030643	Hill Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1030642	Packway Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated	N
1199213	Dovehouse Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
Grade II Listed Buildings at Annesons Corner			

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
1283470	Valley Farmhouse Annesons Corner	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1377245	Farm buildings 30 metres east of Valley Farmhouse, Annesons Corner	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise may present a minor positive effect.	Y
1030644	Fenn Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated	N
1283440	Manor House	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated	N
Grade II Listed Buildings at Theberton Hall			
1227753	Gates, gateway, walling and wall head 30 metres west of Theberton Hall	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
1287529	Theberton Hall	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
Listed buildings within Theberton Village			
1227756	Church Of St Peter	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1227758	The Old Rectory	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1227759	Stable Block 10 Metres To South Of	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded	Y

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
	The Lion Public House	by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	
1228180	Thatched House, The Cottage	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1228270	Barn 30 Metres South East Of Old Manor House	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1228384	Old Manor House	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1287282	Flint House	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1287533	The Lion Public House	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1227755	1-4, Church Road	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1227920	Lilycot	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; Reduction in traffic noise and vehicle movements within the village may present a positive effect.	Y
1228246	Moat Farmhouse	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise from new road may be perceptible.	Y
Grade II Listed Buildings at Potter's Street cross roads			
1228262	The Cottage	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded	Y

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
		by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated from the construction or operation of the new road. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	
1228263	Flash Cottages	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated from the construction or operation of the new road. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1228265	Woodview	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated from the construction or operation of the new road. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
Grade II and II* Listed Buildings and non-designated parkland at Theberton House			
1228266	Bob's Cottage	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1287237	Gate and gate piers 105 metres south east of main entrance to Theberton House	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1287260	Gate and gate piers 80 metres north west of main entrance to Theberton House	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1228268	Theberton House Stables	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1228269	Gateway 45 metres north of main entrance to Theberton House	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible.	Y

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
		Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	
1228378	Theberton House	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1287235	Walls enclosing garden 60 metres to north of Theberton House and greenhouse at north end	Setting of asset is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is limited by intervening topography and planting but noise and traffic movements from new road may be perceptible. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	Y
1287643	Hill Farmhouse	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated from the construction or operation of the new road. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site, construction campus and Green Rail Route will be considered separately.	N
1287303	Gate and gate piers at junction of Leiston Road and Onner's Lane	Asset is within site boundary. While no necessary change is anticipated, measures to protect the asset from inadvertent harm during construction and operation of the new road will be considered. Change to setting may arise from increased traffic movements, although asset's setting is defined by relationship to existing road.	Y
1228267	Potter's Farmhouse	Setting of assets is defined by relationship to adjacent buildings and surrounding agricultural land. Visibility of proposed development is precluded by intervening topography and planting; no change is anticipated from the construction or operation of the new road. Effects arising from construction of the Main Development Site and construction campus will be considered separately.	N

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Appendix A

Gazetteers



Designated Assets within Site Boundary

Table A.1 Listed Buildings within Site Boundary

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1287303	Gate And Gate Piers At Junction Of Leiston Road And Onner's Lane	II	644023	265523

Designated Assets within 750m Study Area

Table A.2 Listed Buildings within 750m of Site Boundary

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030593	Beveriche Manor Farmhouse	II	640671	268567
1030642	Packway Farmhouse	II	641769	266371
1030643	Hill Farmhouse	II	642580	266998
1030644	Fenn Farmhouse	II	643527	267081
1030645	Thatched House	II	641694	267675
1183433	Bark Barn	II	639419	268080
1198833	Kelsale Lodge	II	638034	267220

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1199213	Dovehouse Farmhouse	II	642609	266146
1199224	Fordley Hall	II	640840	266980
1199307	Moor Farmhouse	II*	641728	267783
1199326	Pine Tree Cottage	II	642068	267327
1227753	Gates, Gateway, Walling And Wall Head 30 Metres West Of Theberton Hall	II	643270	266199
1227755	1-4, Church Road	II	643941	266238
1227756	Church Of St Peter	I	643729	265918
1227758	The Old Rectory	II	643566	265973
1227759	Stable Block 10 Metres To South Of The Lion Public House	II	643764	265806
1227920	Lilycot	II	644005	266242
1228180	Thatched House	II	643773	265872
1228246	Moat Farmhouse	II	643186	265115
1228262	The Cottage	II	644676	265713
1228263	Flash Cottages	II	644646	265705
1228265	Woodview	II	644673	265856

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1228266	Bob's Cottage	II	644601	265220
1228267	Potter's Farmhouse	II	644981	265185
1228268	Theberton House Stables	II	644550	265161
1228269	Gateway 45 Metres North Of Main Entrance To Theberton House	II	644526	265146
1228270	Barn 30 Metres South East Of Old Manor House	II	643632	265883
1228378	Theberton House	II*	644524	265111
1228384	Old Manor House	II	643618	265920
1283440	Manor House	II	643482	267324
1283443	The Cottage (Occupied By Mr Mclean)	II	641544	267762
1283470	Valley Farmhouse Annesons Corner	II	642748	266835
1287235	Walls Enclosing Garden 60 Metres To North Of Theberton House And Greenhouse At North End	II	644511	265184
1287237	Gate And Gate Piers 105 Metres South East Of Main Entrance To Theberton House	II	644567	265011
1287260	Gate And Gate Piers 80 Metres North West Of Main Entrance To Theberton House	II	644432	265129
1287282	Flint House	II	643814	265810
1287529	Theberton Hall	II	643310	266180

Historic England Reference	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1287533	The Lion Public House	II	643764	265824
1287643	Hill Farmhouse	II	644019	264414
1377217	Barn 50 Metres South East Of Kelsale Lodge	II	638053	267168
1377236	Rookery Farmhouse	II	639712	267877
1377243	Laurel Farmhouse	II	638505	266868
1377244	Vale Farmhouse	II	640883	266964
1377245	Farm Buildings 30 Metres East Of Valley Farmhouse, Annesons Corner	II	642780	266838

Table A.3 Scheduled Monuments within 750m of Site Boundary

List Entry	Name	Easting	Northing
1014520	Leiston Abbey (second site) and moated site	644457	264189

Non Designated Records within Site Boundary

Table A.4 Suffolk HER Records within Site Boundary

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF2059	Grange Farm	Bronze spout in form of dogs head? Possibly from aquamanile or cauldron C15 C16	Findspot	Medieval	643781	265465
MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft	Railway	19th century to Modern	634558	268468

Table A.5 AMIE Records within Site Boundary

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
392418	East Suffolk Railway	The Halesworth, Beccles and Haddiscoe Railway was incorporated in 1851 to join the river ports of Halesworth and Beccles to the Reedham - Lowestoft line of the Norfolk Railway with which, in 1852, it was empowered to make a working agreement. Operated by	638914	277809

Non Designated Records within 750m Study Area

Table A.6 Suffolk HER Records within 750m Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF11220	Saxmundham by-pass	Seven grey ware body sherds, small and abraded, probably all Rom.	Artefact Scatter	Roman	638627	267314

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF12516	Five storey tower mill built in the C18.	Five storey tower mill built in the C18.	Site	Undated	643990	265675
MSF12532	Round House	Large post mill with two storey roundhouse.	Windmill	19th century to 20th century	639534	268257
MSF12570	Post Medieval post mill with roundhouse, demolished in 1913.	Post mill with roundhouse, demolished in 1913.	Site	Undated	642685	267579
MSF13174	Leiston Road	Scatter of mainly LMed metalwork including Henry VII half groat, Nuremburg type jettons and one French jetton, a hinged gilded mount, a coin weight (French).	Artefact Scatter	Medieval	643645	266098
MSF14148	Church of St Peter	Church of St Peter.	Church, Churchyard, Round Tower	Medieval	643730	265930
MSF14151	Kelsale Park; Pond Bay	Former deer park, lodge, large fishpond and dovecote N of Kelsale Hall.	Park Pale, Deer Park, Lodge, Barn, Dovecote, Fishpond	Medieval to 18th century	637937	267175
MSF14165	Probable ring ditch of unknown date, bisected by a linear ditch.	Probable ring ditch circa 25m diameter, bisected by linear ditch.	Ring Ditch	Unknown	642310	267400
MSF14166	Mound or round barrow of unknown date. ? Actually a pit - see 3rd edition	Circular mound shown on OS maps.	Mound, Round Barrow	Unknown	641202	267408
MSF14640	Kelsale Lodge	Kelsale Lodge, Listed building.	Moat, Lodge, Barn, Dovecote	16th century to IPS: Post Medieval	638038	267215
MSF14902	Fir Tree Farm	'Old Kiln' marked on 1:10,560 OS map to W of former pit (?) & Fir Tree Farm (S1).	Kiln	Post Medieval	638810	267341

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF16787	Part of a field system of unknown date, visible as cropmarks.	Cropmarks of part of field system (?) on different alignment to existing (S1).	Field System	Unknown	644200	264400
MSF17530	The Rookery	Large park known as The Rookery, probably in existence by 17th century. In 1796 house described as 'a large commodious mansion'.	Park, Great House, Dovecote	Post Medieval to Modern	639854	268314
MSF19540	Glenside, Anglo-Saxon coin (Sax)	1 Eadgar penny. BRVNINC MONAETAE? Found metal detecting.	Findspot	Late Saxon	638386	266476
MSF19550	Glenside, Roman finds (Rom)	Bronze coin and bronze brooch found metal detecting.	Findspot	Roman	638386	266476
MSF2058	Moat Farm	Moat, occupied, isolated, beside road, 2 arms part gone.	Moat	Medieval	643197	265165
MSF2060	Theberton Old Rectory	Sherds of EBA cinerary urn found "in a mound" in the garden of Theberton Old Rectory before 1962.	Barrow	Bronze Age	643519	265974
MSF2061	Barrow, or C18 landscaping feature? Circa 15 feet high, 25 feet in diameter, beside road in corner of wood.	Barrow, or C18 landscaping feature? Circa 15 feet high, 25 feet in diameter, beside road in corner of wood.	Barrow, Landscape Feature, Folly	Unknown	644758	264629
MSF21696	Kelsale Trust Farm	Small (c.32m across internally) square moat, unoccupied, shown on OS maps.	Moat	Medieval	641982	266766
MSF21751	Forged bronze spearhead with single peg hole found some years ago in a garden (S1).	Forged bronze spearhead with single peg hole found some years ago in a garden (S1).	Findspot	Unknown	644334	266154
MSF22764	Theberton airfield; Leiston airfield; Saxmundham airfield	Former mainly military airfield, in use between 1934 and 1965.	Airfield, Aircraft Hangar (Type T2), Barracks, Blister Aircraft Hangar, Fuel Store, Military Airfield	20th century to Cold War	643111	264342

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF22842	Willow & White Cottages, Middleton Moor	Scatter of Med & PMed pottery on green (Middleton Moor) edge.	Artefact Scatter	13th century to IPS: Post Medieval	641640	267709
MSF2340	Leiston Abbey, Abbey Farm.	Founded 1182 on a site about 2 miles away nearer the sea (see LCS 002) as a Premonstratensian house, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Ranulf de Glanville, Henry II's chief Justicier. listed building, scheduled monument.	Abbey, Moat	Medieval	644454	264205
MSF2364	Medieval moat.	Moat? - 2 sides bounding field.	Moat, Artefact Scatter	Medieval	639158	266838
MSF2369	Kelsale Lodge (Rom)	About Kelsale Lodge many urns of black ware and vessels of various shapes in red ware and buff (Watling Collection chart) (S1).	Findspot	Roman	638050	267150
MSF24518	Theberton Hall Farm reservoir	trenched evaluation revealed a number of features two of which, a ditch and a possible posthole, contained small amounts of medieval pottery.	Ditch, Post Hole, Ditch	Medieval	644058	266702
MSF25178	Moat Farm	Area of cropmarks showing online on 'Flash Earth' (July 2011). Possible fish ponds SW of the farm.	Fishpond	Unknown	643141	264928
MSF26756	Outbuildings at Valley Farm	Dairy constructed c.1900, associated with an 18th C barn and a 19th C stable, cartlodge and granary	Dairy, Barn, Stable, Cart Shed, Granary	18th century to 19th century	642758	266844
MSF27426	Hopton DMV	Suggested Deserted Medieval settlement of Hopton, Yoxford.	Deserted Settlement	Medieval	640808	268603
MSF29900	Milestone on the B1122	Milestone on the B1122 at Hill Farm	Milestone	Post Medieval	642516	267024
MSF29901	Milestone on Yoxford Road	Milestone on Yoxford Road	Milestone	Post Medieval	641350	267892
MSF30764	Milestone on the B1122	Milestone on the B1122	Milestone	Post Medieval	644644	264744
MSF30765	Milestone on the B1122	Milestone on the B1122	Milestone	Post Medieval	643649	265963

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF30771	Medieval pottery sherd	Medieval pottery sherd found during an archaeological evaluation		Undated	643751	265787
MSF31262	Medieval pottery found at Chiquita, Church Road, Theberton	Medieval pottery sherds found in the subsoil during an archaeological monitoring.		Undated	643867	265981
MSF33481	Cropmarks of fragmentary and multi-phase fields and enclosures	The cropmarks of fragmentary and multi-phase fields and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs. The extent of the site has been extended to the west to include the area of cropmarks identified, but omitted from the mapping due to being wholly outside of the project area. The site consists of field boundaries and enclosures of at least two phases, potentially including Roman and medieval to post medieval features.	Field System, Field System, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Rectilinear Enclosure, Rectilinear Enclosure, Enclosure, Enclosure, Enclosure	Roman to IPS: Post Medieval	645322	265699
MSF33545	Scatter of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds at Green Garth	Scatter of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds identified during evaluation trenching at Green Garth	Artefact Scatter	Early Neolithic to Medieval	642591	267549
MSF9012	Kelsale Lodge (Un)	Human skeleton stated to have been found at/near Kelsale Lodge, 1950.	Inhumation, Cemetery	Unknown	638050	267150

Table A.7 AMIE Records within 750m Study Area

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
391433		RB pottery	638000	267200
391440		Deer park of Kelsale Hall.	637729	267025
391450		Mill dam, building debris nearby probably indicate the site of a watermill.	638000	266800

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
391455		A large post mill with a two storey round house built in the early 19th century. It was pulled down circa 1900 and the round house converted into a house.	639520	268250
392005	Fordley	Village shrinkage	642800	266900
392009		Flint arrowhead	642500	267500
392010		EBA cinerary urn	643500	265900
392014		Hopton, DMV	640799	268599
392015		The ruinous remains of a tower mill moved from Little Glemham in Suffolk in circa 1730. It was in operation until about 1920 and was largely demolished by 1930. The ruinous base of the building remains.	643988	265673
392016		Windmill (rems.)	642680	267570
392022	Moor Farmhouse	Farmhouse, early 16thc	641730	267780
869221	St Peters Church	Round towered church with nave, chancel, South aisle, South porch and North vestry. The nave and chancel are at least 12th century. The chancel was extended Eastwards circa 1300, at which time the belfry was added. The round tower was probably added in the	643729	265917
962899	Theberton House	Theberton House, C18 core, altered early C19	644530	265120
1401968	Leiston Airfield	A World War Two airfield opened in 1943. During World War Two it was used by the United States Army 8th Air Force 358th and 357th Fighter Groups. Their main duties were escorting bomber aircraft. The airfield featured three concrete runways with a technical site on the west side of the flying area, accommodation sites dispersed further to the west and a fuel store to the east of the airfield. There were a number of blister and type T2 aircraft hangars. Leiston was officially designated as Station 373 by the Americans, but was also informally known by the airmen as Theberton or Saxmunden after the nearby towns. After the war the Royal Air Force took over the airfield as Number 18 Recruit Centre. It closed to flying in 1946 and was sold off in the Mid 1950s for agriculture.	642810	264354
1519228	Rookery Park	Rookery Park is a small country house of late 18th or early 19th century origins.	640057	268297

Previous Archaeological Events within Study Area

Table A8 SCC HER Previous Archaeological events within 750m Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF20192	Evaluation, Theberton Hall Farm reservoir (evaluation)	PROJECT DETAILS trenched evaluation revealed a number of features two of which, a ditch and a possible posthole, contained small amounts of medieval pottery. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Yes	644057	266700
ESF21879	The Old Dairy, Valley View Cottage: Historic Building Record		642758	266844
ESF22179	Evaluation - Land To Rear Of The Lion PH, Leiston Road, Theberton, Suffolk		643755	265782
ESF23061	Evaluation, Adjacent The Old Manor, Pretty Rd, Theberton	Evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development. No archaeological features or finds were recorded. The historic land surface of the site has been truncated.	643664	265892
ESF23061	Evaluation, Adjacent The Old Manor, Pretty Rd, Theberton	Evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development. No archaeological features or finds were recorded. The historic land surface of the site has been truncated.	643664	265892
ESF23185	Evaluation - Land adjoining Green Garth, Middleton	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed development. The evaluation consisted 5% of a small vacant plot covering 0.38ha. The works consisted of five trenches measuring between 19m and 26.	642591	267549
ESF23647	Geophysical and metal-detector surveys by the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, 2014.		638003	266711
ESF23648	Archaeological excavation by Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, March 2015.		638246	266583
ESF24335	Monitoring - Chiquita, Church Road	Archaeological monitoring of ground works for a new house did not reveal any archaeological features. Stray finds of 11th-12th century pottery sherds were found in the stripped subsoil. The stripped footprint area for the new house was c170 meters square	643869	265983

Table A9 AMIE Previous Archaeological events within 750m Study Area

AMIE Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
1597616	Land Adjoining Green Garth	Site/SMR Code: MDD020. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC at land next to Green Garth, Mill Street, Middleton in Suffolk. The evaluation assessed 5% of a small vacant land plot covering 0.38ha for a	642590	267550
1599658	'Chiquita', Church Road	Site/SMR Code: THB026. Monitoring of groundworks for a new house 50m north-east of the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features though three sherds of early medieval, 11th-12th century, pottery were recovered as stray finds from the strip	643860	265980
1254790	The Bungalow, Church Road		643000	265000
1568244	The Old Dairy, Valley View Cottage	Site/SMR Code: MDD018. Historic building recording of the c.1900 wash-house and dairy. Information from OASIS Online Form.	642700	266800
1578824	Land Rear Of The Lion Public House, Leiston Road	Site/SMR code: THB025. Evaluation trenching recorded no archaeological activity. Information from OASIS Online Form.	643740	265800
1598331	The Old Manor, Pretty Road	Site/SMR Code: THB 037. Evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development in what was part of The Old Manor which is a listed building of 16th and 17th century date and close to the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.	643640	265920

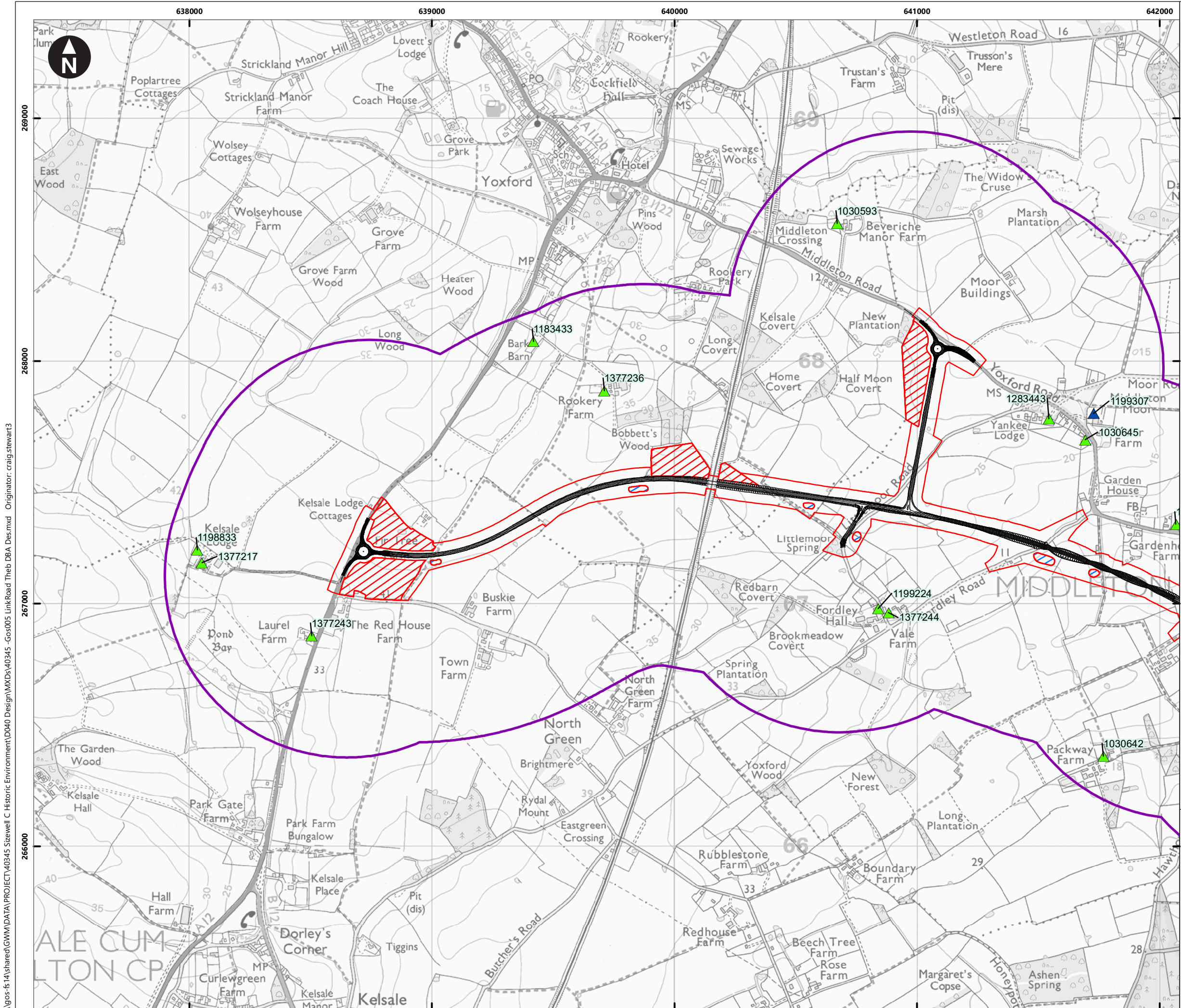


Appendix B

Figures

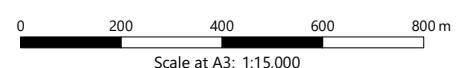
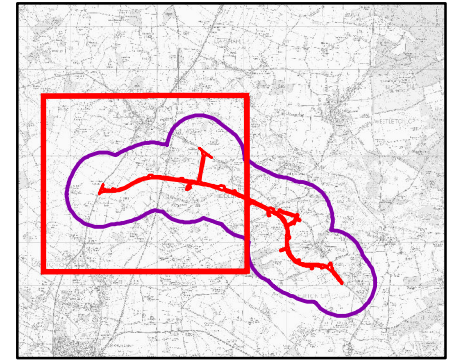






- Key
- Link Road Site Boundary
 - Theberton Bypass Site Boundary
 - Proposed Construction Compound
 - Proposed Detention Pond
 - Theberton Bypass Proposed Road Layout
 - Sizewell Link Road Proposed Road Layout
 - 750m Combined Study
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monument

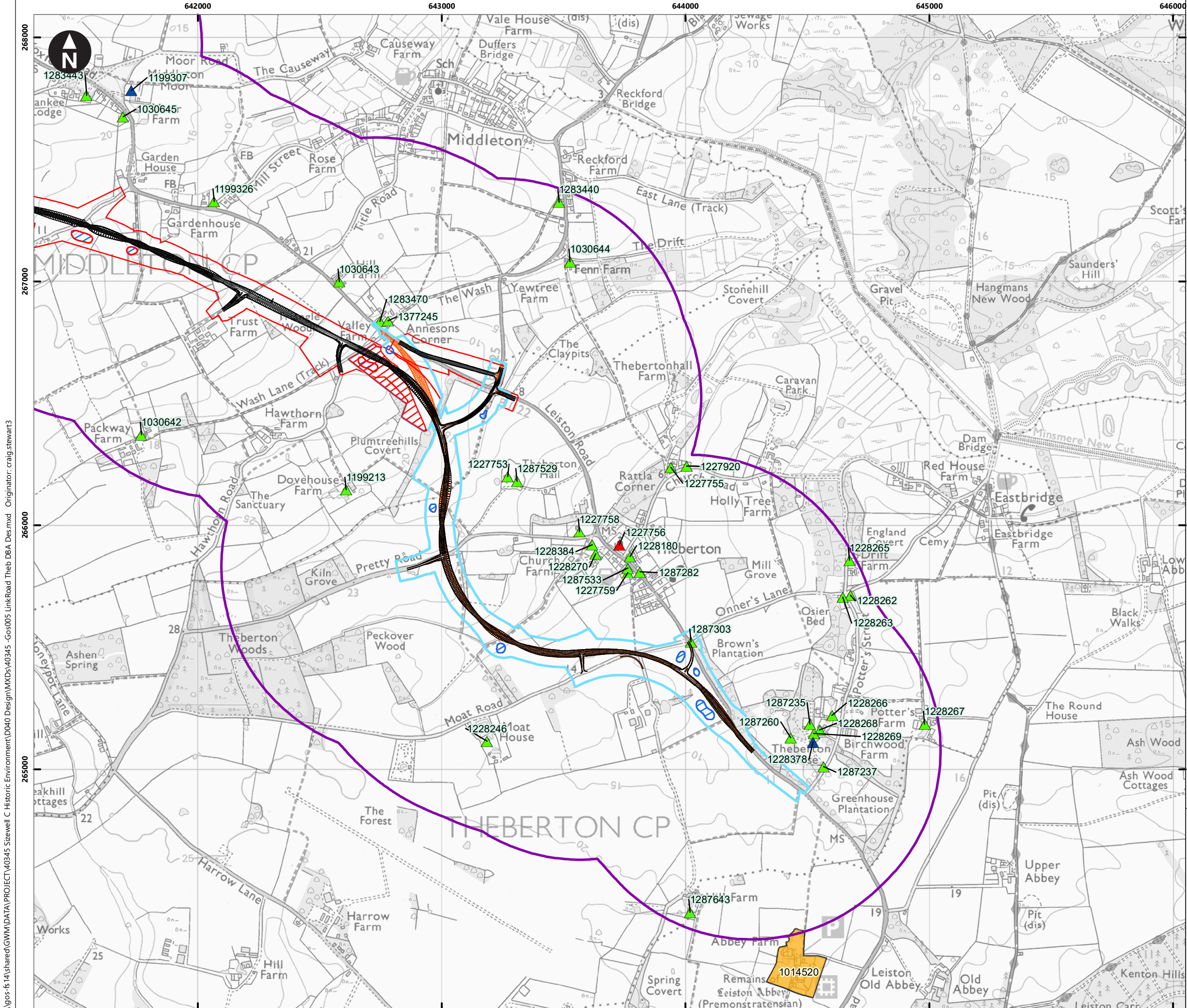
Note:
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/04/2018. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.historicengland.org.uk>.
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Sizewell C
 Link Road and Theberton By-Pass DBA

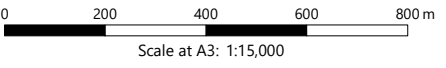
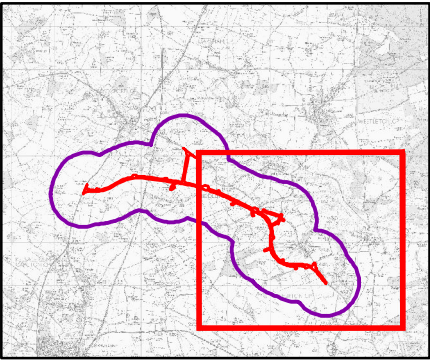
Figure 1a
 Designated Heritage Assets

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- Key
- Link Road Site Boundary
 - Theberton Bypass Site Boundary
 - Proposed Construction Compound
 - Proposed Detention Pond
 - Proposed Drainage Boundary
 - Theberton Bypass Proposed Road Layout
 - Sizewell Link Road Proposed Road Layout
 - 750m Combined Study Area
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
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Note:
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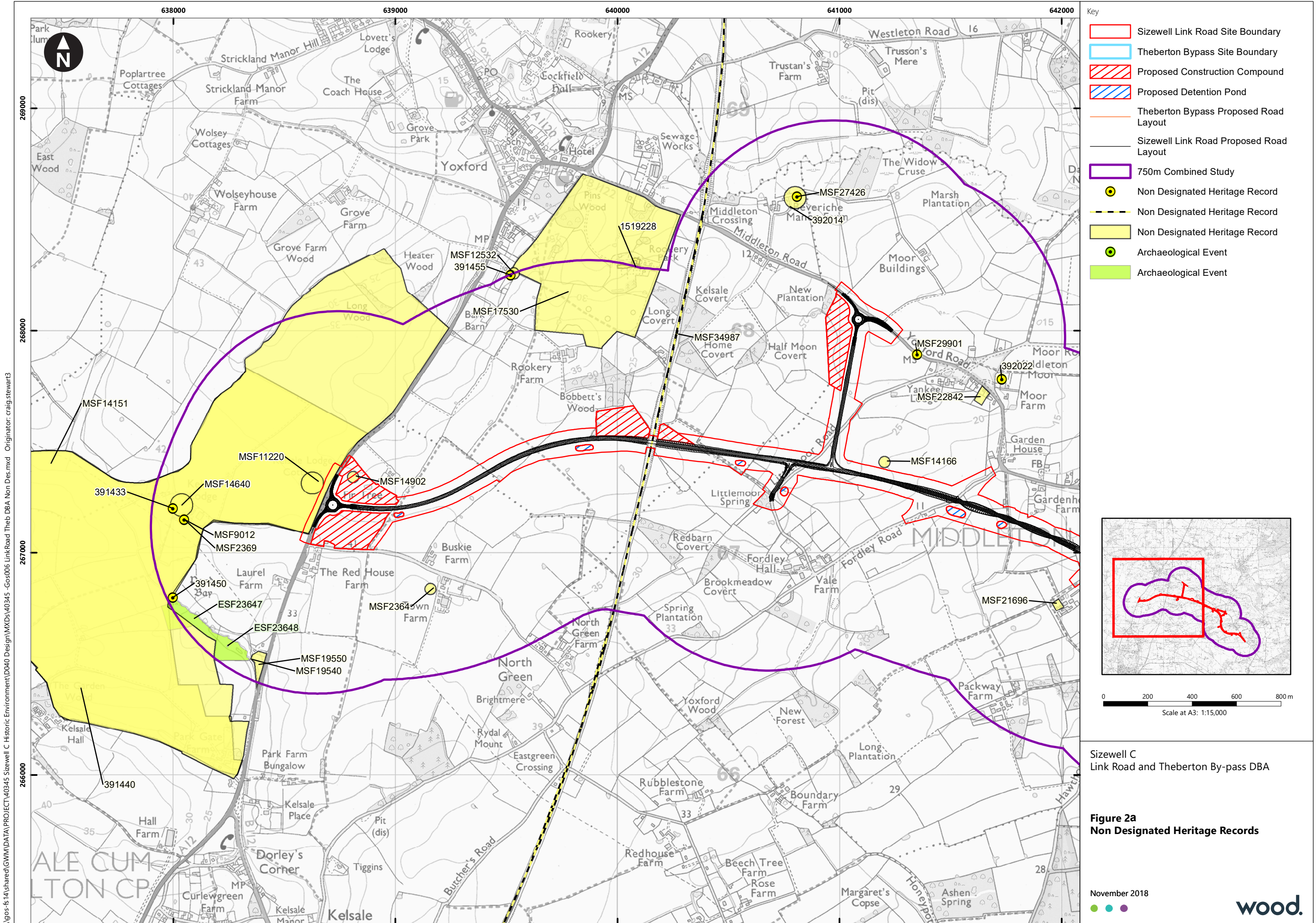
Sizewell C
 Link Road and Theberton By-Pass DBA

Figure 1b
 Designated Heritage Assets

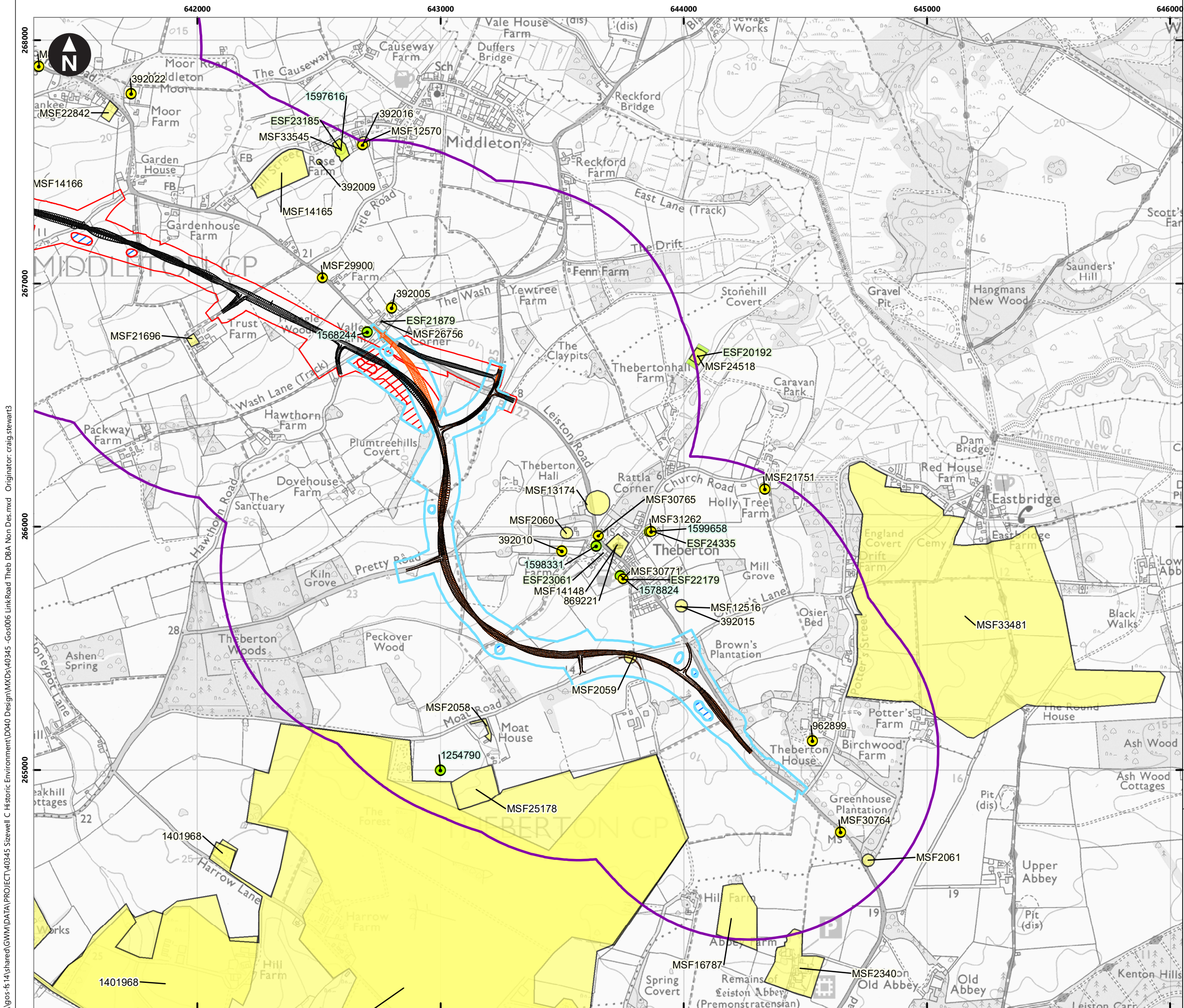
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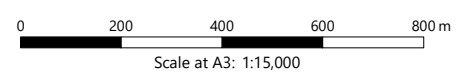
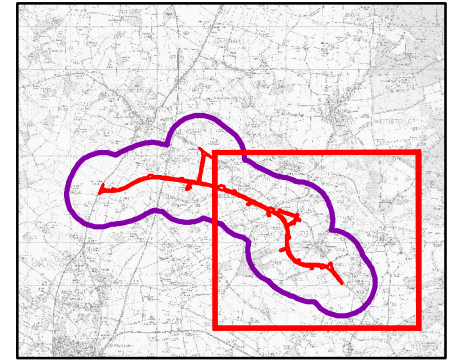
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- Key
- Sizewell Link Road Site Boundary
 - Theberton Bypass Site Boundary
 - Proposed Construction Compound
 - Proposed Detention Pond
 - Proposed Drainage Boundary
 - Theberton Bypass Proposed Road Layout
 - Sizewell Link Road Proposed Road Layout
 - 750m Combined Study
 - Non Designated Heritage Record
 - Non Designated Heritage Record
 - Non Designated Heritage Record
 - Archaeological Event
 - Archaeological Event

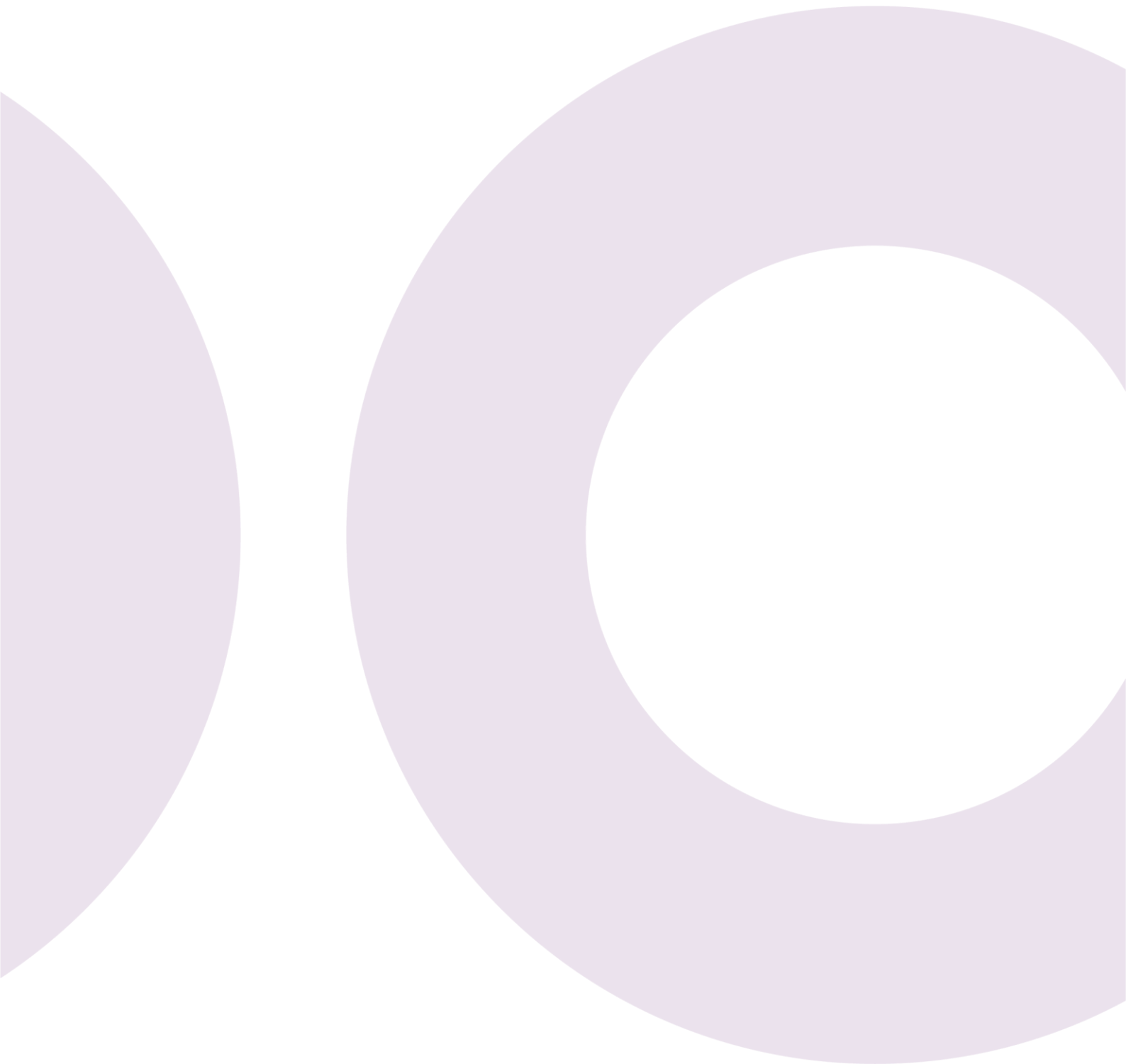


Sizewell C
Link Road and Theberton By-pass DBA

Figure 2b
Non Designated Heritage Records

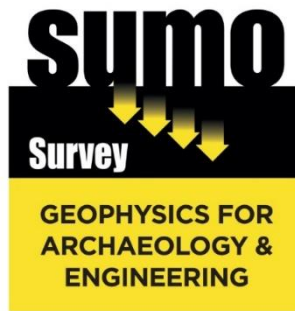
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wood.





Volume 6, Appendix 9C - Geophysical Survey Report



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Client

Cotswold Archaeology

For

EDF Energy

Survey Report

14282D

Date

July 2019



Survey Report 14282D: Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Survey dates	26 - 27 February 2019 25 - 29 March 2019
Field co-ordinator	Joe Perry BA Matthew Jackson BA MSc
Field Team	Haydn Evans BA Amy Dunn BA Nicole Burton BA MSc
Report Date	9 July 2019
CAD Illustrations	Joe Perry BA
Report Author	Joe Perry BA
Project Manager	Thomas Cockcroft MSc Simon Haddrell BEng AMBCS PCIfA
Report approved	Dr John Gater BSc DSc(Hon) MCIfA FSA

SUMO Geophysics Ltd
Cowburn Farm
Market Street
Thornton
Bradford
BD13 3HW

T: 01274 835016

www.sumoservices.com
geophysics@sumoservices.com

SUMO Geophysics Ltd
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton upon Severn
Worcestershire
WR8 0SA

T: 01684 592266

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Appendix B Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Appendix C OASIS Data Collection Form

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Figure 06	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 1-2]
Figure 07	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 3-4]
Figure 08	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 3-4]
Figure 09	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 4-5]
Figure 10	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 4-5]
Figure 11	1:5000	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 6-10]
Figure 12	1:5000	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 6-10]
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Figure 15	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 7-10]
Figure 16	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 7-10]
Figure 17	1:5000	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 11-14]
Figure 18	1:5000	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation [Areas 11-14]
Figure 19	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots [Areas 11-12]
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Figure 25	1:5000	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plot [Areas 11-14]

2. SURVEY TECHNIQUE

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

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

3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

3.1 The survey has revealed a pattern of ditch-type anomalies and trends in Area 12 that suggests a former enclosure system. Numerous anomalies of uncertain origin are also visible; whilst some may have an archaeological provenance, modern, agricultural and natural factors may also be applicable. Former field boundaries and responses associated with modern agricultural regimes have been noted. Areas of magnetic disturbance and drainage systems are present, as are responses of natural origin.

4 INTRODUCTION

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

4.2 Site details

NGR / Postcode	Area 1: TM 386 672 / IP17 2RH. Areas 2-3: TM 388 671 / IP17 2RJ Areas 4-5: TM 394 673 / IP17 2RJ. Area 6: TM 413 672 / IP17 3LT. Areas 7-10: TM 419 669 / IP17 3LY. Areas 11-12: TM 430 656 / IP16 4RY. Areas 13-14: TM 440 653 / IP16 4RG.
Location	The sites runs from the A12, 1.8km south of the village of Yoxford, across open rolling fields, small lanes and a railway line. It crosses a section of woodland west of Theberton before re-joining the A12 east of the village.
HER	Suffolk
HER Code	sumogeop1-344016
OASIS Ref.	YOX 046, KCC 067, MDD 029, MDD 030, THB 046 & THB 047
District	East Suffolk
Parish	Yoxford Kelsale Cum Carlton Middleton Theberton
Topography	Relatively Flat
Current Land Use	Farmland
Geology	Bedrock: Crag group - sand

(BGS 2019)	Bedrock: Crag group - sand / crag group – sand. Superficial soils: Lowestoft formation – diamicton. Superficial soils: Head - clay, silt, sand and gravel / Lowestoft formation – diamicton. Superficial soils: Lowestoft formation - diamicton / Lowestoft formation - sand and gravel.
Soils (CU 2019)	Soilscape 7: Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils. Soilscape 18: Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey.
Archaeology (Wood [E&IS] 2018)	There are no scheduled monuments within the site. One scheduled monument – Leiston Abbey and Moated Site (SM1014520), clips the very south eastern edge of the 750M study area.

Within the surrounding area lies:

MSF11220	Seven grey ware body sherds, small and abraded, probably all Roman
MSF14902	Old Kiln marked on OS map to W of former Pit & Fir Tree Farm
MSF2364	Moat? – 2 sides bounding field
MSF14165	Probable ring ditch circa 25m diameter, bisected by linear ditch
MSF14166	Circular mound / Pit shown on OS maps
MSF21696	Small square moat, unoccupied, shown on OS maps
MSF22842	Scatter of Medieval & Post-Medieval on green edge

Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	45.2 ha

4.3 Aims and Objectives

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

5 RESULTS

The survey has been divided into fourteen survey areas (Areas 1-14).

5.1 **Probable / Possible Archaeology**

5.1.1 The survey has identified a group of trends and linear anomalies indicative of ditches and pits in Area 12. The responses comprise of three conjoined small enclosures, a possible ring ditch and other features of potential archaeological interest. Less well-defined responses are interpreted as *Possible Archaeology*.

5.2 **Uncertain**

5.2.1 An ill-defined ditch type response and trend in Area 2 relates to a pond shown on 1884 OS mapping; the anomaly is likely to be a drainage feature.

5.2.2 A curvilinear trend has been recorded in Area 3 which could be part of a possible enclosure. It might have an archaeological origin, but the magnetic responses are weak and isolated; an agricultural interpretation is equally possible.

5.2.3 Trends in Areas 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14 have been classified as *Uncertain Origin*. They lack the defined morphology of anomalies that would normally be interpreted as of archaeological provenance; they are isolated and form no discernible pattern. These anomalies probably reflect variations in pedology or underlying geology, or may be due to agricultural causes.

5.3 **Former Field Boundary**

5.3.1 Numerous weak linear anomalies and trends have been identified in Areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. These correspond with the location of former field boundaries visible on historic OS maps from 1884 and 1904.

5.4 **Agricultural – Ploughing / Land Drains**

5.4.1 Magnetically weak, barely visible, closely spaced narrow anomalies in Areas 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13 and 14 are due to relatively recent ploughing.

5.4.2 Numerous parallel linear responses, generally negative anomalies, are visible in Areas 5 and 7; the patterns suggest drainage systems.

5.5 **Natural / Geological / Pedological**

5.5.1 Anomalies consistent with natural variations are present in Areas 5, 13 and 14. They comprise of zones of stronger or weaker mottling and weak amorphous sinuous trends.

5.6 **Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance**

5.6.1 Areas of magnetic disturbance are assumed to be of relatively modern origin. A band of disturbance in Area 3 possibly represents consolidation material for a footpath shown on OS mapping from 1884. Dense concentrations of ferrous and strong responses are present in Areas 1 and 2; it is most likely that these responses are from spreads of demolition material from former housing seen on the 1884 OS map.

5.6.2 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a

modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

6 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008) Table 4 states that the typical magnetic response on the local soils / geology is poor. The results from this survey indicate the presence of ditch-like features; as a consequence, the technique is deemed to have worked well.

7 CONCLUSION

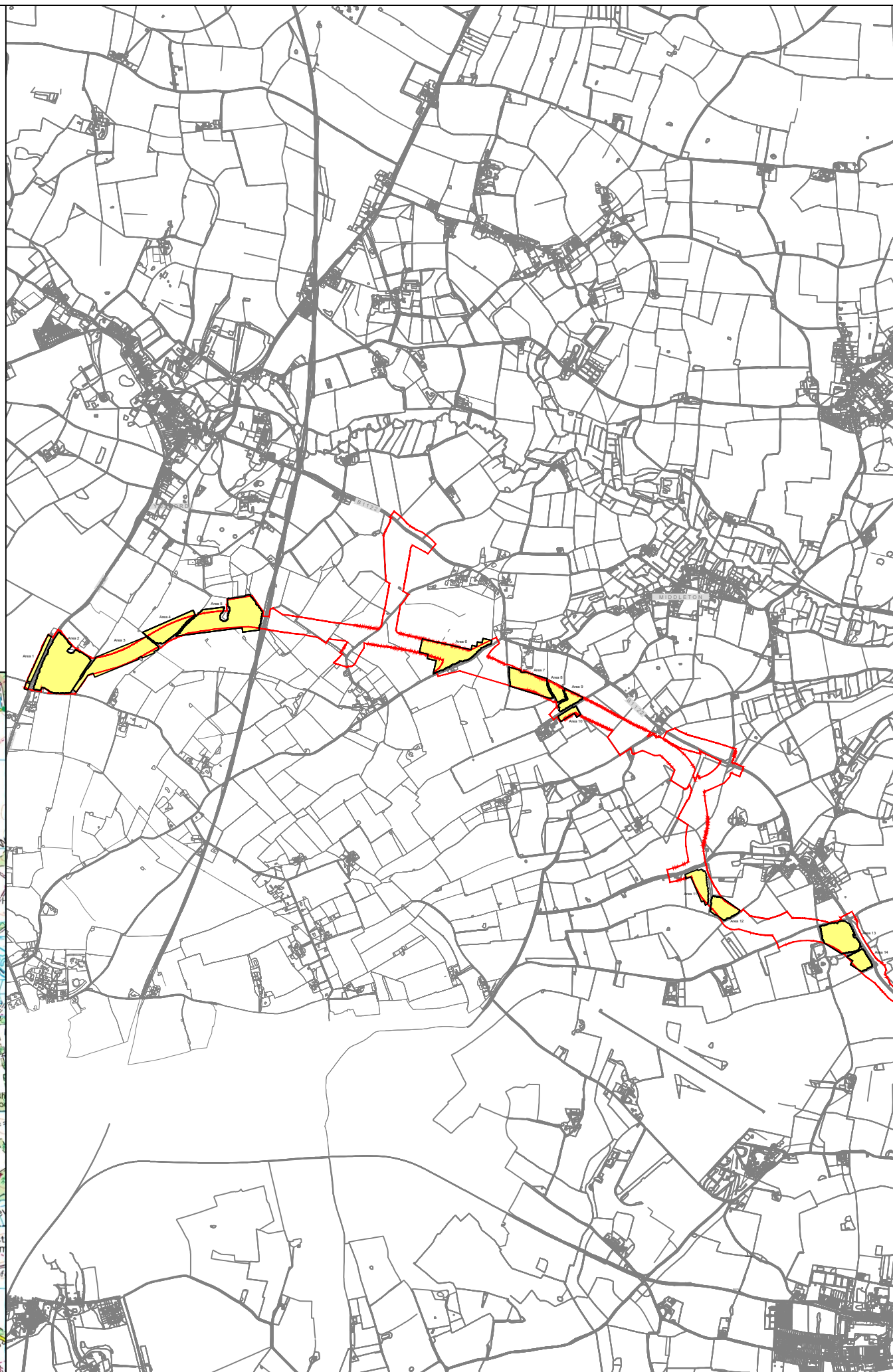
- 7.1 A number of ditch-type anomalies of possible archaeological interest have been identified by the survey which appear to form a series of enclosures. A ditch-like anomaly and several trends classified as *Uncertain Origin* have been detected. Former field boundaries and responses associated with modern agriculture have been located. A number of anomalies reflect local magnetic variation in soils and are of natural origin. Drainage and areas of magnetic disturbance have been mapped.

8 REFERENCES



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Survey Area

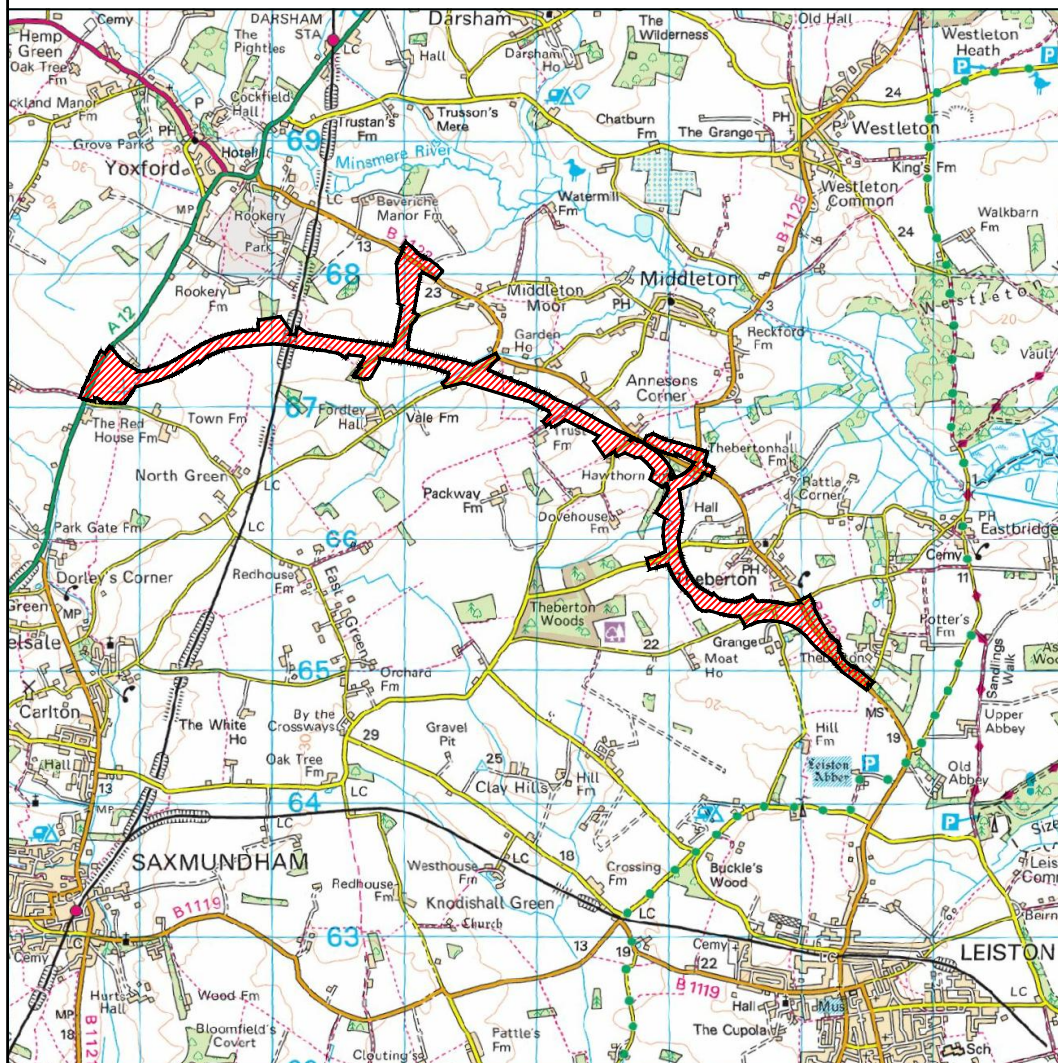


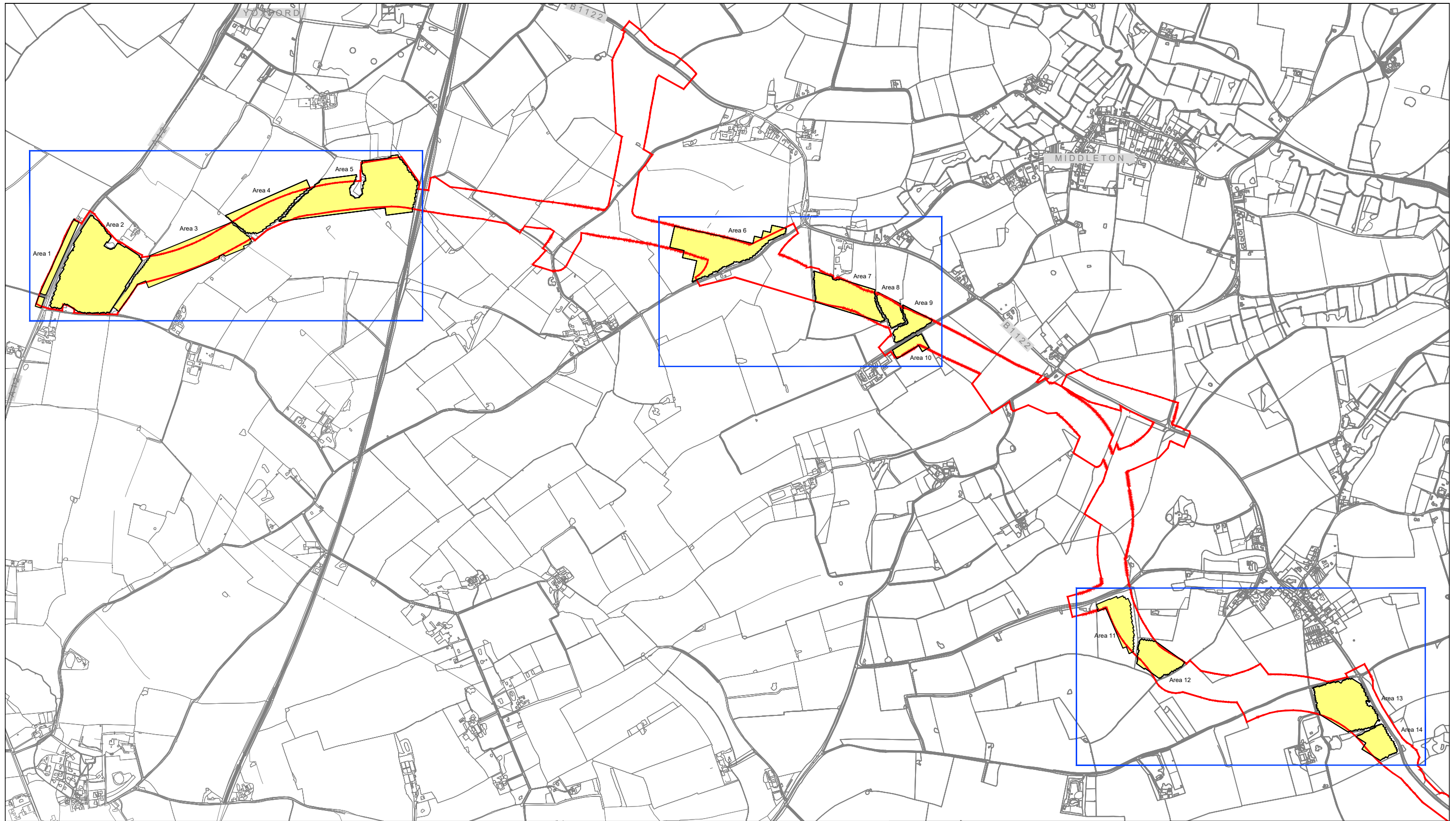
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	Site Location
	Magnetometer Survey




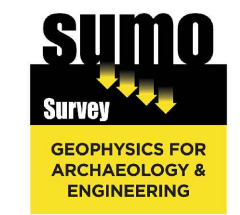
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Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk
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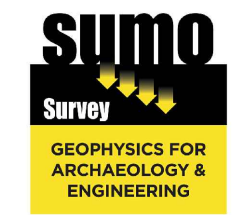
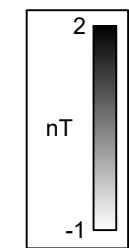
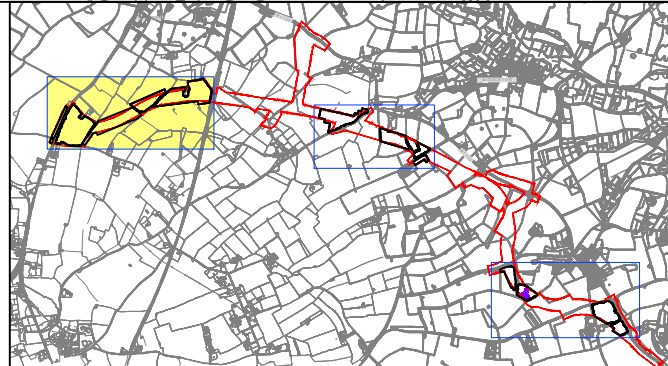
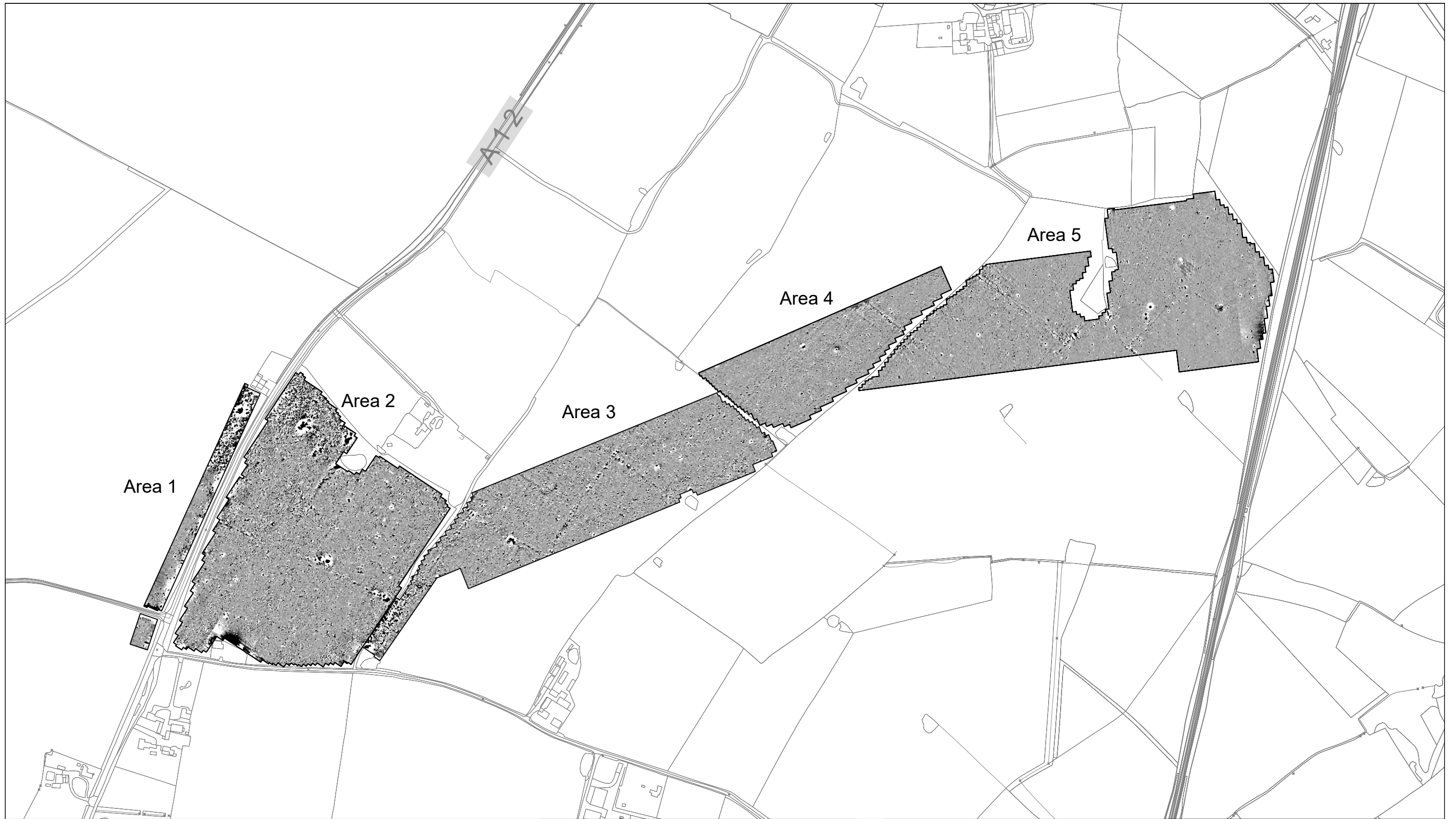


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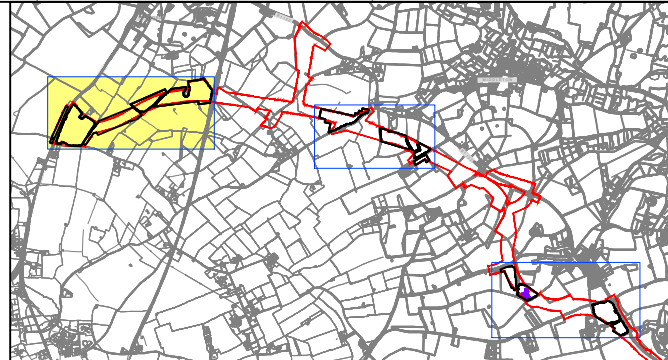
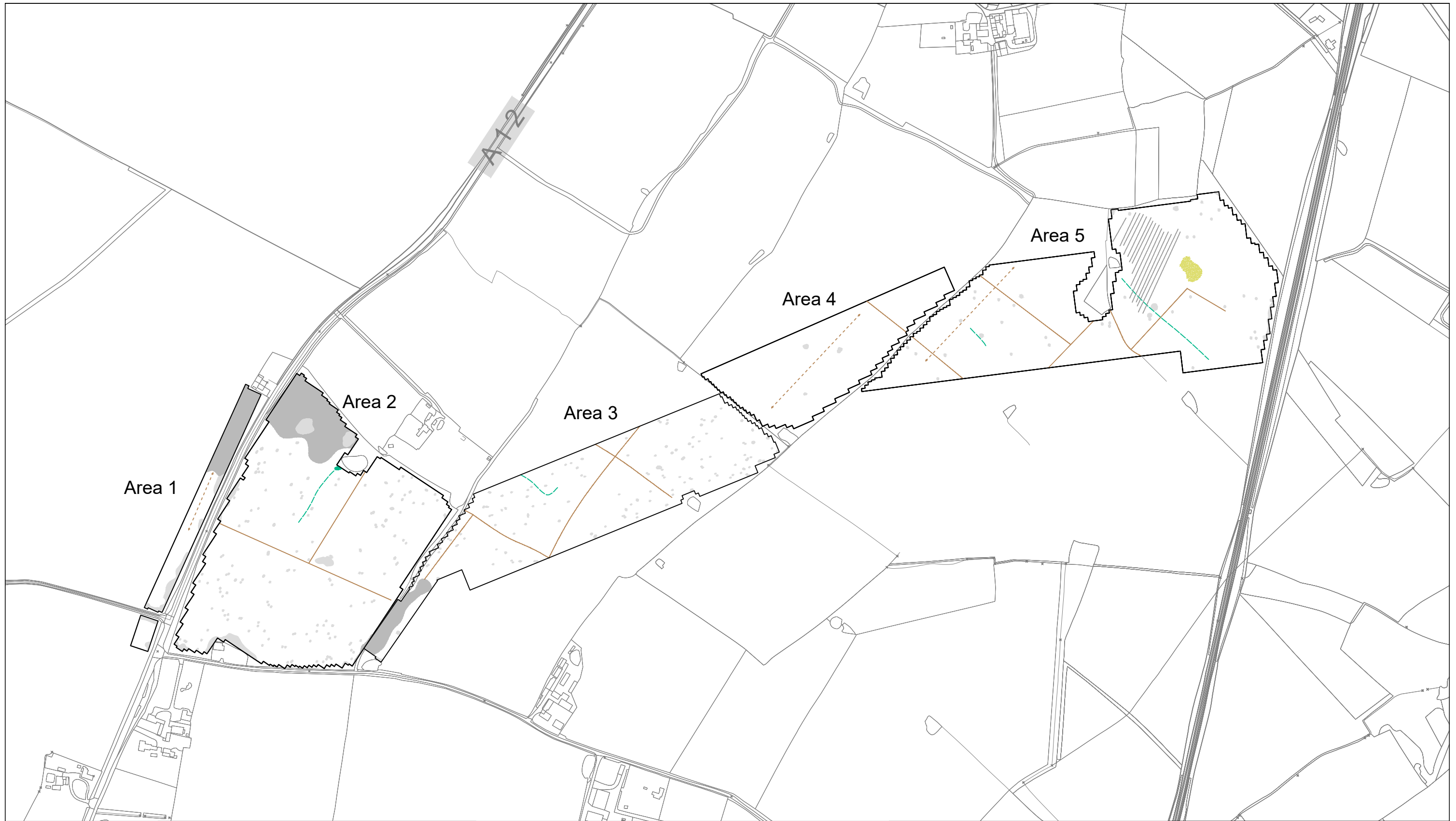
 Magnetometer Survey











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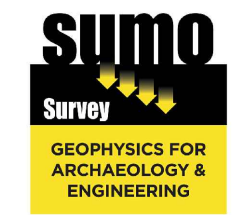


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Client:	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale:	0 metres 200	Fig No: 03
	1:5000 @ A3	



KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



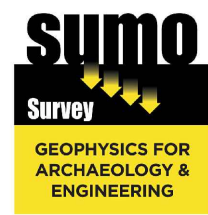
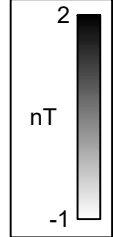
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 1-5] Interpretation	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 200 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 04



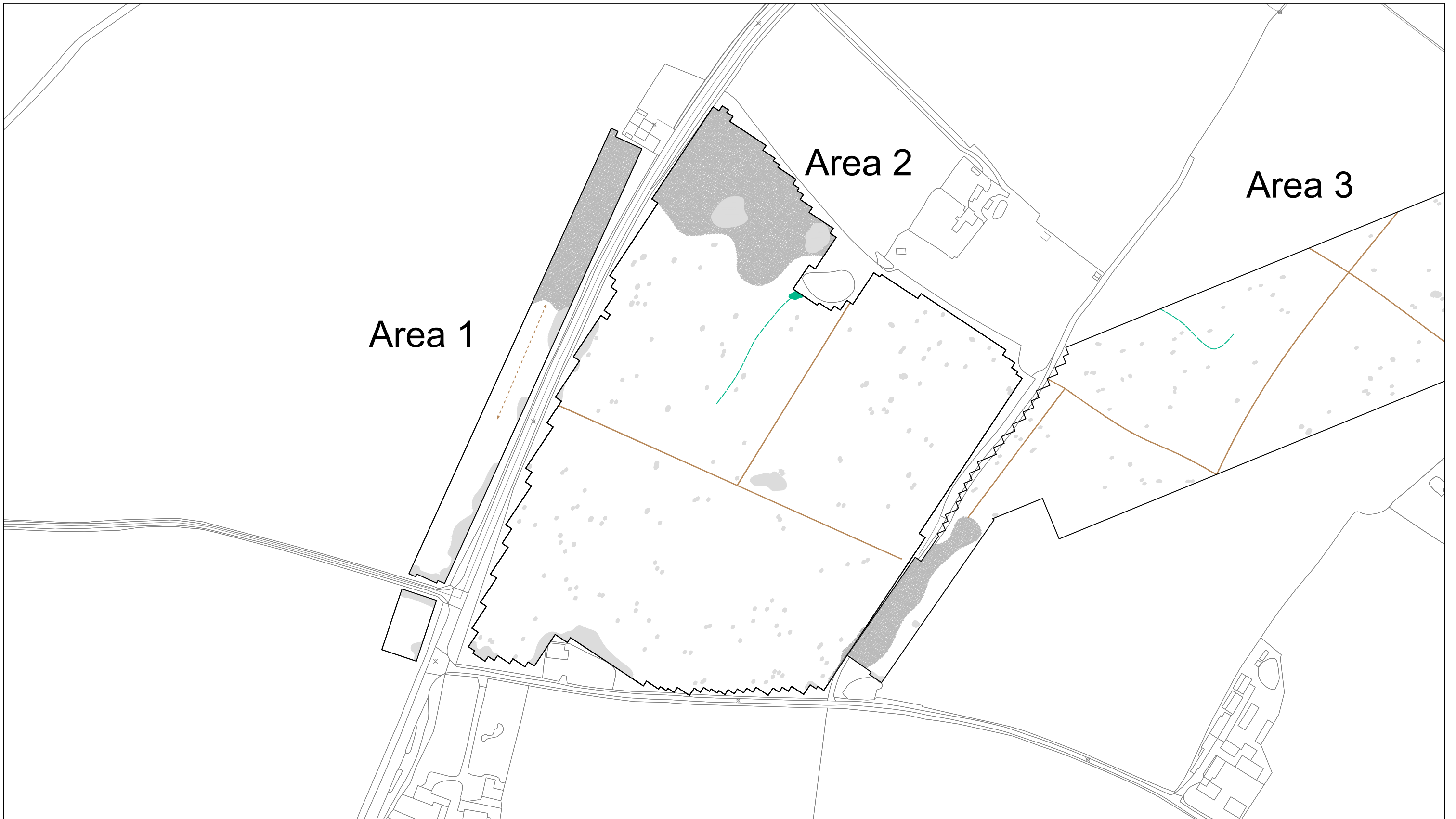
Area 1

Area 2

Area 3



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 1-2] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 05











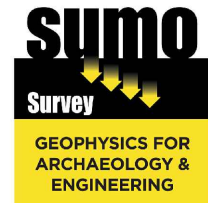
Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 1-2]
Interpretation

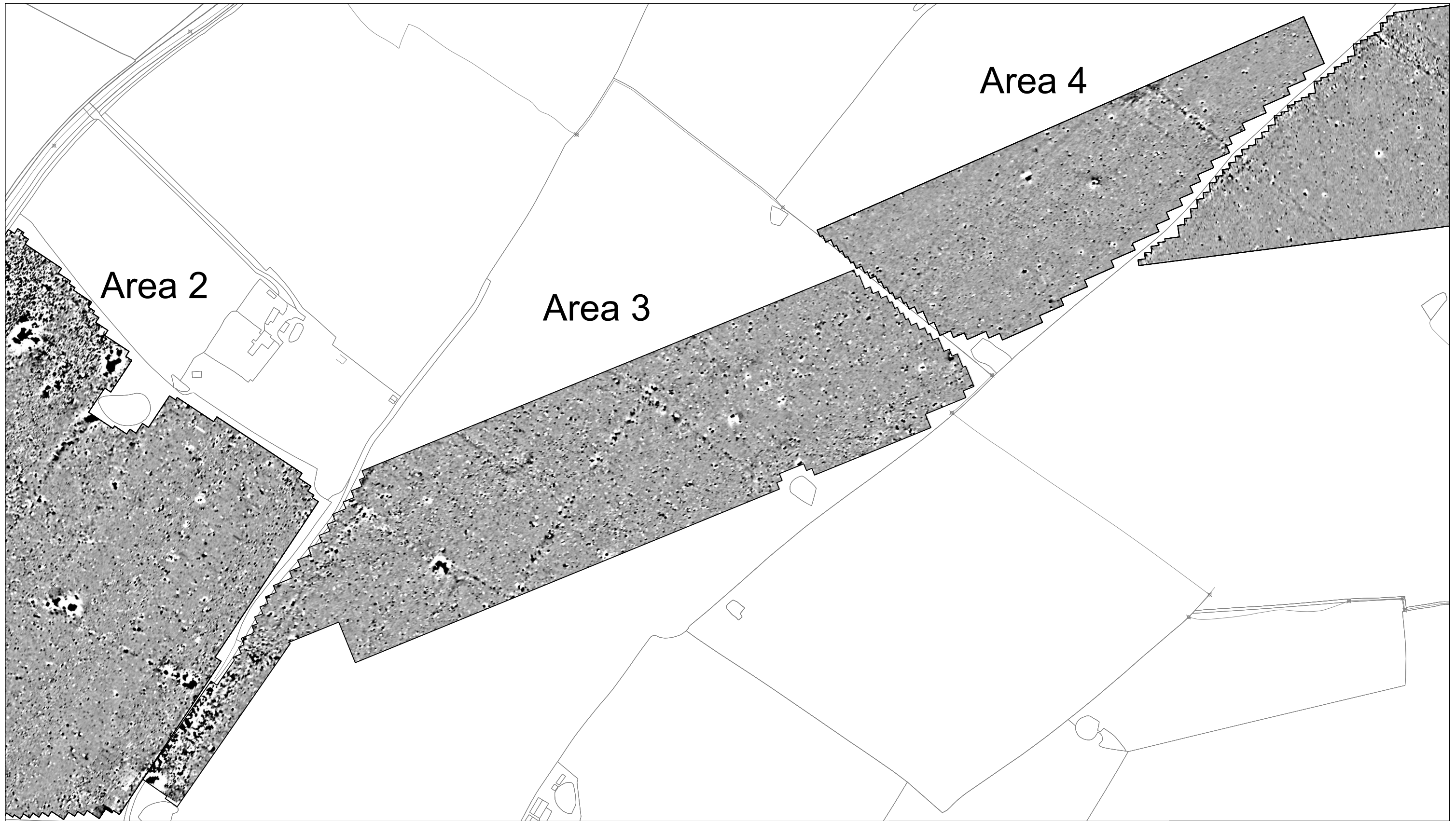
Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No: 06

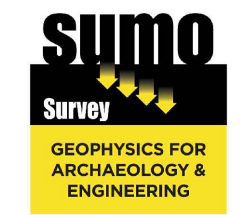
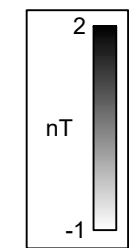




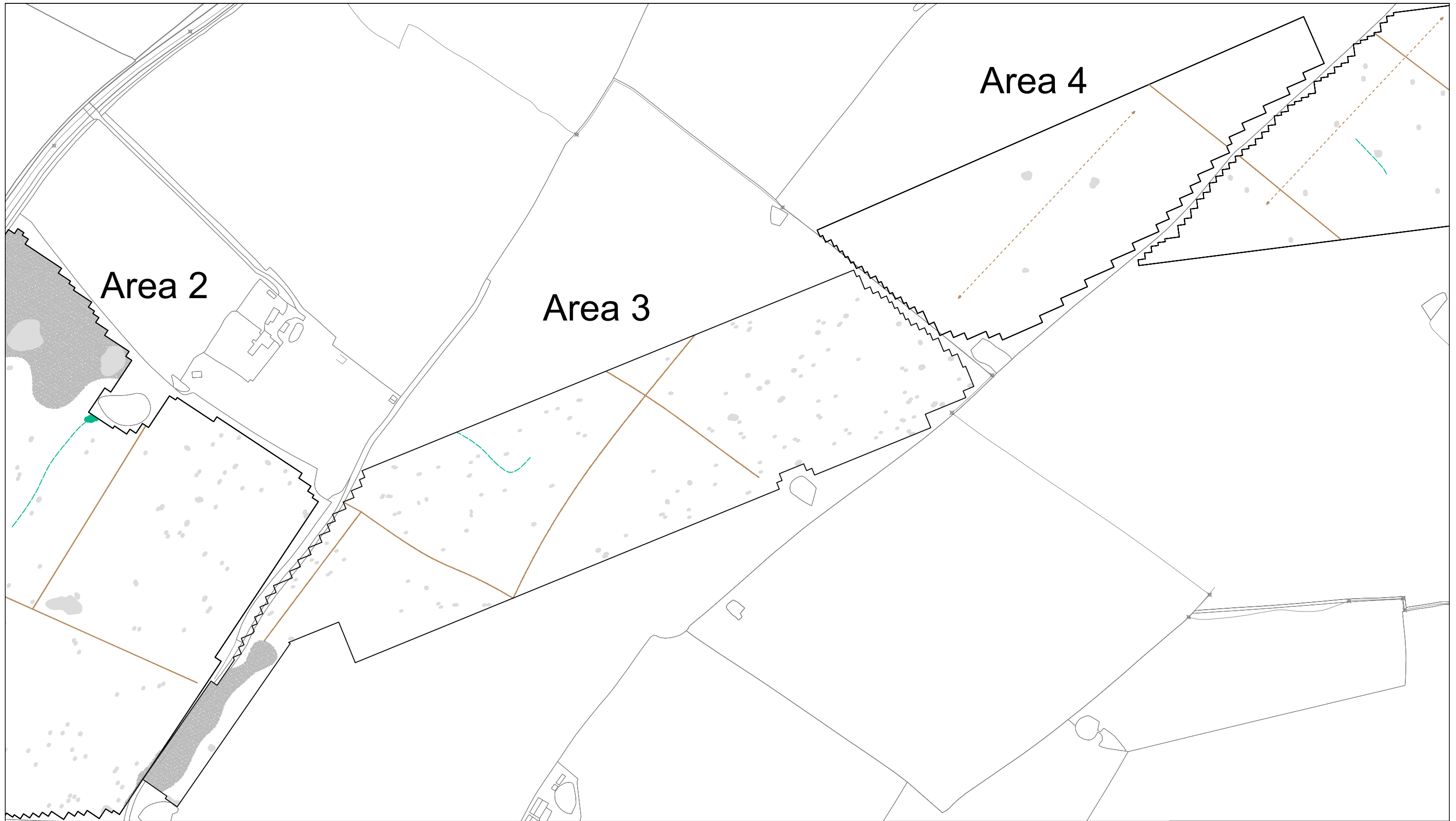
Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

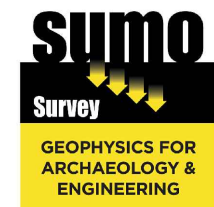


Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 3-4] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 07



KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

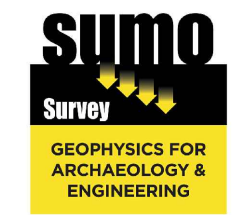
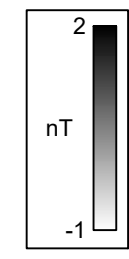


Title:	Magnetometer Survey [Areas 3-4] Interpretation
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology
Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk
Scale:	0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3
Fig No:	08

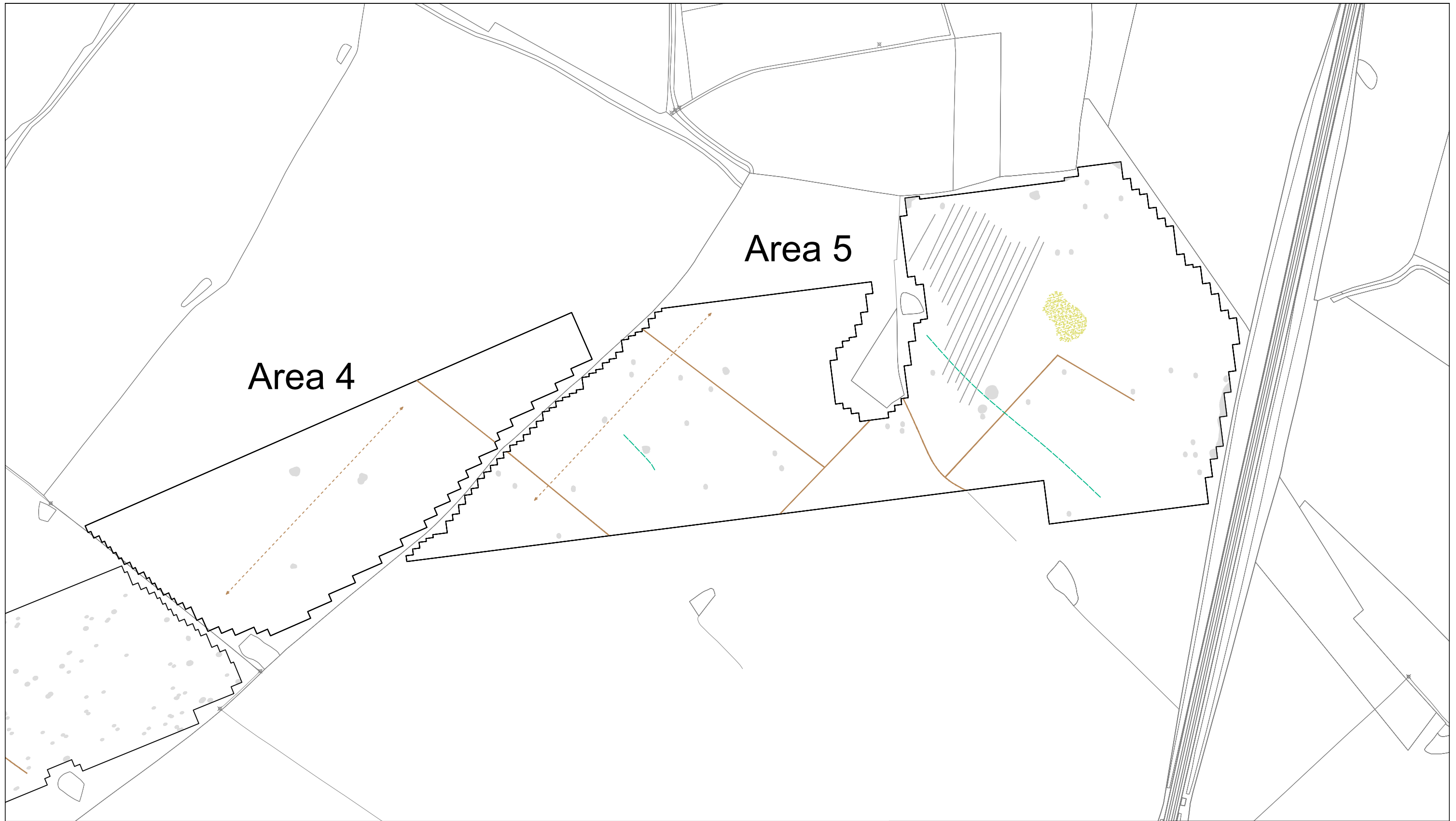


Area 4

Area 5



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 4-5] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 09

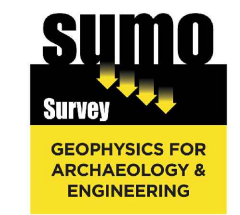


Area 4

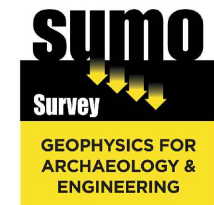
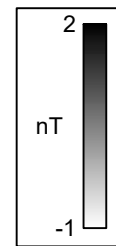
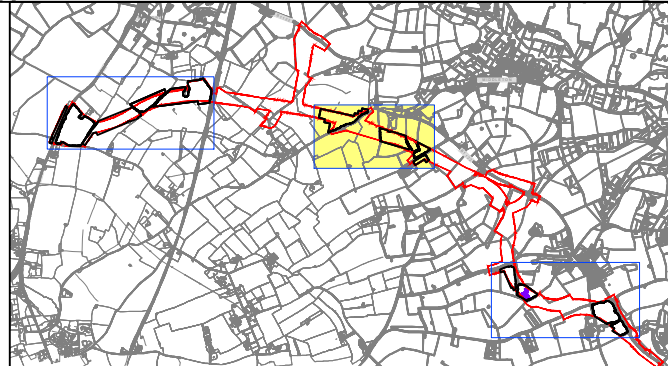
Area 5

KEY

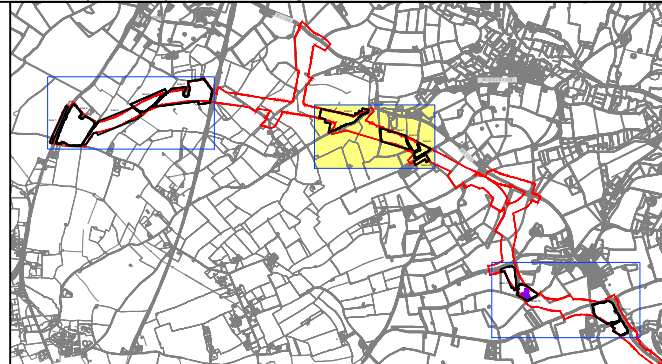
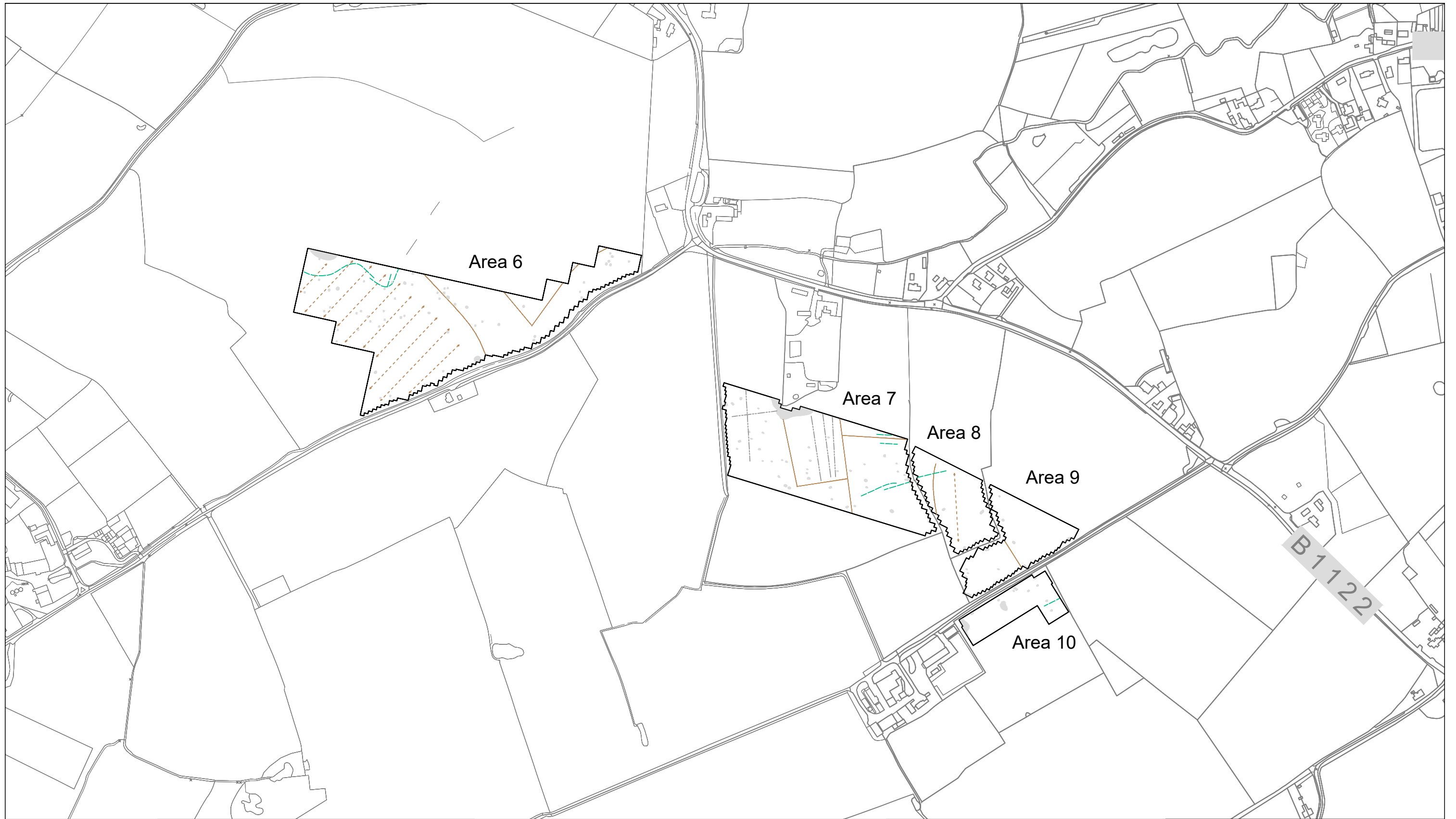
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	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance











Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 4-5] Interpretation	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 10

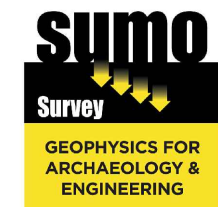


Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 6-10] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 200 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 11



KEY

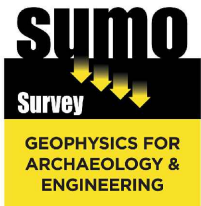
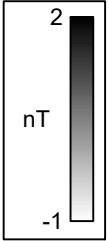
	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



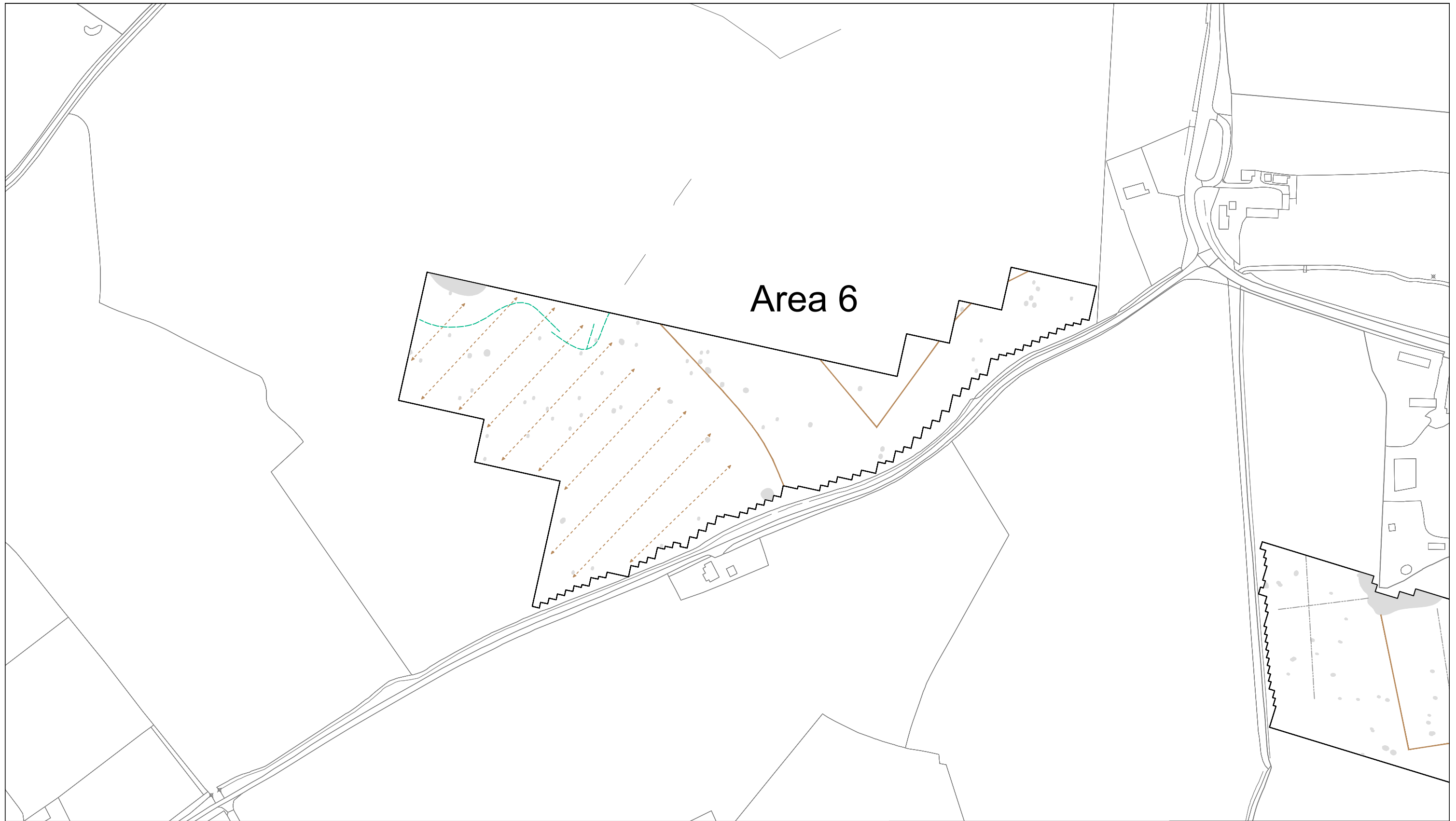
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 6-10] Interpretation	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 200 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 12



Area 6











Title: Magnetometer Survey [Area 6] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 13

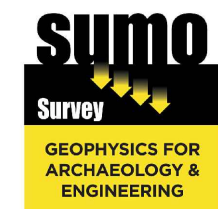


Area 6

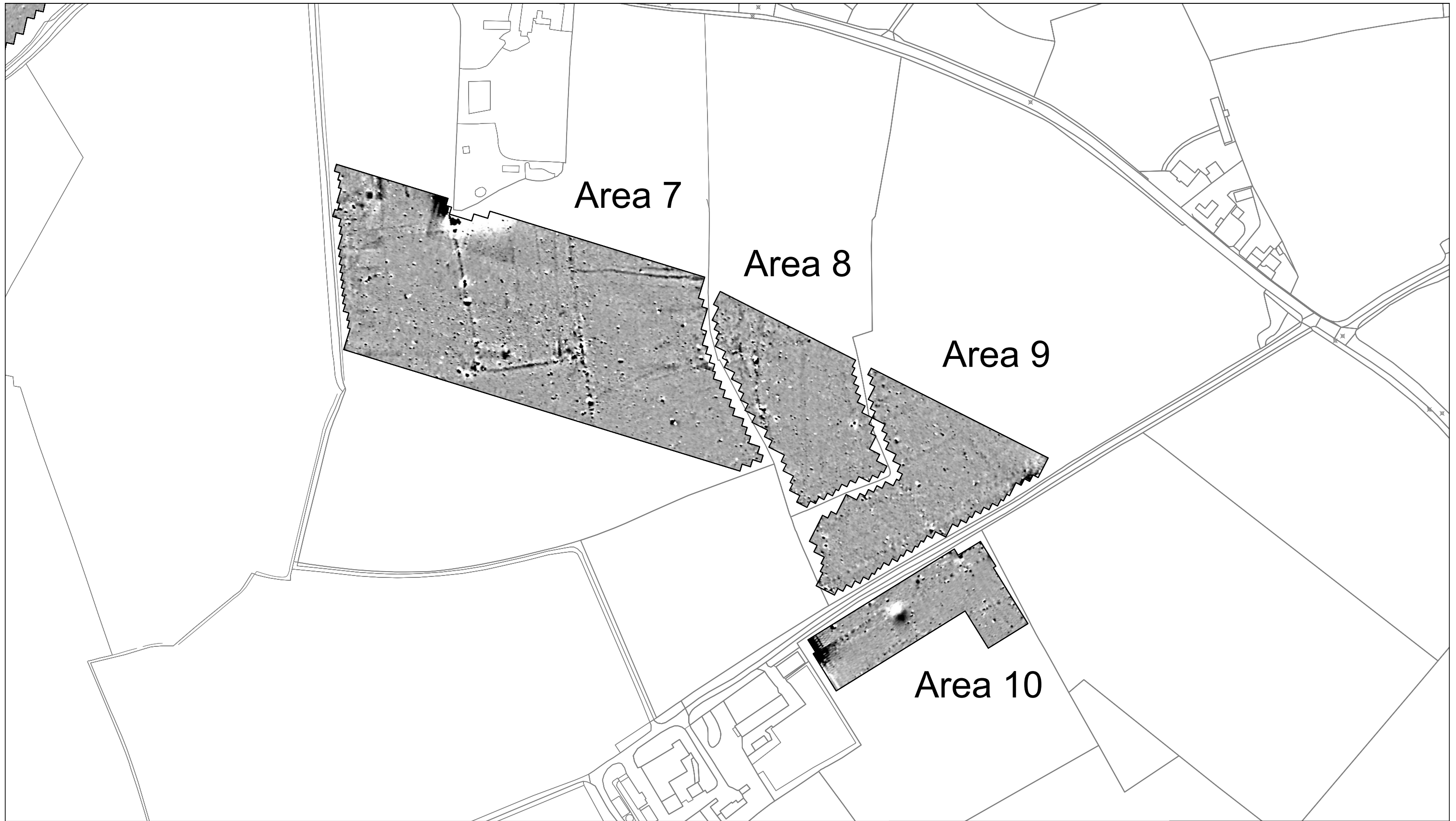


KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Area 6] Interpretation	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 14

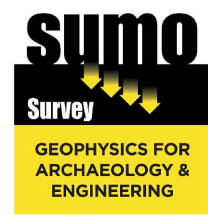
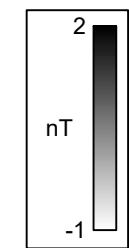


Area 7

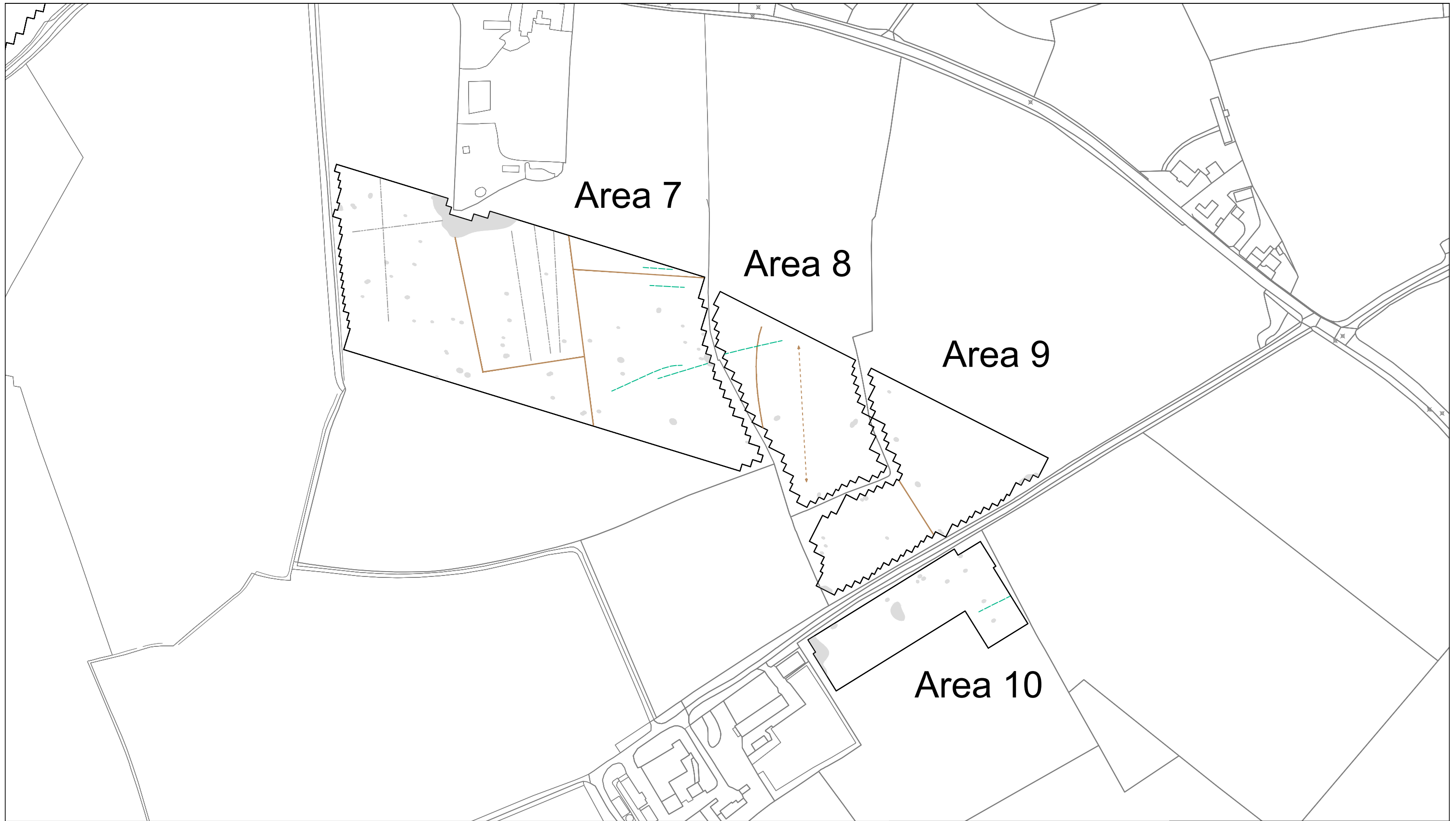
Area 8

Area 9









Area 10

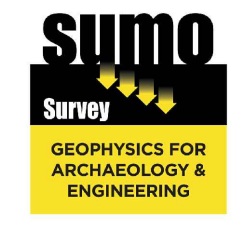


Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 7-10] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 15

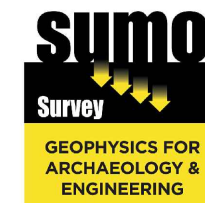
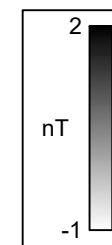
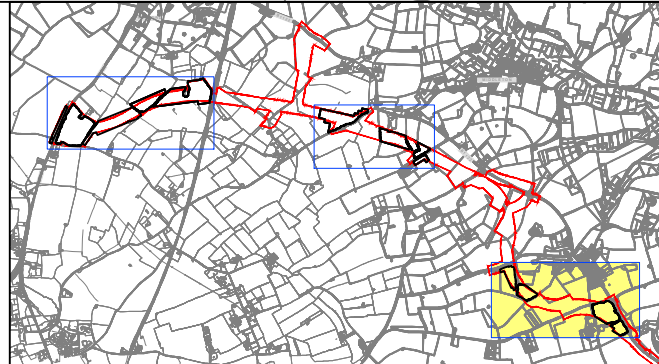


KEY

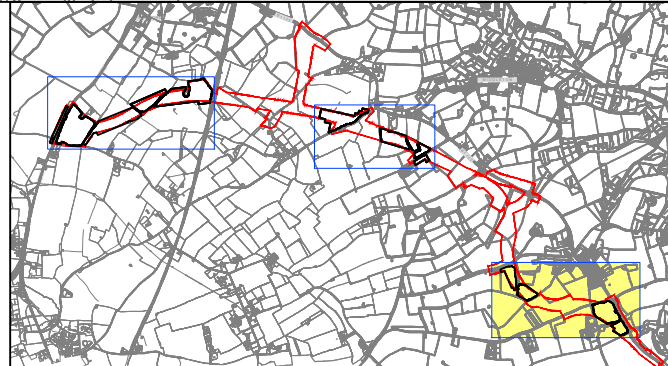
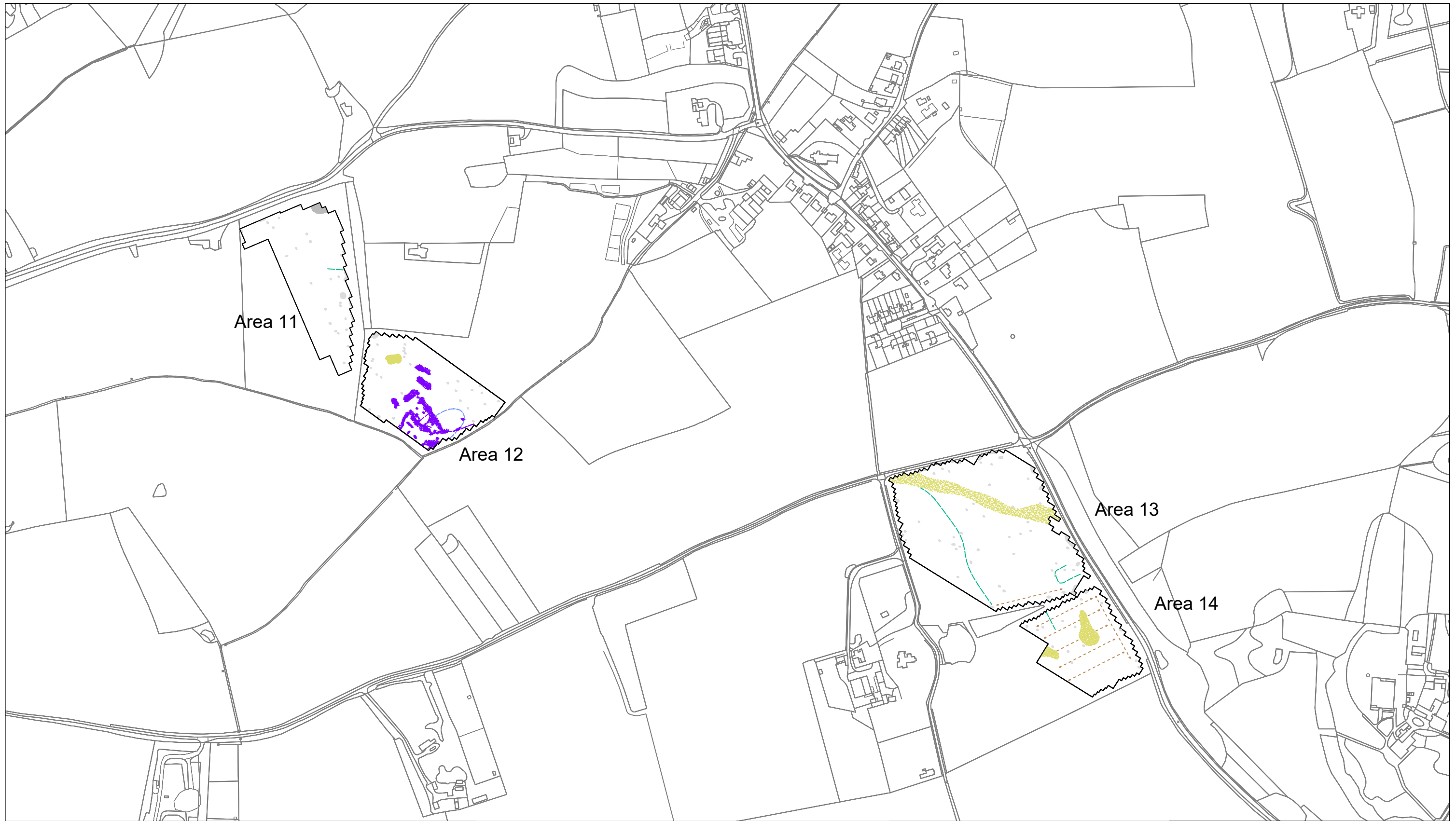
	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance











Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 7-10] Interpretation	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 16

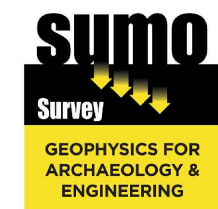


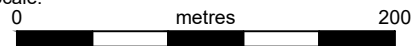
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 11-14] Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 200 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 17



KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance

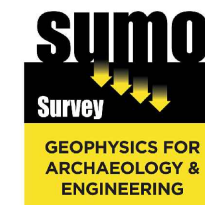
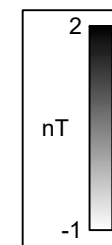


Title:	Magnetometer Survey [Areas 11-14] Interpretation	
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale:	 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 18



Area 11

Area 12



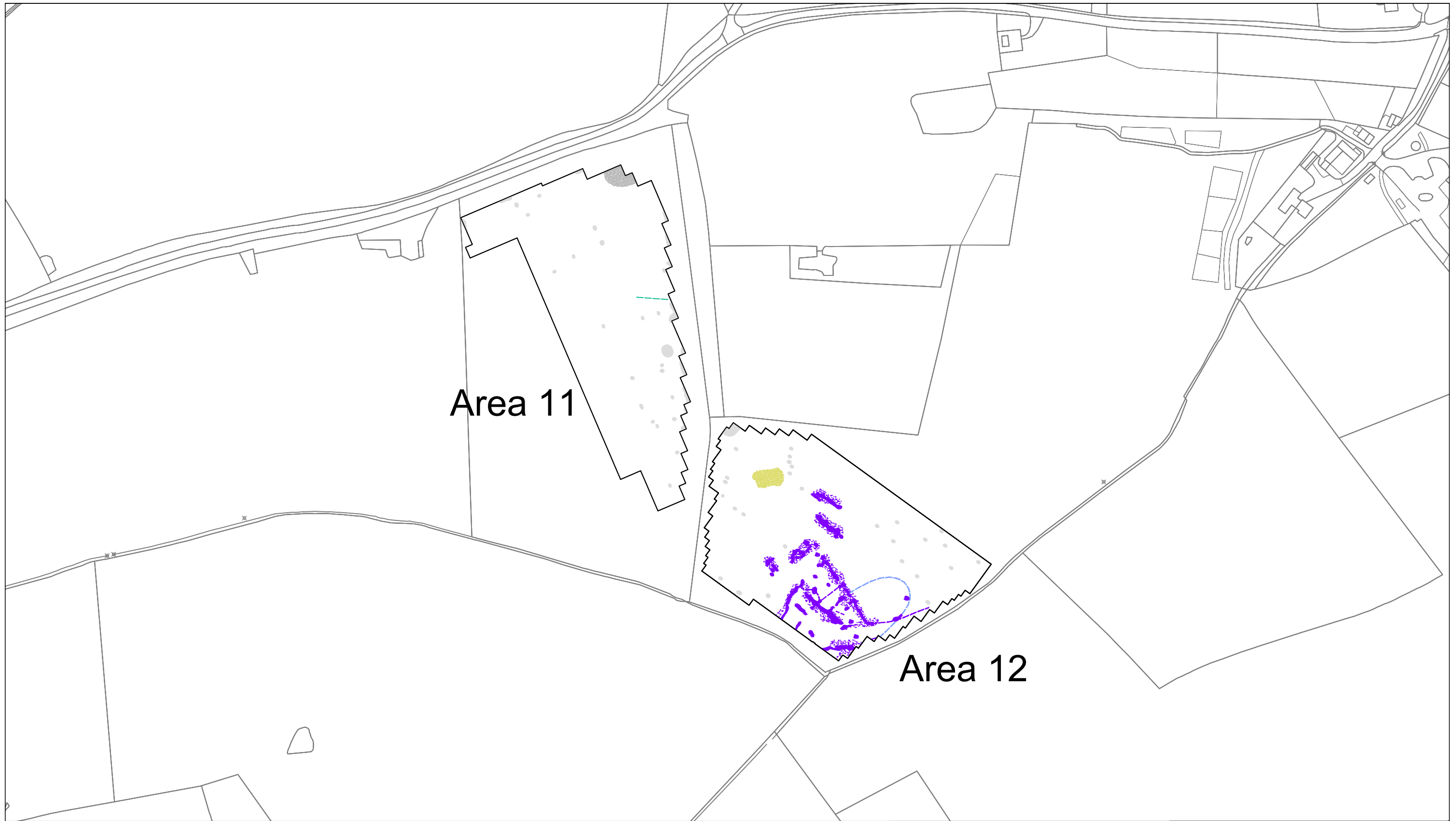
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 11-12]
Greyscale Plots

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3









Fig No: 19

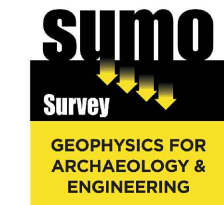


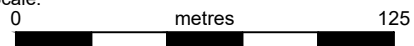
Area 11

Area 12

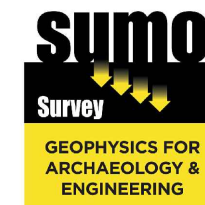
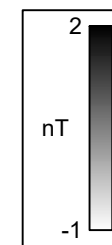
KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title:	Magnetometer Survey [Areas 11-12] Interpretation	
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale:	 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 20





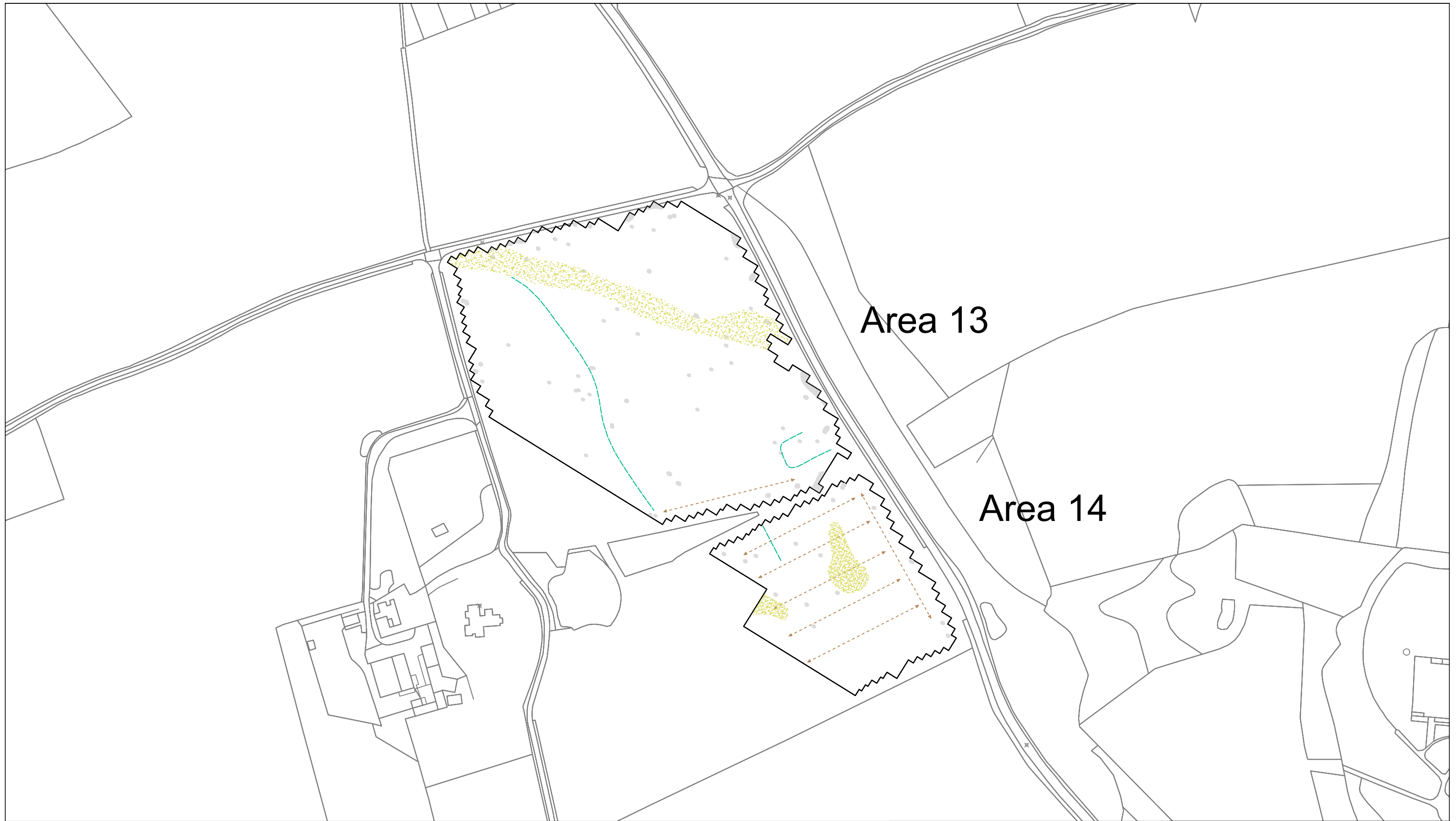
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 13-14]
Greyscale Plots

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3









Fig No: 21

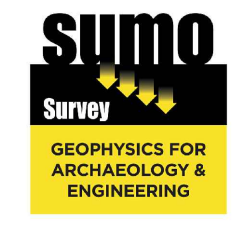


Area 13

Area 14

KEY

	Probable Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend / negative)		Plough
	Possible Archaeology (trend)		Natural (zone)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)		Drain
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated)		Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



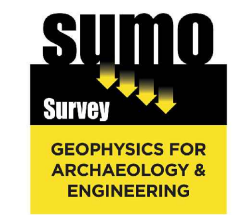
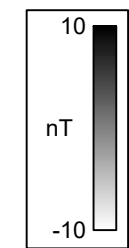
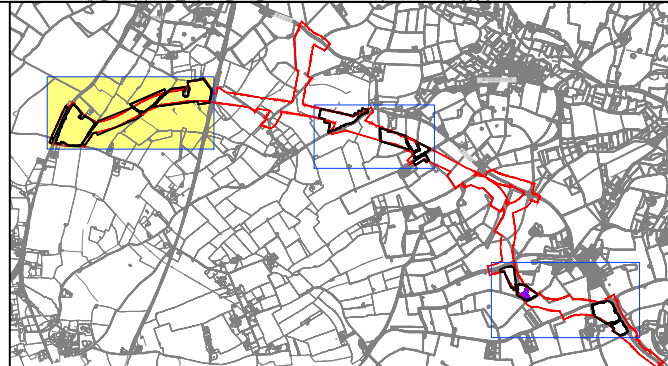
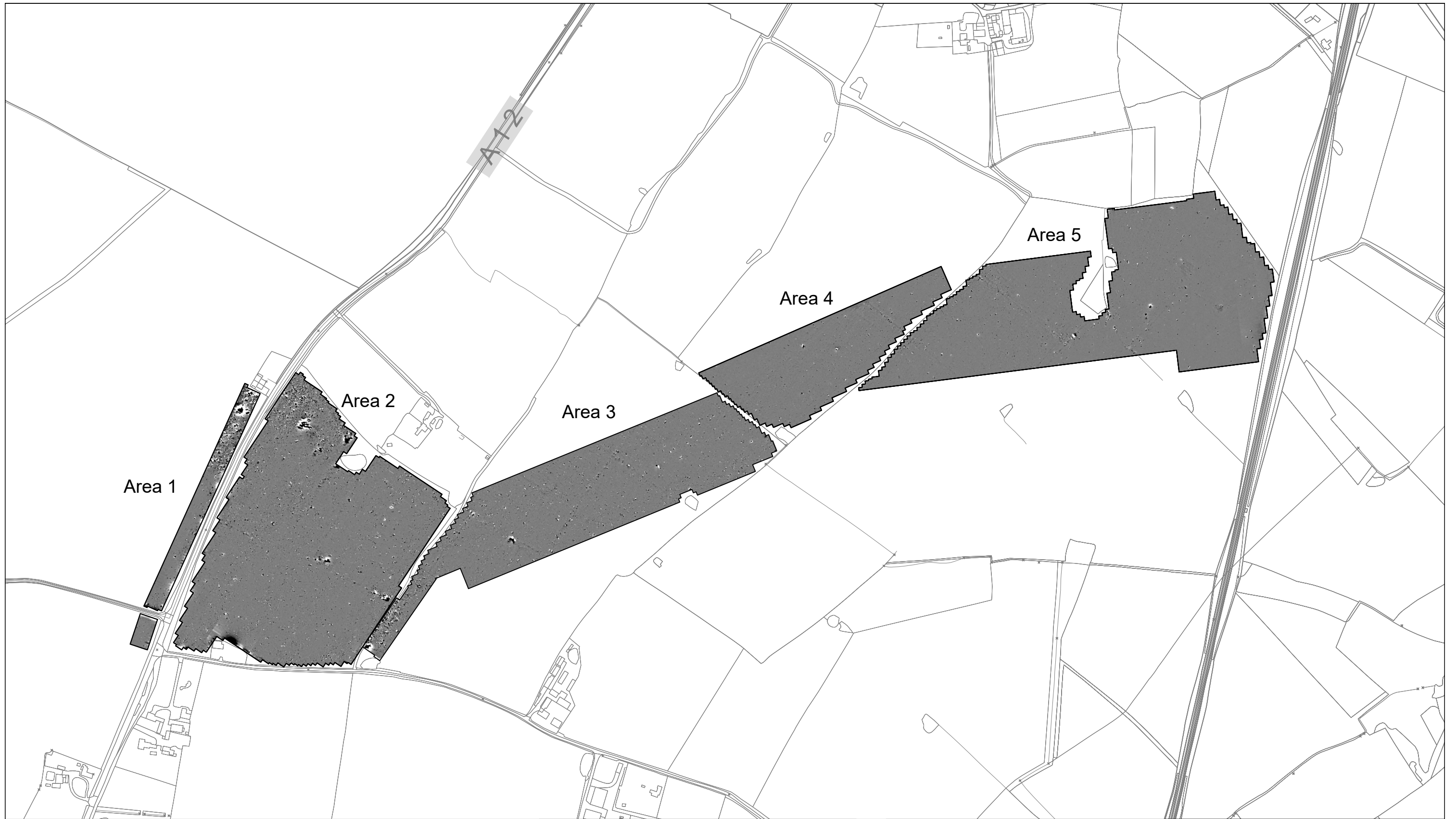
Title: Magnetometer Survey [Areas 13-14] Interpretation

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

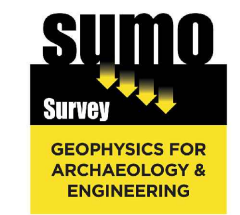
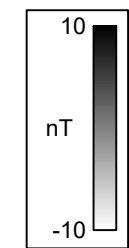
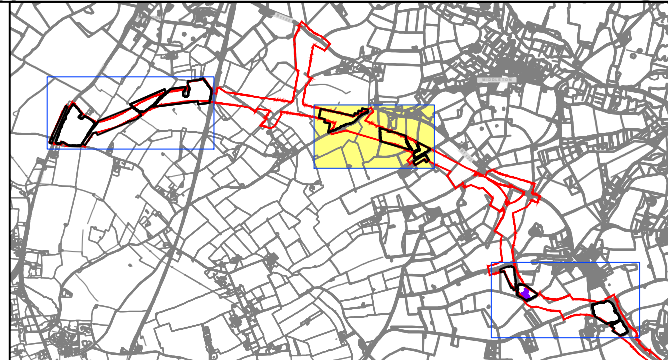
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 125
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No: 22



Title:	Magnetometer Survey [Minimally Processed Data] - Greyscale Plot [Areas 1-5]	
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project:	14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale:	0 metres 200	Fig No: 23
	1:5000 @ A3	



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Minimally Processed Data] - Greyscale Plot [Areas 6-10]	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 200 1:5000 @ A3	Fig No: 24

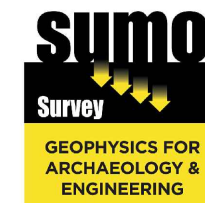
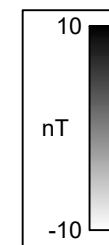
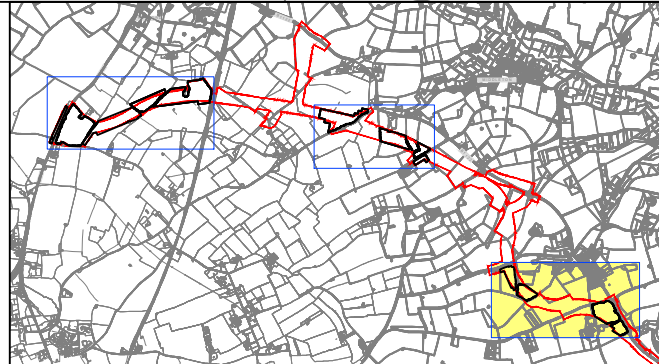


Area 11

Area 12

Area 13

Area 14



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Minimally Processed Data] - Greyscale Plot [Areas 11-14]

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282D Link Road, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 200
1:5000 @ A3

Fig No: 25

Standards & Guidance

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

Grid Positioning

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

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

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

Instrumentation: **Bartington Grad 601-2**

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

Data Processing

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

Display

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

Presentation of results and interpretation

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

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

Interpretation Categories

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

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

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

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OASIS ID: sumogeop1-344016

Project details

Project name	Sizewell Link Road
Short description of the project	Geophysical (magnetometer) survey
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2019 End: 01-03-2019
Any associated project reference codes	14502 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Solid geology (other)	Crag Group - sand
Drift geology	LACUSTRINE CLAYS, SILTS AND SANDS
Drift geology (other)	Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton /sand and gravel, Head - Clay, ilst, sand and gravel,
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL YOXFORD Sizewell Link Road
Postcode	IP173HF
Study area	25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 397 675 52.252780485661 1.512314918725 52 15 10 N 001 30 44 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 394 673 52.251117132007 1.507786198963 52 15 04 N 001 30 28 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 386 671 52.249672101433 1.495946668455 52 14 58 N 001 29 45 E Point

Site coordinates	TM 388 671 52.249584753925 1.498871137557 52 14 58 N 001 29 55 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 413 672 52.249384081543 1.535497174502 52 14 57 N 001 32 07 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 419 669 52.246426627559 1.544055307346 52 14 47 N 001 32 38 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 440 653 52.231135167748 1.5736027531 52 13 52 N 001 34 24 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 430 656 52.234272661715 1.55920308126 52 14 03 N 001 33 33 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Sumo Geophysics
Project brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project design originator	Sumo Geophysics
Project director/manager	Sumo Geophysics
Project supervisor	Sumo Geophysics
Type of sponsor/funding body	Not known

Project archives

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

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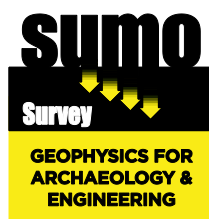
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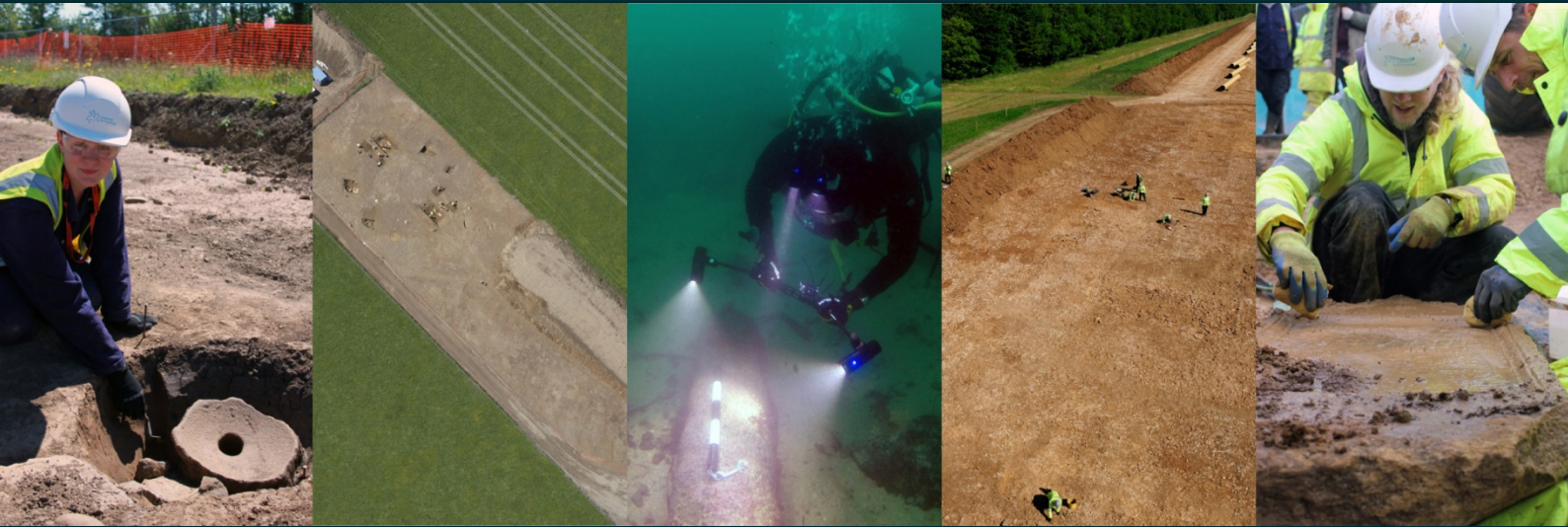
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Volume 6, Appendix 9D - Interim Fieldwork Summary

Sizewell Link Road Areas 2, 4C and 4D Sizewell C Suffolk

Interim Fieldwork Summary



for

EDF Energy

CA Project: **SU0043**
Site Codes: **YOX 046 & THB 046**

December 2019



Sizewell Link Road Areas 2, 4C and 4D Sizewell C Suffolk

Interim fieldwork Summary

CA Project: SU0043



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	16/12/19	S. Cass and C. Leonard	Martin Cuthbert	First Issue	Internal Review	
v3	17/12/19	S. Cass	RVG	Issued	Final Approval	RVG

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Sizewell Link Road Areas 2 and 4C and D
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk
NGR:	Between NGR 638713 267292 and NGR 644448 264913
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	July–September 2019
Location of archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Site Codes:	YOX 046 and THB 046

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and September 2019 at locations along the route of the Sizewell Link Road, Sizewell C, Suffolk. Eighty-eight trenches were excavated. The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the Roman and medieval periods.

Evidence for Roman domestic activity, comprising ditches and pits containing 1st–2nd-century pottery and fired clay, was identified at Site YOX 046 within SLR Area 2.

Evidence for a medieval enclosure of uncertain (possibly domestic) purpose, with pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries, was identified within the southern part of SLR Area 4 C and D.



INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at sites along the route of the Sizewell Link Road, Sizewell C, Suffolk (between NGR 638713 267292 and NGR 644448 264913). The sites involved are SLR Areas 2 and 4C/4D.

The site

The proposed road scheme runs for approximately 6.8km and joins the A12 south of Yoxford to the B1122 south of Theberton. There are also several side junctions linking the main course of the proposed road to the existing road network. The route of the road runs mostly across land that is currently given over to agriculture, although it also takes in small lanes, roads, a railway and a strip of woodland.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods (BGS 2019). The overlying superficial deposits vary across the course of the road scheme between Quaternary Period alluvial deposits and Diamicton, Sand and Gravels of the Lowestoft Formation.

Archaeological background

Evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape between Yoxford and Theberton from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period, derives from sources such as findspots, aerial photography and built heritage assets. The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for the road scheme; a more detailed review of known assets can be found in the Desk-Based Assessment (Wood 2018).

Although the landscape is thought to have been favourable for settlement in the prehistoric period, there is little evidence for activity of this date in the area. A struck flint arrowhead was found during an evaluation in Middleton (MDD 020) and cropmarks to the south-west of Middleton are thought to be prehistoric in date and may pertain to a burial mound (MDD 004).

Roman settlements at Yoxford and Peasenhall, to the north of the road scheme, were focused on roads that converged at a fording point of the River Yox. A further road leading south from this crossing is proposed to have linked those settlements with *Sitomagus/Senomagus*, which is thought to have been located at either Knodishall, East Green or Dunwich. If the location was one of the former two places then the road would likely pass across, or close to, the route of the road scheme. Despite this potential for Roman activity, findspots in the area are limited to occasional chance finds of pottery or coins.

The villages of Yoxford, Middleton and Theberton were all recorded in the Domesday survey as established settlements and are presumed to have been founded in the early medieval period. Findspots in the vicinity of the route of Sizewell Link Road include a bronze dog-head spout from a 15th–16th century cauldron (THB 002), a scatter of late medieval metalwork including jettons and a Henry VII half groat (THB 006), and medieval pottery at Middleton Moor (MDD 014). Several moated houses dating to the medieval period are also known in the area (e.g. THB 001, MDD 013, KCC 005).

Geophysical surveys of the site were carried out by SUMO (2019). These recorded a series of linear anomalies defining three conjoined enclosures and a possible ring ditch in the central part of site THB 046. A further curvilinear anomaly in Site KCC 067 may have been a prehistoric enclosure. Anomalies classified as potential archaeology were identified across the route of the Sizewell Link Road, but were more likely to have been of geological origin. Numerous anomalies corresponding to field boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping were also present.

RESULTS

The following section constitutes a brief summary of the results of the evaluation as defined at excavation. Sample processing, finds identification and dating are still ongoing. Due to the length of the road scheme, the project has been sub-divided into several smaller sites, each with their own site code from SCCAS HER and project area code. The trench results for each site are detailed separately below. Site plans are presented at the end of this report.

Site: YOX 046 (Trenches 1–59, SLR Area 2)

Archaeological features were concentrated at the eastern end of the evaluated area. The majority of the archaeological features pre-dating the modern period were not identified by the geophysical survey.

Prehistoric

No features pre-dating the Roman period were identified during the evaluation. Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age was found residually within later Roman features in Trenches 6 and 7 and within a modern ditch in Trench 8 suggesting activity within the wider landscape at this time.

Roman

The dated Roman features were located within a small area at the east of the site, concentrated around Trenches 4–7. These trenches contained six ditches and two pits dating to the Roman period, all of which were characterised by brownish grey fills that contained a high proportion of orange flecks of degraded fired clay. None of the ditches were identifiable on the geophysics greyscale and there was no common alignment, therefore further interpretation is impossible at this stage.



Plate 1: Roman ditch within Trench 6, looking east (1m scale)

Within the backfill of the two pits (both located in Trench 6) domestic waste, including pottery and animal bone, were recovered, suggesting that they may have been used for depositing refuse material.

A further feature containing Roman pottery was excavated in Trench 17. This was interpreted during fieldwork as the eastern terminus of a ditch due to its shape in plan; however the geophysics greyscale output suggests that it may in fact be the northern edge of a pit extending beyond the southern limit of the trench.

The Roman pottery assemblage consisted of coarsewares, with the tightly dateable elements having a consistent later 1st to 2nd-century date. The faunal remains assemblage was characterised by a few pieces of cattle and pig bone, including both meat-rich and meat-poor

elements. A small number of pieces of fired clay were identified, the majority of which appeared to derive from a structure, and one which contained evidence of wattle.

The Roman activity on site appears to relate to small-scale domestic activity, probably a farmstead, dating to the period immediately following the Roman conquest.

Medieval

A ditch identified within Trench 24 contained pottery dating to the late 12th–14th centuries. This was the only medieval feature identified during the evaluation.

Post-medieval and modern

The geophysics greyscale plot shows the north-east/south-west aligned ditches in Trenches 17 and 22 as being part of a series of parallel ditches, approximately 4m–5.5m apart. The ditches were narrow and shallow and in many cases were not identified in the trench bases in the locations anticipated by the geophysics. It is likely that the features were so shallow that the majority were only present at the interface of the undisturbed natural substrate and were not recognisable within the trenches. None of the features contained any dating evidence and it is likely that the ditches were post-medieval or modern agricultural features.

The extent of the north-east/south-west aligned ditches may be indicative of a land parcel pre-dating the ditches depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. These later ditches were identified in Trenches 8, 12, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 37, 43, 47 and 57. Sample excavation of the ditches revealed no artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval period.

Site: THB 046 (Trenches 1-31, SLR Area 4 C and D)

The majority of the archaeological features revealed during trial trenching were concentrated towards the southern end of the site, with a scatter of features in Trenches 17-20, gradually becoming denser in Trenches 21-23 and 25, and denser still within Trenches 26-29.

The densest area of archaeological features and deposits occurred within an area of natural sands (and thus free-draining) instead of on the heavy clays of the higher ground

Prehistoric

No features pre-dating the Roman period were identified during the evaluation. Worked flints were recovered as residual finds across the site, while a colluvial deposit was identified in Trenches 29-31 which was found to contain occasional flints, both tools and waste flakes, suggesting activity within the wider landscape at this time.

Roman

No features could be positively dated to the Roman period during the evaluation. Pottery of this period was found residually within generally later dated (medieval) features in Trenches 17, 22, 26 and 29, suggesting activity nearby, but not within the site.

Medieval

A medieval enclosure system, with large outlying pits and possibly redefined boundaries, was identified within Trenches 21-23 and 25-28; along with a medieval occupation/made ground deposit (0.3-0.5m thick) that was identified within Trenches 26-29. Several archaeological features were noted cutting into this deposit and further features were recorded below the deposit. Within these trenches, approximately 17 pits/postholes and 16 ditches/gullies were noted, as well as a single kiln/oven (see plate 4 below).

Within Trench 28 an un-excavated kiln or oven along with three un-excavated circular deposits of clay, that may form postholes, were identified. These features may indicate surviving structural elements within the enclosure system.

A small number of archaeological features were investigated to provide dating evidence and confirm the depths of various deposits involved. The majority of finds recovered from these trenches suggest activity in and around the late 11th-14th Centuries. The archaeological features within this area of the site confirmed the results of the geophysical survey (SUMO 2019) which indicated the presence of a rectilinear enclosure with multiple internal subdivisions.

Following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist, of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, it was agreed that minimal work was to take place in Trenches 26-28 due to the density of the archaeology and that further mitigation works were required.





Plate 2: Medieval pits within Trench 21, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3: Intercutting medieval ditches within Trench 28, looking southeast (1m scale,)





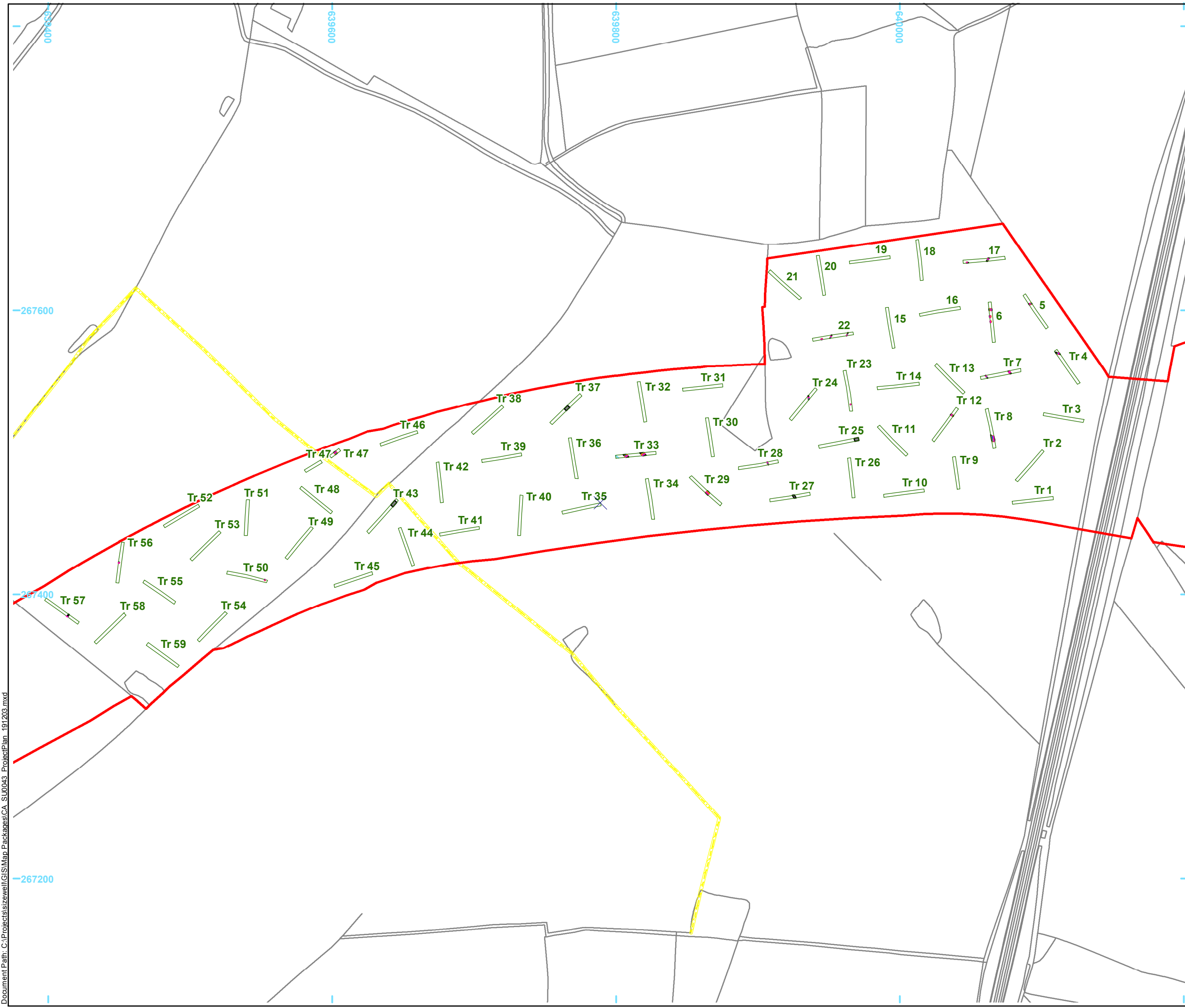
Plate 4: Un-excavated kiln/oven in Trench 28, looking southwest

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Wood 2018 *UK EPR Sizewell C Sizewell Link Road and Theberton Bypass: Archaeological Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished report



- Legend**
- Section line
 - Cut feature
 - Excavated intervention
 - excavated - base
 - Field drain
 - Limit of excavation bottom
 - Link Road Site Boundary
 - Public Rights of Way



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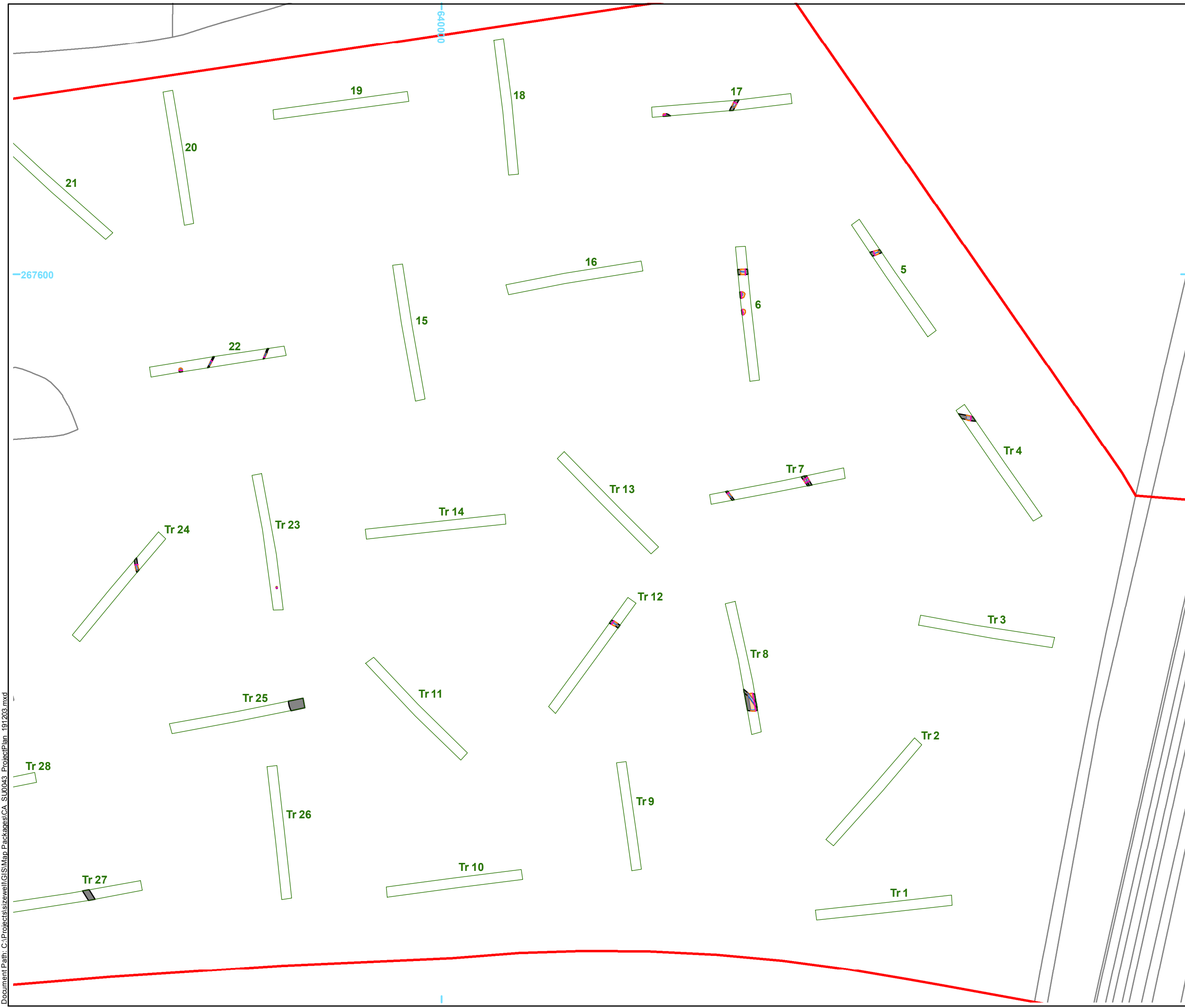
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FIGURE TITLE
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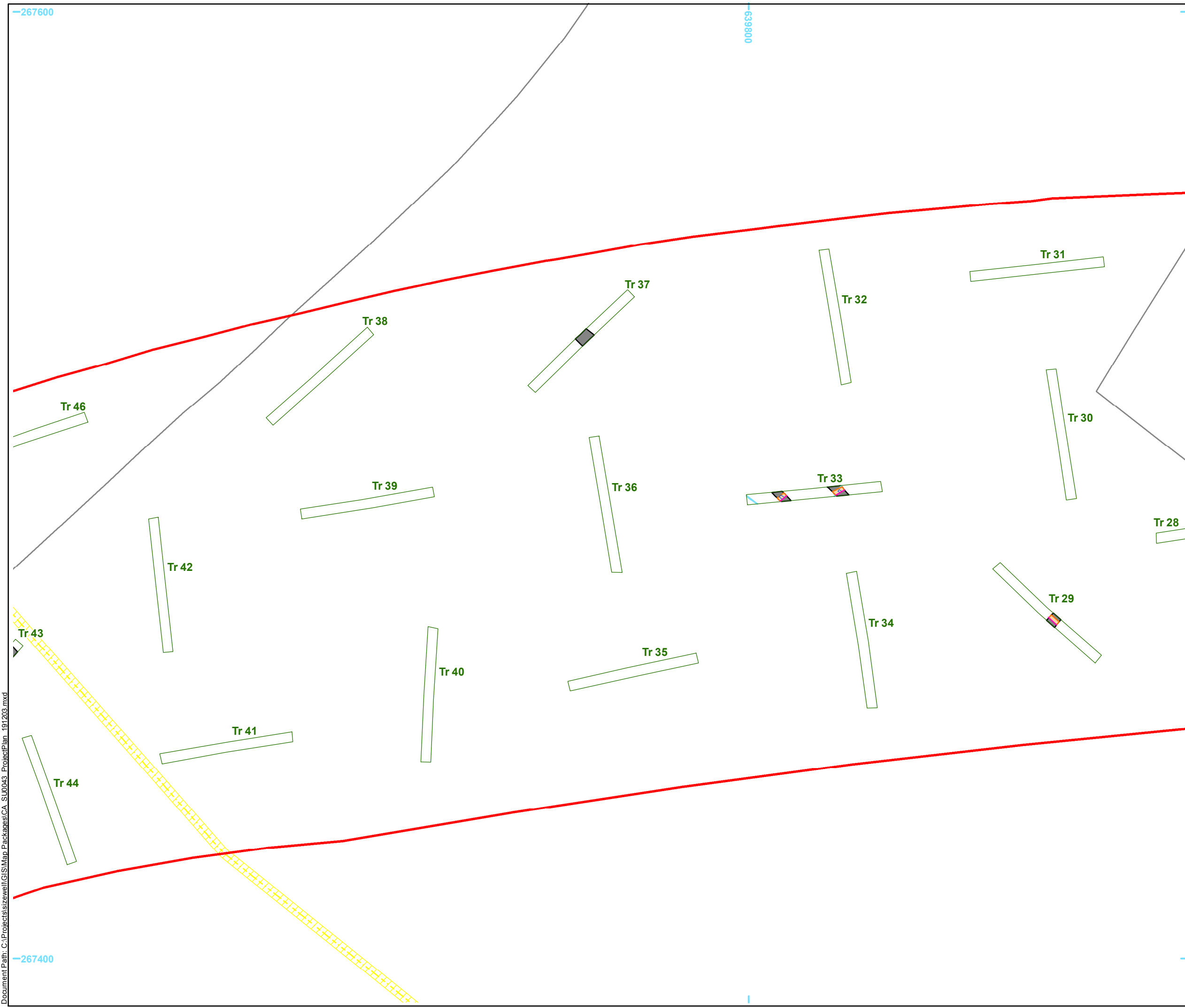
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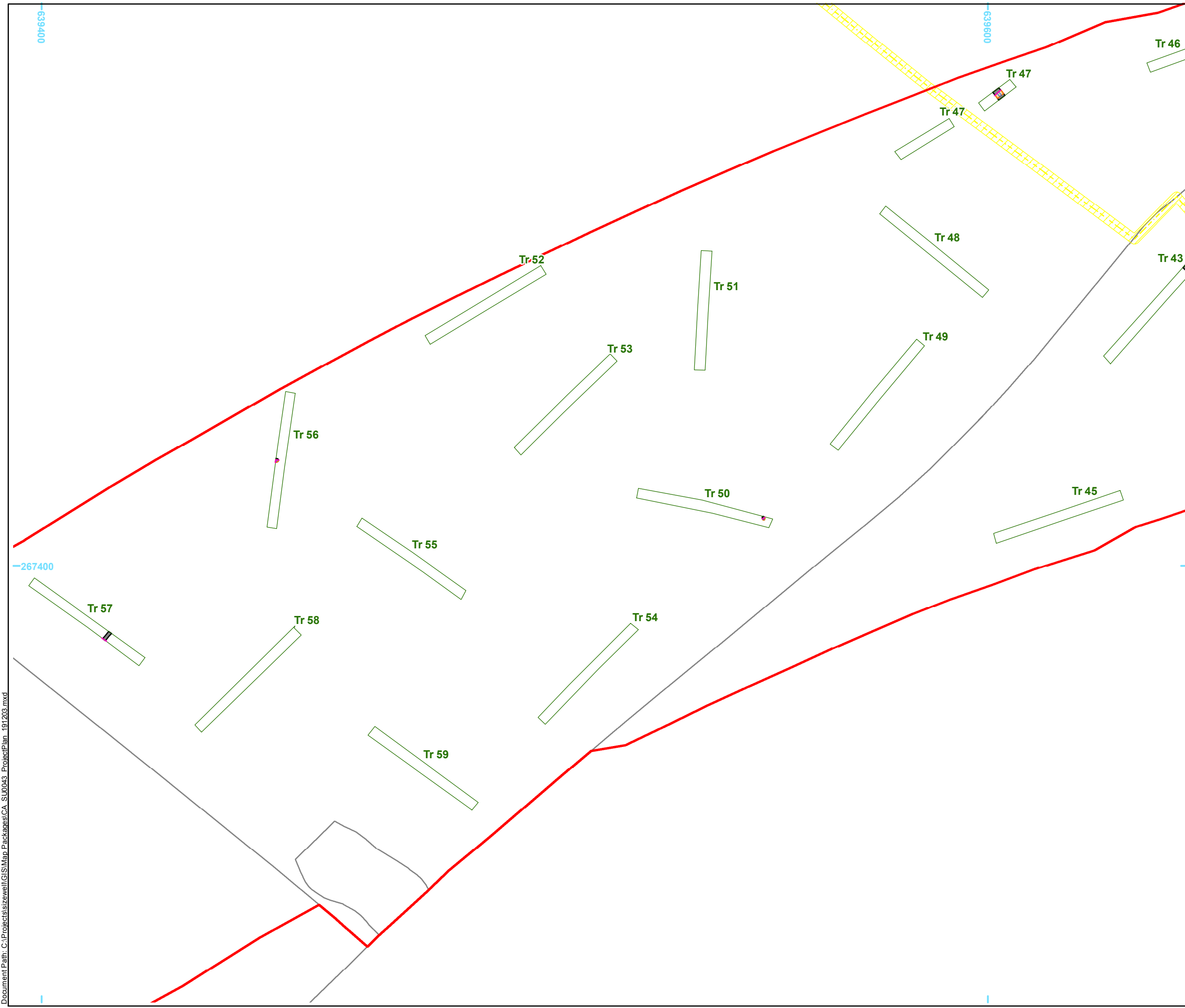
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Legend

- Section line
- Cut feature
- Excavated intervention
- excavated - base
- Limit of excavation bottom
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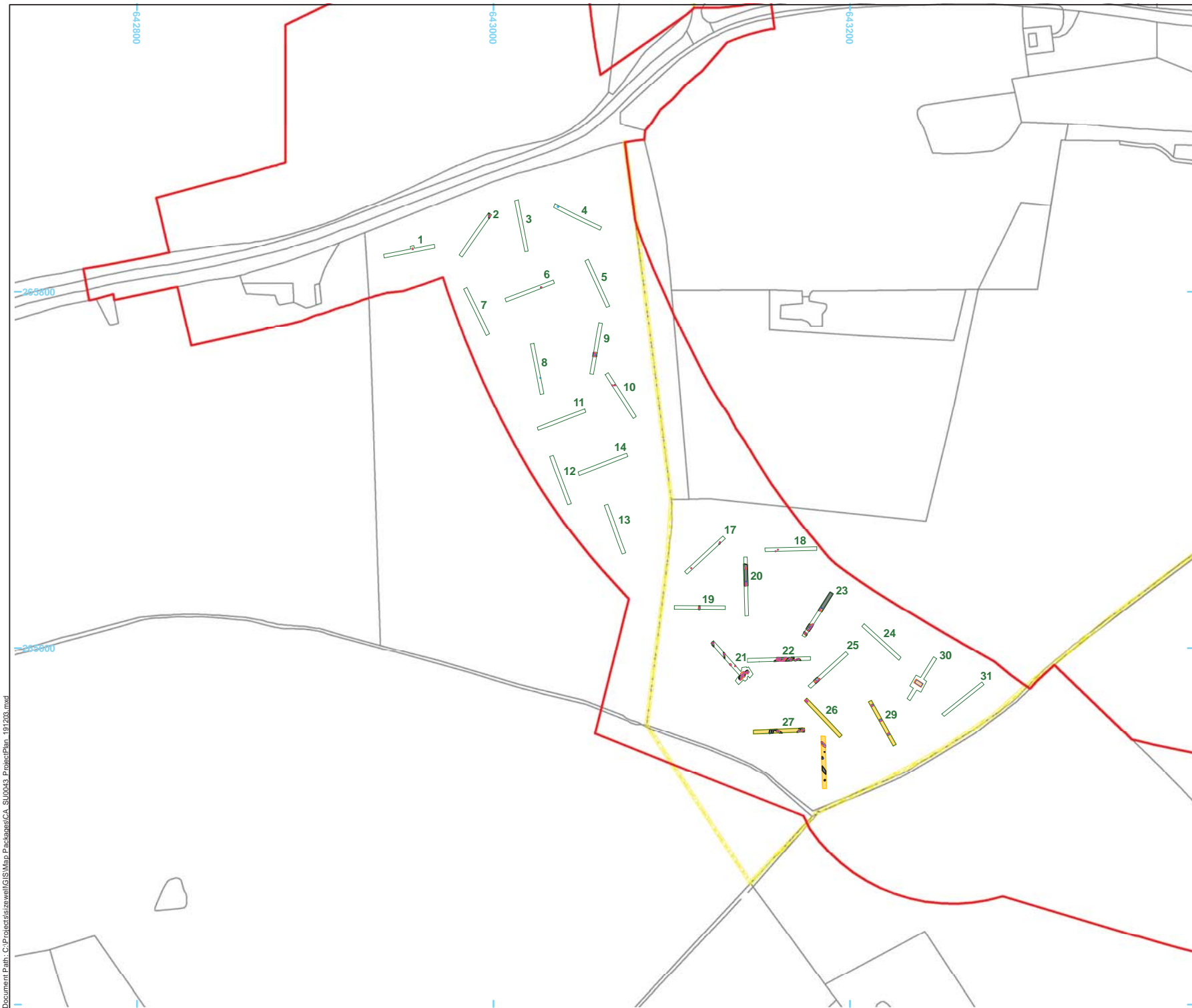
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- Legend**
- Topo - bottom of slope
 - Section line
 - Cut feature
 - Deposit/fill
 - Excavated intervention
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 - excavated - break of slope
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 - Link Road Site Boundary
 - - - Public Rights of Way



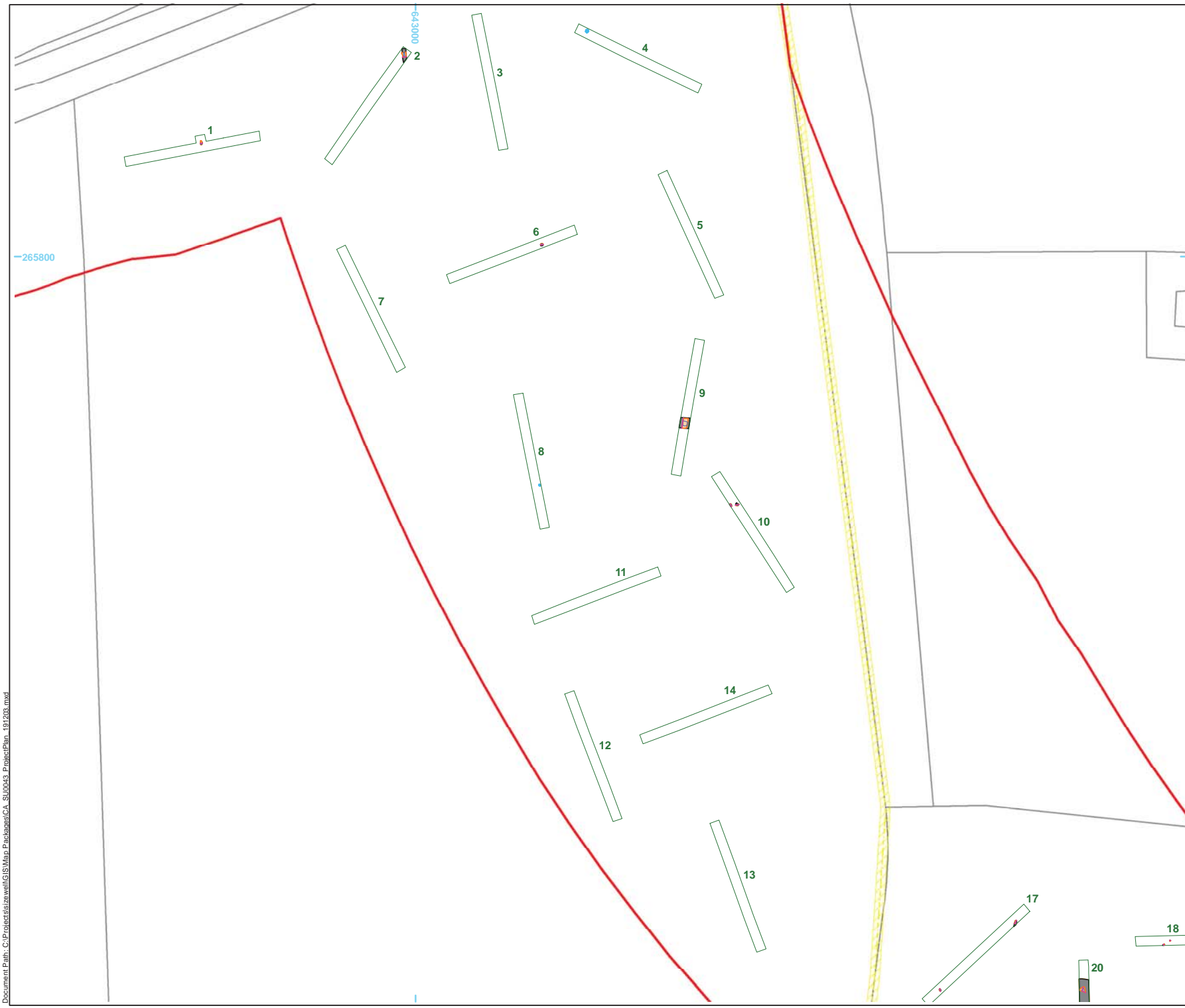
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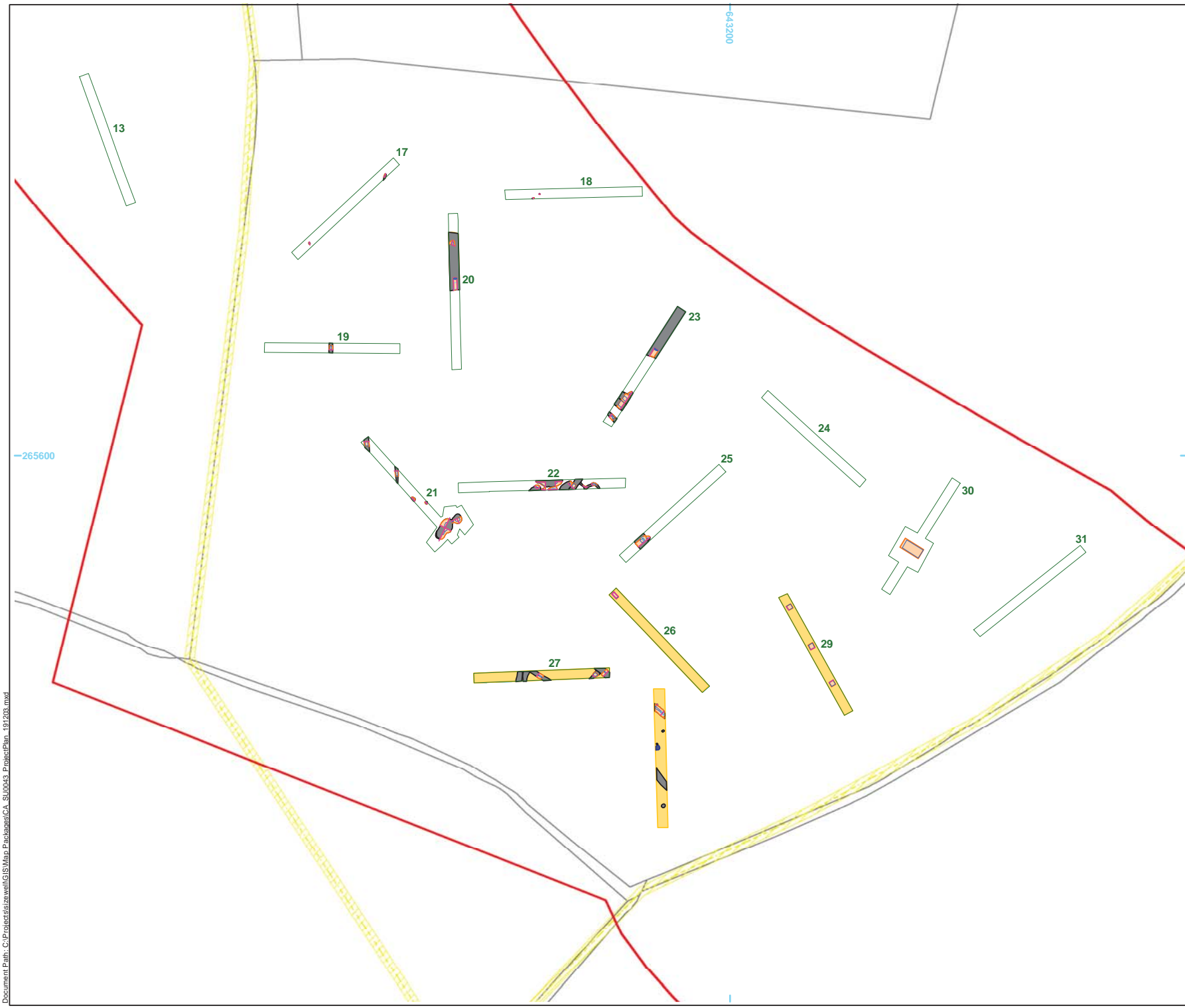
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- Legend**
- Topo - bottom of slope
 - Section line
 - Cut feature
 - Deposit/fill
 - Excavated intervention
 - excavated - base
 - excavated - break of slope
 - Field drain
 - Structure
 - Limit of excavation bottom
 - Link Road Site Boundary
 - Public Rights of Way



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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826195
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
SLR 4C & D south
Sizevell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Final survey

DRAWN BY	RG	PROJECT NO	SU0043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	12/12/2019	9
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Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

