



# The Sizewell C Project

## 6.8 Volume 7 Yoxford Roundabout and Other Highway Improvements Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment Appendices 9A - 9D

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## Volume 7, Appendix 9A – Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

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**None provided.**

## 1. Yoxford Roundabout - Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

**Table 1.1: Listed buildings within study area.**

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030591	The Lodge.	II	639506	269002
1030592	The Old Vicarage.	II	639408	269078
1030593	Beveriche Manor Farmhouse.	II	640671	268567
1030594	Vine Cottage.	II	639356	268978
1030596	Methodist Chapel.	II	639562	268952
1030621	Cockfield Hall.	I	639596	269133
1030622	Dovecote Cockfield Hall.	II	639626	269178
1030623	Gateway 20 metres (m) west-north-west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse (including adjoining walling).	II	639629	269153
1030624	Keepers Cottage Cockfield Hall.	II	639347	269590
1030625	The Limes.	II	639719	268778
1030626	Old School Cottages.	II	639528	268547
1030627	The Gables.	II	640022	269084
1030628	Old Bakery.	II	639491	268982
1030629	Signpost 20m north-east of St Peters Church Tower.	II	639435	269008
1030630	Milestone 10m south-west of Craig House.	II	639363	269124
1030631	Minsmere House.	II	639329	269177
1030632	Hope House.	II	639272	269243
1030633	Pine Tree Cottages.	II	639610	268898
1183433	Bark Barn.	II	639419	268080
1200577	Coach House and Barn Cockfield Hall.	II	639644	269197
1200596	Walling to north and west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse.	II	639594	269168
1200607	Gateway immediately north-west of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining walling).	II	639619	269216
1200613	Grove Park.	II	639099	268978
1200636	Satis House.	II	639806	268771
1200647	Cockfield Hall Lodge.	II	639973	269088

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1200652	London House.	II	639499	268968
1200659	Church of St Peter.	II*	639434	268982
1200684	Wisbech Cottage.	II	639286	269242
1200712	Manor House (east side).	II	639486	269019
1200771	Craig House.	II	639377	269133
1200791	Rookery Cottages.	II	640133	268563
1300572	Plantation Cottage.	II	639045	269373
1300631	Magnolia House.	II	639370	269097
1300643	Caxtons	II	639268	269269
1300688	The Gatehouse Cockfield Hall.	II*	639610	269152
1377216	Trustans Farmhouse.	II	640896	269206
1377235	Gateway immediately south-east of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining L-shaped section of walling to south-east).	II	639656	269181
1377236	Rookery Farmhouse.	II	639711	267877
1377237	White Lodge and the White House.	II	639768	268740
1377257	Manor House (west side).	II	639469	269020
1377258	Two cottages 15 north-west of Chapel Cottage (occupied by Mr P Morphey).	II	639220	269361
1377274	Dairy Range Cockfield Hall.	II	639506	269002

**Table 1.2: Historic Environment Record monument records within the red line boundary.**

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 034.	MSF25765	Yoxford historic settlement core.	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Yoxford. Previously was YOX 023.	IPS: Early Late Saxon to IPS: Post Medieval	639940	268850
YOX 012.	MSF16882	Bridge	Likely location of bridge shown spanning River Yox on 1783 map (S1).	18th century to 19th century.	639967	268916

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

**Table 1.3: Historic Environment Record monument records within study area.**

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 021.	MSF11333	"Park View"; "Surgery".	Yoxford town gas works (S1)(R1). Gasometer gone but associated buildings survive?	Post-medieval	639583	268948
YOX 006.	MSF13079	Cockfield Hall.	Cockfield Hall and Park and associated structures.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval.	639600	269120
YOX 007.	MSF14130	Church of St Peter.	A half church (plus four acres and half acre) is recorded in village of Hoppetuna and a church (plus 24 acres land and 1 acre meadow) in village of Strickland, are recorded in Domesday Survey of 1086.	Medieval	639440	268980
KCC 021.	MSF14151	Kelsale Park; Pond Bay.	Former deer park, lodge, large fish pond and dovecote north of Kelsale Hall.	Medieval to 18th century.	637937	267175

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 008.	MSF14898	Grove Park; The Grove; Burtons.	Grove Park, Yoxford. Site of Burtons — rebuilt in the late 18th century.	16th century to modern.	639159	269002
DAR 012.	MSF14934	Darsham Old Hall.	Darsham Hall, built in 15th century, now farmhouse (S1).	Medieval to I: Post-medieval.	640981	269808
YOX 012.	MSF16882	Bridge	Likely location of bridge shown spanning River Yox on 1783 map (S1).	18th century to 19th century.	639967	268916
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
YOX 001.	MSF2054	Cockfield Hall.	Square (?) unoccupied moat (possibly fish ponds), two arms remaining, in grounds of Cockfield Hall. See description for alternative location of medieval moat.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval.	639491	269176
YOX 016.	MSF20795	Old Butchers Shop (medieval).	Archaeological monitoring resulted in a finding of a medieval and a post-medieval date.	Undated	639460	269023
YOX 016.	MSF20796	Old Butchers Shop (post-medieval).	Archaeological monitoring resulted in a finding of a medieval and a post-medieval date.	Post-medieval.	639460	269023
YOX Misc.	MSF23395	Playing Field, Old High Road (post-medieval).	1995: Metal detected scatter of mainly late medieval and early post-medieval metalwork and a Roman Colchester derivative hinged type brooch fragment. Details in (S1)(S2).	Roman to IPS: Post-medieval.	639356	268851
YOX Misc.	MSF24773	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford.	Monitoring of a drain excavation, identified a single large feature, possibly noted in a close by excavation, possibly a pond, ditch or an early moat.	Unknown	639611	269103

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 019.	MSF24842	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford.	2008: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks identified two possible ditches.	Unknown	639622	269124
YOX 019.	MSF24842	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford.	2008: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks identified two possible ditches.	Unknown	639622	269124
YOX 027.	MSF27684	Post-medieval pit; land to the rear of London House, High Street, Yoxford (post-medieval).	Evaluation identified a post-medieval pit.	Undated	639476	268937
DAR 019.	MSF28543	Darsham Railway Station.	Darsham Railway Station.	19th century to modern.	640489	269794
YOX 017.	MSF31163	Undated flint and mortar feature at land adjacent to Sycamore Cottage.	Undated flint and mortar feature identified during monitoring at land adjacent to Sycamore Cottage.	Unknown	639594	268716
YOX 028.	MSF31534	Post-medieval finds in the top soil adjacent the Limes, Bank Corner.	Watching Brief identified some post-medieval finds (Ceramic Building Materials, tile, pottery and glass) in the top soil and spoil on site.	Undated	639762	268774
YOX 018.	MSF27197	Erlesway	Road, part of Erlesway. Closed 1793.	Post-medieval.	638886	269752
SUF 067.	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	19th century to modern.	634558	268468
SUF 067.	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	19th century to modern.	634558	268468
YOX 020.	MSF24253	Milestone shown on Hodkinson's 1783 (not clearly) and later maps. Still present on modern map.	Milestone shown on Hodkinson's 1783 (not clearly) and later maps. Still present on modern map.	Post-medieval	639441	268423



Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 026.	MSF27426	Hopton Deserted Medieval Village.	Suggested deserted medieval settlement of Hopton, Yoxford.	Medieval	640808	268603

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

**Table 1.4: Historic Environment Record event records within red line boundary.**

Parish Reference.	Event Identification.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
n/a	ESF20646	Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA).	n/a	639816	269130

(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)

**Table 1.5: Historic Environment Record event records within study area.**

Parish Reference.	Event Identification.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
YOX Misc.	ESF20501	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford.	Monitoring of a drain excavation, identified a single large feature (possibly noted in a close by excavation, possibly a pond, ditch or an early moat).	639612	269110
n/a	ESF21534	Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Archaeological DBA.	Project details: The archaeological potential varies across the permanent development area. The general potential is low to moderate with some specific areas having a high potential.	639433	268692
YOX 017.	ESF22142	DBA of land at Old High Road, Yoxford.	Project details: An archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted for Hopkins Homes Limited ahead of development of land off Old High Road, Yoxford in Suffolk.	639592	268712

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

Parish Reference.	Event Identification.	Name	Historic Environment Record Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
YOX 027.	ESF22304	Monitoring — land adjacent Sycamore Cottage, Yoxford.	Archaeological monitoring of footings for a new dwelling located, no archaeological finds or features.	639481	268935
YOX 028.	ESF22541	Archaeological Evaluation Report — land to the rear of London House, High Street, Yoxford, Suffolk.	Project details: Yoxford, land to the rear of London House, High Street (YOX 027, TM 3948 6893) evaluation trenching for a single new dwelling development to the rear of a listed building of early 19th century date and 50m south-east of the parish.	639763	268774
n/a	ESF24598	Evaluation — Old High Road, Yoxford.	n/a	639426	268698
YOX 035.	ESF25827	Evaluation — Yoxford Primary School, Yoxford.	n/a	639514	268893
YOX 019.	ESF20562	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford, YOX 019.	Project details: An archaeological monitoring was carried out on groundworks during the installation of pumping stations and new foul drains at Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk.	639565	269137

*(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)*



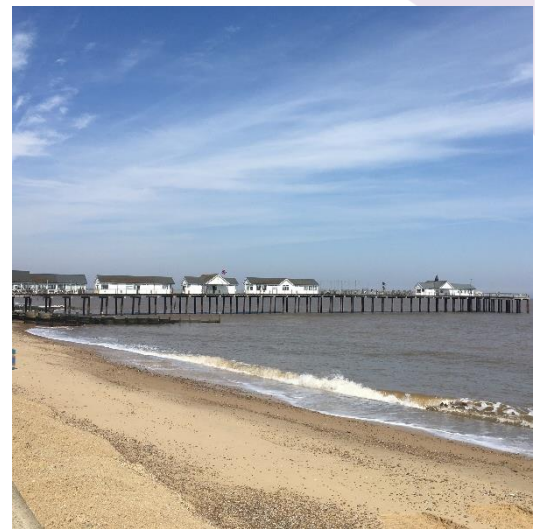
## Volume 7, Appendix 9B – Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

# wood.

EDF Energy

**Sizewell C**

A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout  
Archaeological Desk Based  
Assessment



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No.	Details	Date
1	Draft for client review	31/07/2018
2	EDF Energy review	9/11/18

# Executive summary

## Purpose of this report

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential for the proposed new roundabout which would increase the capacity of the A12/B1122 junction at Yoxford, 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 construction of a new roundabout which would increase the capacity of the A12/B1122 junction at Yoxford. The new roundabout would be located approximately 100m to the north of the existing ghost island junction in Yoxford in agricultural land to the east of the existing A12.

## 1.2 Scope of the Assessment

This DBA details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the study area, extending 500m from the site boundary.

The DBA 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 site comprises agricultural land, presently in use as paddocks and grazing, with the existing road junction also being within the site boundary (site centred NGR 639960 268722). The study area comprises a 500m 'buffer zone' extending from the site boundary and incorporates the village of Yoxford to the north west of the site.

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 A). 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.

Searches of relevant archaeological and cartographic material as well as secondary historical sources were undertaken at the Suffolk County Records Office, Ipswich.

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 Aim 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;
- CUCAP (aerial photography sources)
- 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. Due to the range of data included within the HER these records must be considered, not only their historical value but also for their archaeological potential. Many former assets may have already been entirely removed; findspots may indicate former activity but are not, in themselves, evidence for buried archaeological remains. 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 from publicly accessible land were carried out by John Mabbitt MCIfA and Victoria Park ACIfA on 16 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; the precision of the latter cannot always be reliably assessed. Information on individual records is précised from the detailed description sheets 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 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 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, suggests 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.

The 1990 Act requires local planning authorities to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas, and sets out a duty to consider the desirability of preserving the character of a conservation area in planning decisions. The act also gives local planning authorities the ability to control demolition and other works in conservation areas which would not normally require planning permission.

#### 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 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.”

Strategic Policy SP15 notes the significance of designated parks and gardens to the historic landscape of the District.

SPG6 *Historic Parks and Gardens* provides specific guidance on the designated and non-designated Parks and Gardens within the District, including Rookery Park, which is adjacent to the site, Cockfield Hall Park and Grove Park, which are in 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 summaries were consulted during the production of the DBA.

## 4. Location, Geology and Land Use

### 4.1 Location and Topography

The village of Yoxford is situated within the Suffolk Coastal Heritage Area. It is located on the A12 junction with the A1120, c. 32km north of the county town of Ipswich and c. 5.5 km north of Saxmundham.

The site lies at the eastern edge of Yoxford, encompassing the current junction of the A12 and the B1122 ('Middleton Road'), along with part of the agricultural land to the north east. The site encloses an area of 3ha (Figure 4.1). The land slopes gently down from the west (17m AOD) to the east (15m AOD). The western and southern edges of the site are bounded by the current road system; the eastern boundary runs up to the access road to the sewage works and then across the fields.

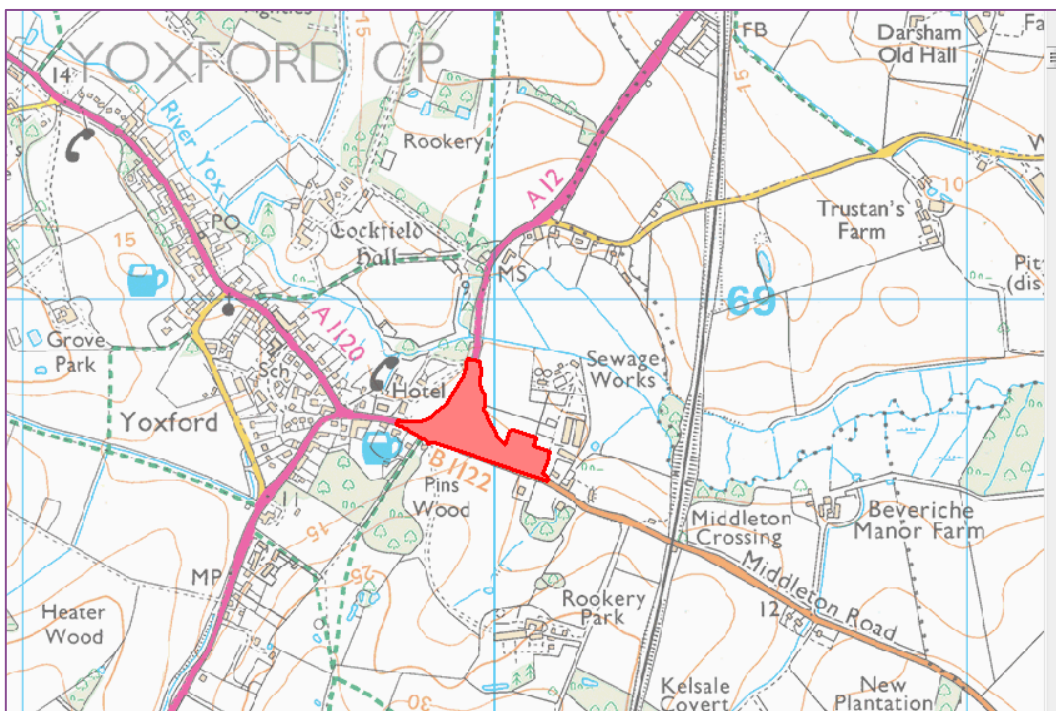


Figure 4.1 Modern Ordnance Survey mapping showing site location ('Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright (2018). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo Licence: 0100050480')

### 4.2 Geology and Soils

The site is situated upon bedrock geology comprising sand of the 'Crag Group'. These sediments were formed in the Quaternary and Neogene periods, up to 5 million years ago (mya) when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

The superficial geology of the study area is complex and includes large areas of Diamacton to the south and west of the village, with a more complex sequence of Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel), Alluvium and outcrops of Crag within the valley of the River Yox.



No superficial geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey (2018) to the southern part of the site. To the northern part of the site, the bedrock geology is overlain by superficial Quaternary period Head deposits. These were formed up to 3mya.

The soils comprise freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils (Landis, 2018).

Yoxford village lies just off the coastal Sandlings strip, inside the eastern edge of the 'High Suffolk Claylands', with heavy soils best suited for arable farming (Suffolk Coastal District Council, 2010). This location is reflected in the relatively early origin of the settlement and long-standing agricultural use. The site is within lower lying land within the valley of the River Yox.

### 4.3 Land Use

At the time of the site visit, the majority of the site comprised open fields in use as paddocks. The western part of the site boundary incorporated the A12, and the junction with the B1122. The A12 is bounded on either side by verges leading to substantial hedgerows with mature trees. The southern verge of the B1122 forms the southern site boundary. Immediately to the east of the site lies the lane leading to farm buildings and the sewage works further to the north (Google Maps, 2018; Figure 4.2).

The majority of the site is recorded within the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being *Pre-18<sup>th</sup> Century Enclosure* with the A12 to the west classified as *Communications* and small area between the road and farm buildings at the eastern edge of the site as *Built Up Area*.



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

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

### 5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Yoxford Conservation Area encompasses much of the village of Yoxford, and extends into the western extent of the site boundary where it encompasses the existing A12 and junction with the B1122.

There are 26 Listed Buildings within the 500m study area, none of which are situated within the site boundary. One of these is Grade I listed (Cockfield Hall LB 1030621); two are Grade II\* listed and the remaining 23 are Grade II listed. The closest listed building (White Lodge and the White House LB 1377237) is situated c. 25m west of the site boundary, at the eastern edge of Yoxford; Satis House (LB 1200636) also lies at the eastern edge of Yoxford, and lies c. 30m north of the western tip of the site boundary.

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Historic Battlefields within the study area. No areas of ancient woodland are known within the site or study area.

Where present, hedgerows along the southern edge of the site, as well as that which divides the main field from the A12 within the western part of the site, follow boundaries depicted on the Tithe mapping and therefore should be considered important. No areas of ancient Woodland are recorded within the site or study area.

### 5.2 Non Designated Records

One SCC HER record lies within the site boundary, Yoxford Historic Building Core (MSF 25765).

A further 20 non designated HER records are known within the 500m study area. These range from prehistoric flint (ESF20646) to a 19<sup>th</sup>-century gasometer (MSF11333). Ten archaeological events have been recorded within the HER and are discussed in Section 5.3. The information on individual records outlined below is préciséd from the detailed description sheets provided by SCC HER.

The SCC HER records include three non-designated parks identified in SPG6, comprising Cockfield Hall Park (MSF 13079), Grove Park (MSF 14898) and Rookery Park (MSF17530).

The AMIE contains 20 records within the study area (10 monuments, and 10 events), some of which duplicate the SCC HER data, designated data and events records. Details of the AMIE data have been used to support the baseline chronology section below.

Details for findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were also received from the SCC HER. The only record within the study area is of a post-medieval metal object which is not in itself suggestive of the presence of any further archaeological remains.

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)

There are no known heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period within the site.

To the north of the site boundary, within the 500m study area, a DBA at Cockfield Hall (ESF20646) notes that prehistoric flints and a thin desiccated peat layer were found during works to the bridge. Archaeological

monitoring was undertaken during works at Land adjacent to Sycamore Cottage (ESF22142), the findings for which included undated flint (MSF31163).

Previous observations of prehistoric material in the area comprise chance finds of flint artefacts, and there is an absence of specific indications of activity of this date such as cropmarks, although it is unclear how far this results from the absence of prior archaeological work in the area. The potential for further, as yet unknown, remains dating to the Prehistoric period is considered to be **unknown**. At present there is insufficient information to make an informed judgement of the likely significance of any prehistoric remains at the site, and the significance is **unknown**. Any assessment of significance would depend on the nature, preservation and extent of such features, which would be of significance for archaeological interest, providing new information to understand the prehistoric occupation of this part of the Suffolk Coast, and would fit into a clearly defined regional context (EAA 2000). Further archaeological investigation planned for the site would enable a greater understanding of the location, nature and significance of any remains.

### Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

No records dating to the Iron Age are located within the site boundary. An Iron Age weaving comb, probably made of deer antler (MSF2055), was found within Cockfield Hall Park in fields to the north of the sewage works in the mid-1960s. It was found in association with shells, possibly an old stream bed or midden. No clear inferences can be drawn from this find which, in the absence of further archaeological material, may simply represent chance loss.

In the absence of any specific indications of Iron Age activity or cropmarks in the study area, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age within the site boundary is considered to be **unknown**, although it is unclear how far this results from the absence of prior archaeological work in the area. At present there is insufficient information to make an informed judgement of the likely significance any prehistoric remains at the site, and the significance is **unknown**. Further archaeological investigation planned for the site would enable a greater understanding of the location, nature and significance of any remains.

### Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

No records dating to the Romano-British period are known from within the site boundary.

Within the wider 500m study area, one chance find dating to the Roman period is known. The fragment of a Roman Colchester derivative hinged type brooch was found in fields towards the western edge of the study area during metal detecting along with medieval and post medieval metalwork (MSF23395).

The A1120, which comes into Yoxford from the north west, runs in part along stretches of Roman road, and it is possible that Yoxford 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 and Dunwich (amongst others) have been argued (Steerwood 2003).

No PAS finds dating to the Romano-British period are known with the site or study area.

The absence of any stratified material of this date within the study area suggests that the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period within the site boundary is limited. However, although the interpretation of evidence for the presence of a Roman Road in the site is conjectural, these features were often foci for settlement and industrial activity, and until this conjecture can be tested, the potential for the presence of Roman material is best considered to be **medium**.

The presence of a Roman road would be of interest, although preservation of these features where they have been followed by later roads is generally 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)

Yoxford Village (MSF25765) has its origins in the early-medieval period, and place-name evidence suggests an origin as an agricultural settlement, at a fording point over the river Yox. In the Domesday Book of AD 1086, which records pre-conquest landholdings, the parish of Yoxford is listed as 'Gokesford' or 'Lokesfort', suggesting the presence of an established settlement. The first holding included woodland for 30 pigs and 20 acres of meadow; the second holding a further five acres of meadow.

Cockfield Manor and Hall (LB 1030621; MSF2054) takes its name from the Cockfeud family who succeeded to the lordship of the manor in 1359, but the manor significantly predates the 14<sup>th</sup> century, being one of the manors described in the Domesday Survey, and there is also the potential for there to be an earlier manorial centre at this location (Suffolk CC, 2008).

No finds dating to the early-medieval period are known within the site boundary. Early-medieval artefacts recorded by the SCC HER have been found within the village of Yoxford, although beyond the western extent of the 500m study area. It appears likely that the early-medieval settlement was focused on the church site and westwards along the road which is now the B1120, and it is thought likely that the fork north off the modern B1120 at Little Street represents the Anglo-Saxon and Norman route to the ford.

The location of the site beyond the eastern edge of the village core, suggests that there is a **low** potential for archaeological remains dating to the early-medieval period within the site boundary. The dispersed and mobile nature of early-medieval settlement means, however, that this potential cannot be ruled out. If such remains were to be present, they would likely represent peripheral agricultural elements of the settlement, and would be of **low** or **medium** archaeological and historical interest.

### Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

No finds or sites dating to the medieval period are known within the site boundary.

Evidence for medieval activity within the 500m study area includes Cockfield Hall and associated land which lies to the north of Yoxford, to the west of the A12 (MSF13079) at the northwest edge of the study area. The grounds of Cockfield Hall include a former medieval moated site, which as noted above, may date even earlier. The HER notes that medieval documents refer to the mansion as within a square moat, with other buildings outside the moat. Cockfield Manor was once a manor in its own right, linked to other smaller manors including Yoxford, later being united with Yoxford (SCC, 2008). Archaeological monitoring works at Cockfield Hall in 2008 (ESF20562) revealed two possible archaeological features as well as a small quantity of medieval pottery. Further monitoring work in 2009 (ESF20501) revealed a single feature – possibly an early moat, but it may also have been the remains of a pond or ditch.

The existing grade II \* Church of St Peter (LB 1200659) dates to the medieval period along with its churchyard (MSF14130). The church has a late 14<sup>th</sup> to early-15<sup>th</sup> century square tower, with various additions and elements dating to subsequent centuries. This church, as well as the line of the A1120, is likely to have remained a key focus for settlement through the medieval period, and while the village can be expected to have comprised a relatively widely dispersed settlement, its present form is suggestive of growth through infilling between formerly more dispersed plots rather than significant movement or shrinkage.

A desk based assessment (ESF21534) and evaluation (ESF24598) were undertaken at Old High Road, immediately south west of Yoxford due to its proximity to the village. Although the DBA revealed little evidence for medieval activity, it noted that the village was in a 'prime location for settlement and occupation over many periods', due to its location in the Yox Valley, running down to the River Yox to the north, suggesting that activity of medieval date may be present in the vicinity.

The HLC characterises the majority of the land within the site as *Pre-18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure – random fields*. It notes that many of the fields with irregular patterns were in existence by the medieval period, but possibly even earlier. Their boundaries are often species rich hedgerows, with associated ditches and banks. As such, they are probably some of the earliest farming landscapes.

As with the early-medieval period, the location of the site beyond the eastern edge of the village core, and the increasing stability of settlement location through the medieval period, suggests that there is a **low** potential for further archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period within the site boundary. If such remains were to be present, they would likely represent peripheral agricultural elements of the settlement, and would likely be of **low** (local) archaeological and historical interest.

## Post-medieval and Modern

Yoxford sits to the west of the A12, which during the 18th-century was the Ipswich to South Town (Great Yarmouth Turnpike Trust's) road. Yoxford grew rapidly following 1795, when the turnpike was opened. The SCC HER records a milestone along the A12 to the south of Yoxford, noting that it was shown on mapping dating to 1783, as well as later mapping.

Many of the listed buildings and heritage assets within Yoxford, and along the A12 to the north of Yoxford, date to the post-medieval period. These include residential and village buildings dating from the late 17th century (Old School Cottages (LB 1030626) to the early 19th century Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (LB 1030596), demonstrating the development of the village through the post-medieval period. The HER also records a gasometer and associated building marked on 1880s OS mapping (MSF11333). The gasometer had gone by the 1900s although the buildings survive as 'Park View' and 'Surgery' on modern OS mapping.

Cockfield Hall (LB 1030621), and the eight associated listed buildings, were developed over the post medieval period. The Manor house was built in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, being rebuilt and adapted over the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Rookery Park is a large park covering much of the south east part of the 500m study area, extending up to the B1122 adjacent to the site boundary. 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.

One PAS find, a metal spur, is noted within the 500m study area.

A review of historic mapping available for the site, reveals no change to field boundaries within the site since the Tithe Map was published. John Cary's map of 1794 marks Yoxford, as well as the cross roads at the south and western edges of the site. The road running along the southern edge of the site does not appear on the 1776 map by Blatt, (published by Andrews and Drury), although this may be a cartographic issue as the map is drawn in less detail. The field boundaries within the site are shown on the tithe mapping (1840: FC 73/A3/1), and this suggests that any hedgerows should be considered Important within the definition of the 1997 Regulations. The only records of parliamentary enclosure for Yoxford relate to Sibton Greens, which were shared between the parishes of Sibton and Yoxford, well to the west of the site (Tate 1952), and it appears that the site is within an area of old enclosure by private agreement, presumably dating from the early post-medieval period. OS mapping from 1884 onwards also shows just one large field, with roads to the south and west. The 1950s OS mapping shows a small pocket of trees in land adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. It is not until the later 20th century that the field was divided as shown on current OS mapping.

Yoxford was described in William White's first Directory of Suffolk in 1844 as "a large and remarkably neat and pleasant village, seated in a fertile vale, sometimes called "The garden of Suffolk" (Scarfe, 2010). Yoxford

was designated as a conservation area in 1973 by East Suffolk County Council, and confirmed by re-designation by Suffolk Coastal District Council in 1991.

The East Suffolk Railway Line (MSF34987), which runs between Ipswich and Lowestoft opened with 1859, with the first part between Halesworth and Haddiscoe opening in 1859. The line runs north to south across the eastern part of the site boundary and is still in use today. The construction of the railway meant that the road and coaching traffic through Yoxford subsequently decreased, and the population slowly declined (Suffolk Coastal District Council, 2010).

The land within the site boundary has been open fields as far back as detailed cartographic evidence is available, which correlates with the HLC. LiDAR data for the area does not reveal any further information relating to archaeological remains at the site, although a depression is evident to the north eastern edge of the site.

The AMIE records the site of a Second World War Pillbox (AMIE 1428635), which fronted the A12 but was destroyed in 1965, to the southern part of the study area. No further remains dating to this period are known with the site or study area.

Post medieval and modern heritage assets are usually well located and documented, and the potential for further, as yet unknown remains dating to this period is **low**. If any such remains would likely be scattered elements of post medieval agricultural activity and would be, at most, of **local** archaeological and historic interest in understanding the overall historic landscape development.

## 5.4 Modern Disturbance

The western part of the site comprises the A12 main road and the southern edge, the B1122 Middleton Road; any subsurface remains in these areas are likely to have been heavily disturbed during modern phases of construction and maintenance. The remainder of the site appears to have been relatively undisturbed.

The majority of the site has been in agricultural use for some time, sitting at the edge of the main settlement area, probably since at least the medieval period. The site remained in arable at the time of the site visit. Long-term ploughing in this area will have had an impact on the survival of any below ground archaeology. This impact will have increased over time as the depth of ploughing gradually increased, although coherent archaeological remains could survive.

## 6. Discussion and Conclusions

### 6.1 Archaeological Potential and impacts

No known heritage assets are located within the site boundary. The desk-based assessment suggests a limited potential for archaeological remains within the site boundary. It is likely that Yoxford developed over time to the west of the A12 and to the south of the River Yox, with the proposed development site itself being on the periphery of any settlement over time.

Taking into the consideration the known heritage assets, and contextual evidence, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- There is nothing to suggest an elevated potential for prehistoric, Iron Age, or early-medieval remains within the site boundary. The potential is considered to be low or unknown. The uncertainty derives from the absence of previous archaeological work.
- The potential for Romano-British remains with the site is considered to be medium given the conjectured presence of Roman roads within the vicinity. While remains associated with the Roman roads themselves would be of restricted significance, associated settlements or finds could be of higher value depending on their nature and preservation.
- There is a low potential for finds of a medieval or later date within the site. Any finds would likely be of local historic and archaeological interest and therefore be of low significance.

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

### 6.2 The Setting of Heritage Assets

There are a number of heritage assets which have the potential to be affected by change to setting, particularly those to the eastern half of Yoxford Village. Setting of these assets is defined by their relationship to adjacent buildings and agricultural land on the fringes of the settlement, and in some cases to the A12 major road. Visibility of proposed development will generally be precluded by intervening topography and planting. Any perceptual change would arise from increased traffic through the village, particularly at the junction with the B1122, which may be sufficient to give rise to adverse effects on assets adjacent to the A12.

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 movement of the junction further east, or negative for example arising from increased noise and visibility at heritage assets close to the proposed development. It is not anticipated that assets located within the core of Yoxford along the B1122 would be affected due to their close village setting, screening and distance from the works. More detailed assessment of change to setting will be considered as part of the Environmental Statement for Yoxford, but heritage assets which have the potential to be affected are identified at Table 6.1.

The proposed development is partly within the Yoxford Conservation Area. Further consultation will be required with the Conservation Officer of Suffolk Coastal District Council.

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

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
	Yoxford Conservation Area	Site boundary encompasses part of the conservation area. Potential effect, due to proximity to development, as a result of visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed junction.	Y
<b>Listed Buildings within Yoxford</b>			
1030627	The Gables	Potential effect due to proximity to development, as a result of visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed junction, as well as increased traffic along the A12.	Y
1030625	The Limes	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of village location, screening and distance from works.	N
1200636	Satis House	Located at eastern edge of village, in close proximity to site. Potential visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed junction.	Y
1200647	Cockfield Hall Lodge	Potential effect, as a result of visual and audible change to setting anticipated due to increased traffic along the A12.	Y
1200791	Rookery Cottages	Proposed junction would lie closer to asset resulting in potentially increased visual and audible change to setting.	Y
1030626	Old School Cottages	Potential effect, as a result of visual and audible change to setting anticipated due to increased traffic along the A12.	Y
1377237	White Lodge and the White House	Located at eastern edge of village, in close proximity to site. Potential visual and audible change to setting anticipated during construction and operation of the proposed junction.	Y
<b>Listed Buildings at Cockfield Hall</b>			
1030621	Cockfield Hall	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
1030622	Dovecote Cockfield Hall	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
1030623	Gateway 20m west north west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse (including adjoining walling)	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N



<b>NHLE Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Potential effect</b>	<b>To be assessed further in ES</b>
<b>1200577</b>	Coach House and Barn Cockfield Hall	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
<b>1200596</b>	Walling to north and west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
<b>1200607</b>	Gateway immediately north west of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining walling)	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
<b>1300688</b>	The Gatehouse Cockfield Hall	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
<b>1377235</b>	Gateway immediately south east of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining L shaped section of walling to south east)	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N
<b>1377274</b>	Dairy Range Cockfield Hall	No change anticipated during construction or operation of the new junction as a result of location, screening and distance from works.	N

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# Appendix A

## Gazetteers



## Designated Assets within Site Boundary

Table A.1 Conservation Areas within site boundary

Name	Easting	Northing
Yoxford Conservation Area	639554	268949

## Designated Assets within 500m Study Area

Table A.2 Listed Buildings within 500m of Site Boundary

Historic England Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030621	Cockfield Hall	I	639596	269133
1030591	The Lodge	II	639507	269002
1030594	Vine Cottage	II	639356	268978
1030596	Methodist Chapel	II	639562	268952
1030622	Dovecote Cockfield Hall	II	639626	269178
1030623	Gateway 20m west north west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse (including adjoining walling)	II	639629	269153

Historic England Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030625	The Limes	II	639719	268778
1030626	Old School Cottages	II	639528	268548
1030627	The Gables	II	640022	269084
1030628	Old Bakery	II	639491	268982
1030629	Signpost 20m north east of St Peters Church Tower	II	639436	269009
1030633	Pine Tree Cottages	II	639611	268898
1200577	Coach House and Barn Cockfield Hall	II	639644	269197
1200596	Walling to north and west of Cockfield Hall Gatehouse	II	639594	269168
1200607	Gateway immediately north west of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining walling)	II	639619	269216
1200636	Satis House	II	639806	268771
1200647	Cockfield Hall Lodge	II	639973	269088
1200652	London House	II	639499	268968
1200712	Manor House (east side)	II	639486	269020
1200791	Rookery Cottages	II	640133	268564

Historic England Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1377235	Gateway immediately south east of Coach House and Barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining L shaped section of walling to south east)	II	639656	269181
1377237	White Lodge and The White House	II	639768	268740
1377257	Manor House (west side)	II	639469	269020
1377274	Dairy Range Cockfield Hall	II	639606	269200
1200659	Church of St Peter	II*	639434	268982
1300688	The Gatehouse Cockfield Hall	II*	639610	269152

## Non Designated Records within Site Boundary

Table A.3 Suffolk HER Records within Site Boundary

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF25765	Yoxford historic settlement core	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Yoxford Previously was YOX 023.	Village	IPS: Early Late Saxon to IPS: Post Medieval	639559	268998

## Non Designated Records within 500m Study Area

Table A.4 Suffolk HER Records within 500m Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Eastings	Northing
<b>MSF2054</b>	Cockfield Hall	Square (?) unoccupied moat (possibly fishponds), 2 arms remaining, in grounds of Cockfield Hall. See description for alternative location of medieval moat.	Moat, Fishpond	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	639491	269176
<b>MSF2055</b>	River Yox	Weaving comb, made probably of deer antler, length five and five eighths inches, 8 teeth, hole in handle found on bank of River Yox, about six feet down, possibly an old stream bed with associated shells, found during sewerage operations.	Findspot	Iron Age	640152	268956
<b>MSF11333</b>	'Park View'; 'Surgery'	Yoxford town gas works (S1)(R1). Gasometer gone but associated buildings survive?	Gas Works	Post Medieval	639583	268948
<b>MSF13079</b>	Cockfield Hall	Cockfield Hall and Park and associated structures.	Dovecote, Gatehouse, Icehouse, Park, Bridge, Fishpond, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Stable, Garden, Barn	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	639600	269120
<b>MSF14130</b>	Church of St Peter	A half church (plus 4 acres & half acre) is recorded in vill of Hoppetuna and a church (plus 24 acres land and 1 acre meadow) in vill of Strickland, are recorded in Domesday Survey of 1086.	Church, Churchyard	Medieval	639440	268980
<b>MSF14898</b>	Grove Park; The Grove; Burtons	Grove Park, Yoxford. Site of Burtons - rebuilt in late 18th century.	Great House, Park, Icehouse, Fishpond, Garden	16th century to Modern	639159	269002
<b>MSF16882</b>	Bridge	Likely location of bridge shown spanning River Yox on 1783 map (S1).	Bridge, Structure	18th century to 19th century	639967	268916



Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
<b>MSF17530</b>	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
<b>MSF20795</b>	Old Butchers Shop (Med)	Archaeological monitoring resulted in finds of Med & Post Med date.	Findspot	Undated	639460	269023
<b>MSF20796</b>	Old Butchers Shop (PMed)	Archaeological monitoring resulted in finds of Med & Post Med date.	Cellar	Post Medieval	639460	269023
<b>MSF23395</b>	Playing Field, Old High Road (PMed)	1995: metal detected scatter of mainly Late Medieval & early Post Medieval metalwork and a Roman Colchester derivative hinged type brooch fragment. Details in (S1)(S2).	Artefact Scatter, Findspot	Roman to IPS: Post Medieval	639356	268851
<b>MSF24253</b>	Milestone shown on Hodskinson's 1783 (not clearly) and later maps. Still present on modern map.	Milestone shown on Hodskinson's 1783 (not clearly) and later maps. Still present on modern map.	Milestone	Post Medieval	639441	268423
<b>MSF24773</b>	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford (Un)	Monitoring of a drain excavation, identified a single large feature at possibly noted in a close by excavation, possibly a pond, ditch or an early moat.	Ditch?, Pond?, Moat?	Unknown	639611	269103
<b>MSF24842</b>	Cockfield Hall, Station Rd, Yoxford	2008: archaeological monitoring of groundworks identified two possible ditches.	Ditch	Unknown	639622	269124
<b>MSF24842</b>	Cockfield Hall, Station Rd, Yoxford	2008: archaeological monitoring of groundworks identified two possible ditches.	Ditch	Unknown	639622	269124
<b>MSF27684</b>	Post medieval pit, Land To The Rear Of London House, High Street, Yoxford (PMed)	Evaluation identified a post medieval pit.		Undated	639476	268937

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF31163	Undated flint and mortar feature at Land Adjacent to Sycamore Cottage	Undated flint and mortar feature identified during monitoring at Land Adjacent to Sycamore Cottage.	Feature	Unknown	639594	268716
MSF31534	Pmed finds in top soil - Adj. The Limes, Bank Corner	Watching Brief identified some Pmed finds (CBM, tile, pottery and glass) in the top soil and spoil on site.		Undated	639762	268774
MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft	Railway	19th century to Modern	634558	268468
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 500m Study Area

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
392011		Iron Age antler weaving comb	640100	268900
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 the ECR, it opened in 1855. Renamed the East Suffolk Railway in 1854, in that same year it gained authorisation to raise further capital to extend to Yarmouth and South to Woodbridge, where the EUR had undertaken to meet it from Ipswich. The scheme included branches to Leiston, Framlingham and Snape. The extension and branches opened on June 1st 1859, the same day that the Ipswich - Woodbridge section was opened by the ECR. Passenger traffic North of Beccles ceased in 1959, and there was threat of total closure. However in 1965, the whole line was designated a 'basic' railway, and was singled, with passing loops at Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Halesworth and Beccles. Stations South of Beccles remain open.	638914	277809
879586	Church Of St Peter	Parish church. Medieval; considerably restored 1868 and 1920. Nave, chancel, north and south aisles, west tower. Late 14th-early 15th century west tower, early-mid 16th century south chancel aisle, (Cockfield Chapel), north aisle added 1837. Random f	639434	268982

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
1428635		Site of Second World War pillbox destroyed in 1958. On premises of the then Yoxford Transport Company, fronting the A12 road, Yoxford.	639700	268700
1496129		Small Gothic Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1888 by William Eade stands alongside its predecessor of 1835.	639560	268948
1496131	The Old Schoolroom	Small Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1835 built of red brick with gault brick dressings and a hipped roof. It was succeeded by the adjacent chapel in 1888, and since used as a schoolroom.	639565	268937
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 A.6 Suffolk HER Previous Archaeological Events Records

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF24598	Evaluation - Old High Road, Yoxford		639426	268698
ESF25827	Evaluation - Yoxford Primary School, Yoxford		639514	268893
ESF20562	Cockfield Hall, Station Rd, Yoxford	PROJECT DETAILS: An archaeological monitoring was carried out on groundworks during the installation of pumping stations and new foul drains at Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. This application also covered groundworks associated with the burying of overhead electricity cables across Lock Meadow, a water meadow to the northwest of the hall complex. Site visits were made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, to examine the trenches and excavated pumping stations, between August and November 2008. The walls of the trenches and pits were examined in order to observe any archaeological layers or features exposed during these groundworks. Cockfield Hall is a Grade I Listed Building of special architectural and historic interest, with an	639565	269137

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
		associated complex of buildings containing eight Grade II listed structures. The hall also lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on the northern side of the Yox Valley. During these groundworks, two possible archaeological features were identified and a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered.		
ESF20501	Cockfield Hall, Station Road, Yoxford	Monitoring of a drain excavation, identified a single large feature at possibly noted in a close by excavation, possibly a pond, ditch or an early moat.	639612	269110
ESF20646	Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	PROJECT DETAILS The archaeological potential varies across the PDA. The general potential is low to moderate with some specific areas having a high potential Historically the majority of the PDA would have been meadows and this means that any earlier a	639816	269130
ESF21534	Desk Based Assessment of land at Old High Road, Yoxford	PROJECT DETAILS An archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted for Hopkins Homes Limited ahead of development of land off Old High Road, Yoxford in Suffolk. The site lies in an area which was previously part of the parkland of, Grove Park, a lar	639433	268692
ESF22142	Monitoring - Land adjacent Sycamore Cottage, Yoxford	Archaeological monitoring of footings for a new dwelling located no archaeological finds or features	639592	268712
ESF22304	Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land To The Rear Of London House, High Street, Yoxford, Suffolk	PROJECT DETAILS Yoxford, land to the rear of London House, High Street (YOX 027, TM 3948 6893) evaluation trenching for a single new dwelling development to the rear of a listed building of early 19th century date and 50m south-east of the parish	639481	268935
ESF22541	Watching Brief - The Limes, Bank Corner, Yoxford	Informal watching brief (DC did not put condition on) - 60% of footings on each plot seen (rest already concreted, plus pile of spoil. Drift geology sand, footings c1/2m deep over much of area. C300mm topsoil over. C200m sand over another c300mm of a heavily root disturbed top soil - latter with Post-medieval brick and tile. Looked as if the site has been extensively landscaped in the past.	639763	268774

Table A.7 AMIE Previous Archaeological Events Records

AMIE Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
1526589	Cockfield Hall, Station Road	Site/SMR Code: YOX019. Monitoring of drainage groundworks at the hall and burying of electricity cables across Lock Meadow recorded a possible medieval ditch and undated features. Information from OASIS Online Form.	639600	269170
1565025	Land Off Old High Road	Assessment carried out in advance of proposed residential development. Information from OASIS Online Form.	639440	268660
1529034	Land At Cockfield Hall		639810	269140
1511306	Land Adjacent To The Limes, Bank Corner	A watching brief was maintained during groundworks. The site had been extensively landscaped in the past.	639750	268770
1551590	Land At Cockfield Hall	Site/SMR Code: YOX Misc. Evaluation trenching for a swimming pool within the walled garden recorded evidence for a possible 18th/19th century 'hot wall'. Information from OASIS Online Form.	639640	269270
1583940	Land Rear Of London House, High Street	Site/SMR Code: YOX027. Evaluation trenching recorded a large post-medieval pit. Information from OASIS Online Form.	639480	268930
1353461	Land Adjacent To The Old Butchers Shop, High Street		639460	269020



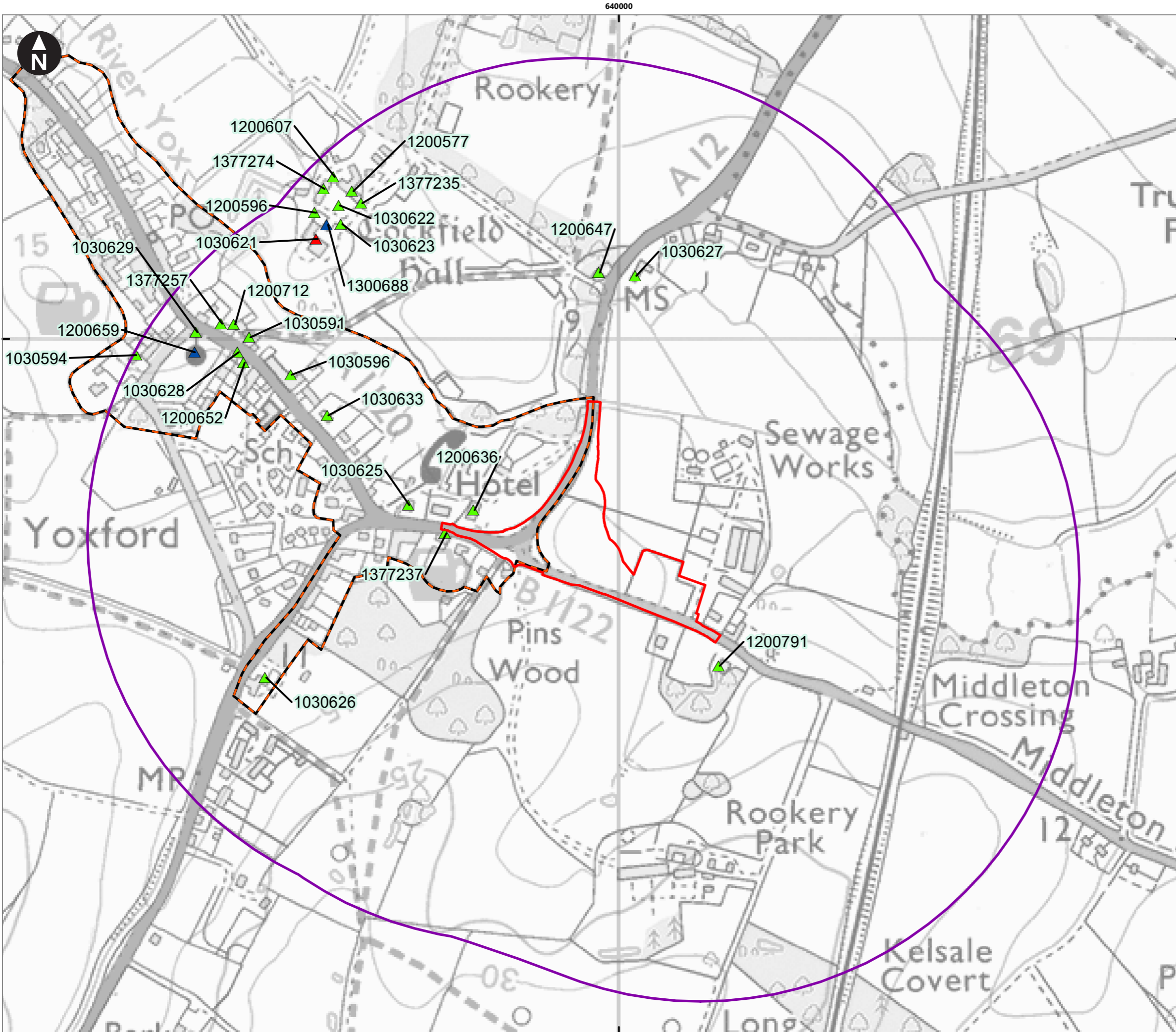
# Appendix B

## Figures





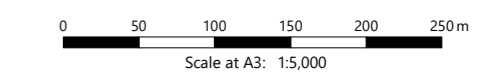
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**Key**

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Yoxford Conservation

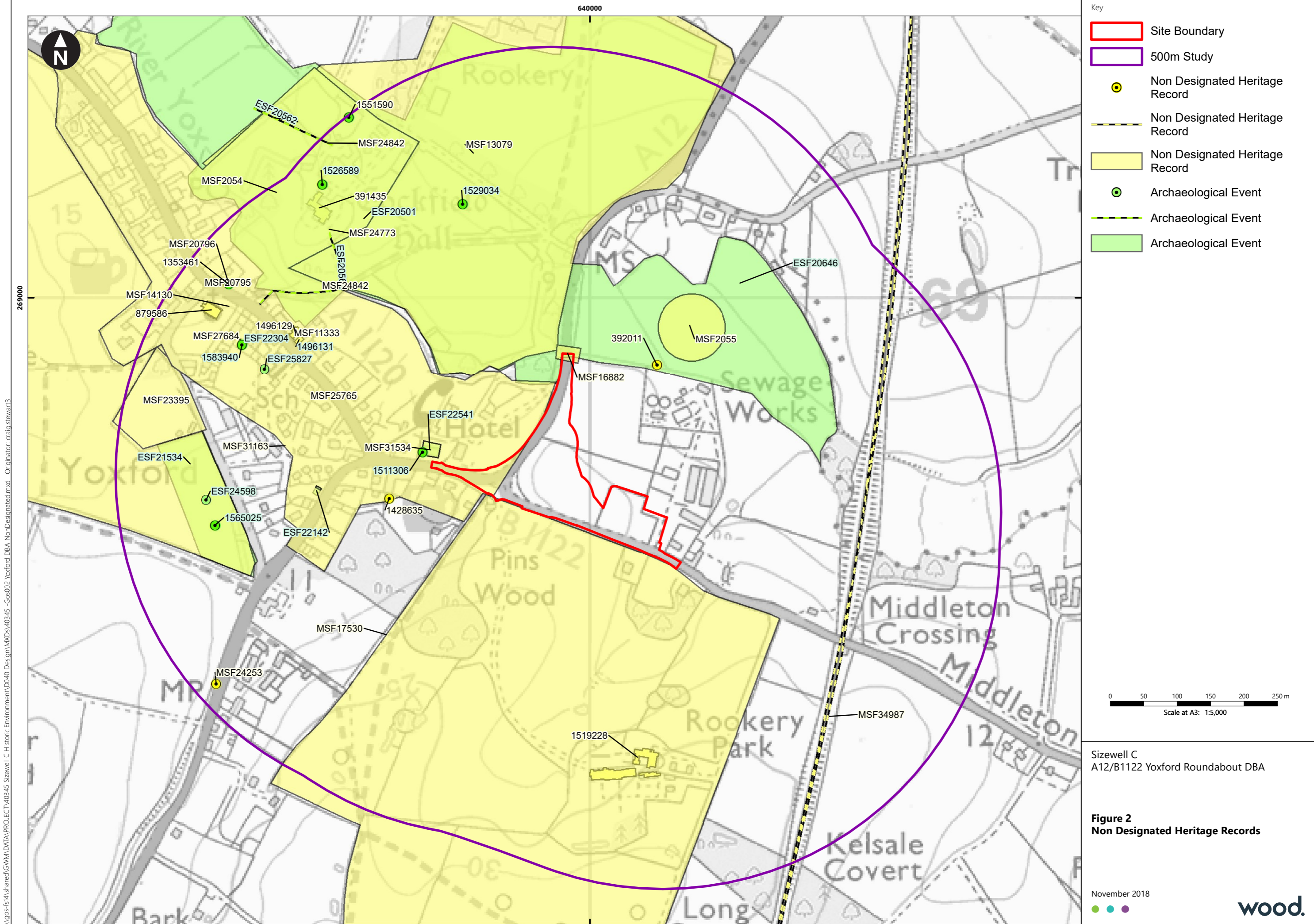
**Note:**  
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/04/2018. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.historicengland.org.uk>.  
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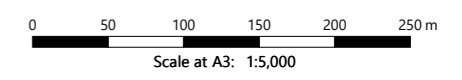
Sizewell C  
 A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout DBA

**Figure 1**  
 Designated Heritage Assets





- Key
- Site Boundary
  - 500m Study
  - Non Designated Heritage Record
  - Non Designated Heritage Record
  - Non Designated Heritage Record
  - Archaeological Event
  - Archaeological Event
  - Archaeological Event



Sizewell C  
A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout DBA

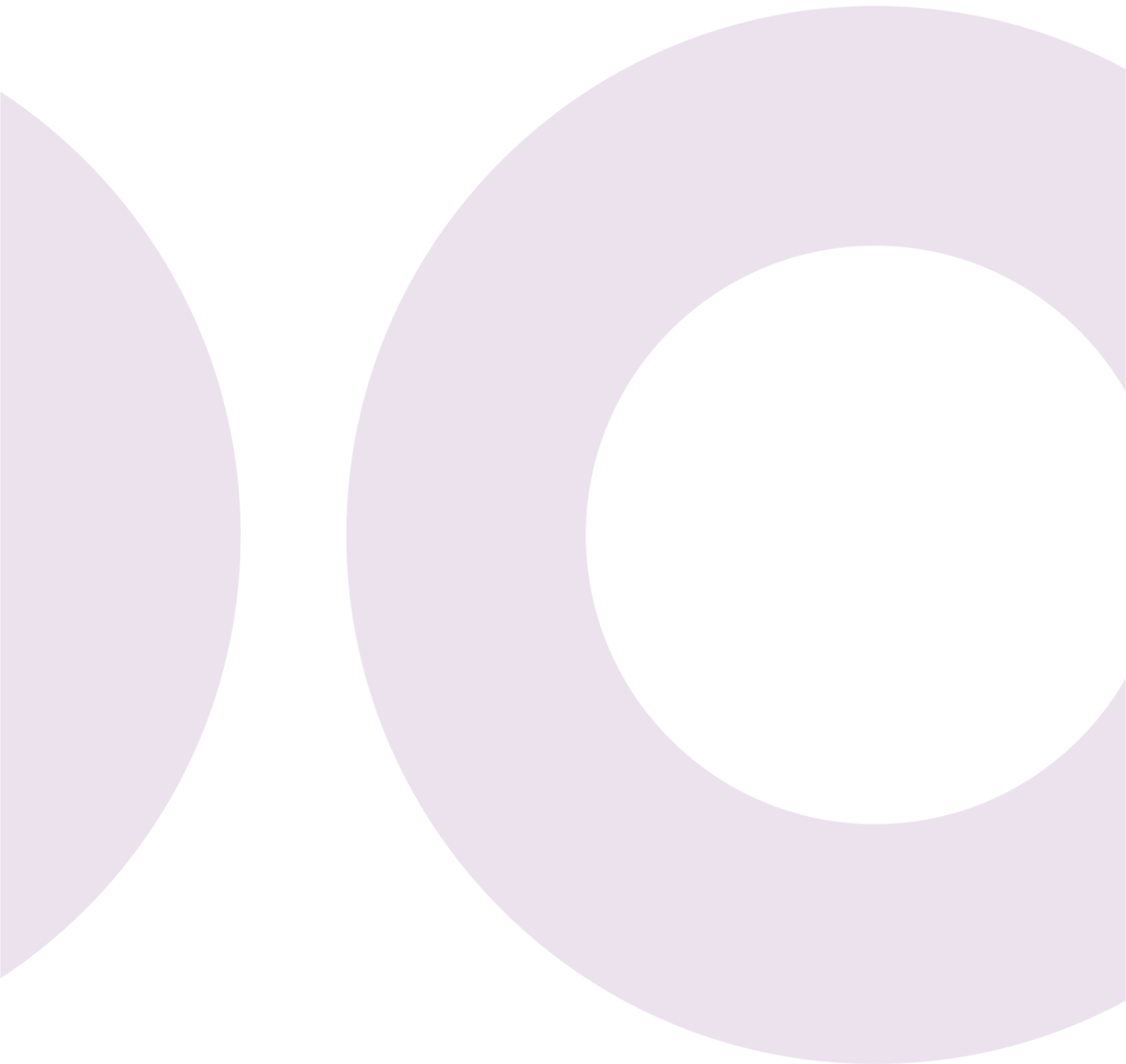
**Figure 2**  
**Non Designated Heritage Records**

November 2018



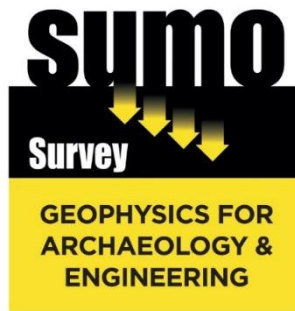
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wood.





## Volume 7, Appendix 9C – Geophysical Survey Report



# **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk**

Client

**Cotswold Archaeology**

For

**EDF Energy**

Survey Report

**14282F**

Date

**June 2019**



**Survey Report 14282F: Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk**

<b>Survey dates</b>	22 March 2019
<b>Field co-ordinator</b>	Matthew Jackson BA MSc
<b>Field Team</b>	Amy Dunn BA
<b>Report Date</b>	28 June 2019
<b>CAD Illustrations</b>	Joe Perry BA
<b>Report Author</b>	Joe Perry BA
<b>Project Manager</b>	Thomas Cockcroft MSc
<b>Report approved</b>	Dr John Gater BSc DSc(Hon) MCifA FSA

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Appendix A Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Methods, Processing and Presentation

Appendix B Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Appendix C OASIS Data Collection Form

### 1. LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 01	NTS	Site Location
Figure 02	1:1250	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots
Figure 03	1:1250	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation
Figure 04	1:1250	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plots

### 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 geophysical survey at Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk, detected no anomalies of archaeological interest. Weak trends of uncertain origin were noted but are probably the result of agricultural factors. Anomalies of natural origin were also recorded.

### 4 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 **SUMO Geophysics Ltd** were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for 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	TM 399 687 / IP17 3LG
Location	The site is located 9km north-west of Sizewell power station and 6km north of Saxmundham. The survey area is bounded to the north by farmland and the Minsmere River; to the east by piggeries, to the south by Middleton Road and to the west by the A12.
HER	Suffolk
HER Code	sumogeop1-339765
OASIS Ref.	YOX 048
District	East Suffolk
Parish	Yoxford
Topography	Flat
Current Land Use	Pasture
Geology (BGS 2019)	Bedrock: Crag group - sand. Superficial: Head - clay, silt, sand and gravel.
Soils (CU 2019)	Soilscape 7: Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils. Soilscape 27: Fen peat soils.
Archaeology (HG2019)	No archaeological remains are known within the site, but the HER contains several entries located in the wider vicinity, mostly relating to existing medieval structures (YOX 006, MSF13079 / YOX 008 MSF14898). Several isolated findspots of Iron age and Roman artefacts are also recorded in the HER (YOX 002, MSF2055 / YOX 041, MSF23395).
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	1.8 ha

#### 4.3 Aims and Objectives

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

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 **Probable / Possible Archaeology**

5.1.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of archaeological interest.

### 5.2 **Uncertain**

5.2.1 A couple of magnetically weak trends are visible in the data in the south-east corner of the survey area. In the absence of a wider context, there is no reason to suspect an archaeological origin; they are more likely to be of agricultural, modern or natural origin.

### 5.3 **Natural / Geological / Pedological**

5.3.1 A magnetically weak and poorly-defined anomaly categorised as natural has been detected in the survey; it is likely to be alluvial deposits from the pond shown on cad mapping or indications that the pond was larger in size in the past.

### 5.4 **Ferrous**

5.4.1 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. In view of the presence of weak trends and natural responses in the results, there are no *a priori* reasons why archaeological features, if present, would not have been detected.

## 7 CONCLUSION

7.1 No anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest have been identified by the survey. A couple of weak responses are of uncertain origin but are likely to be agricultural or natural. Responses originating from natural processes have been detected

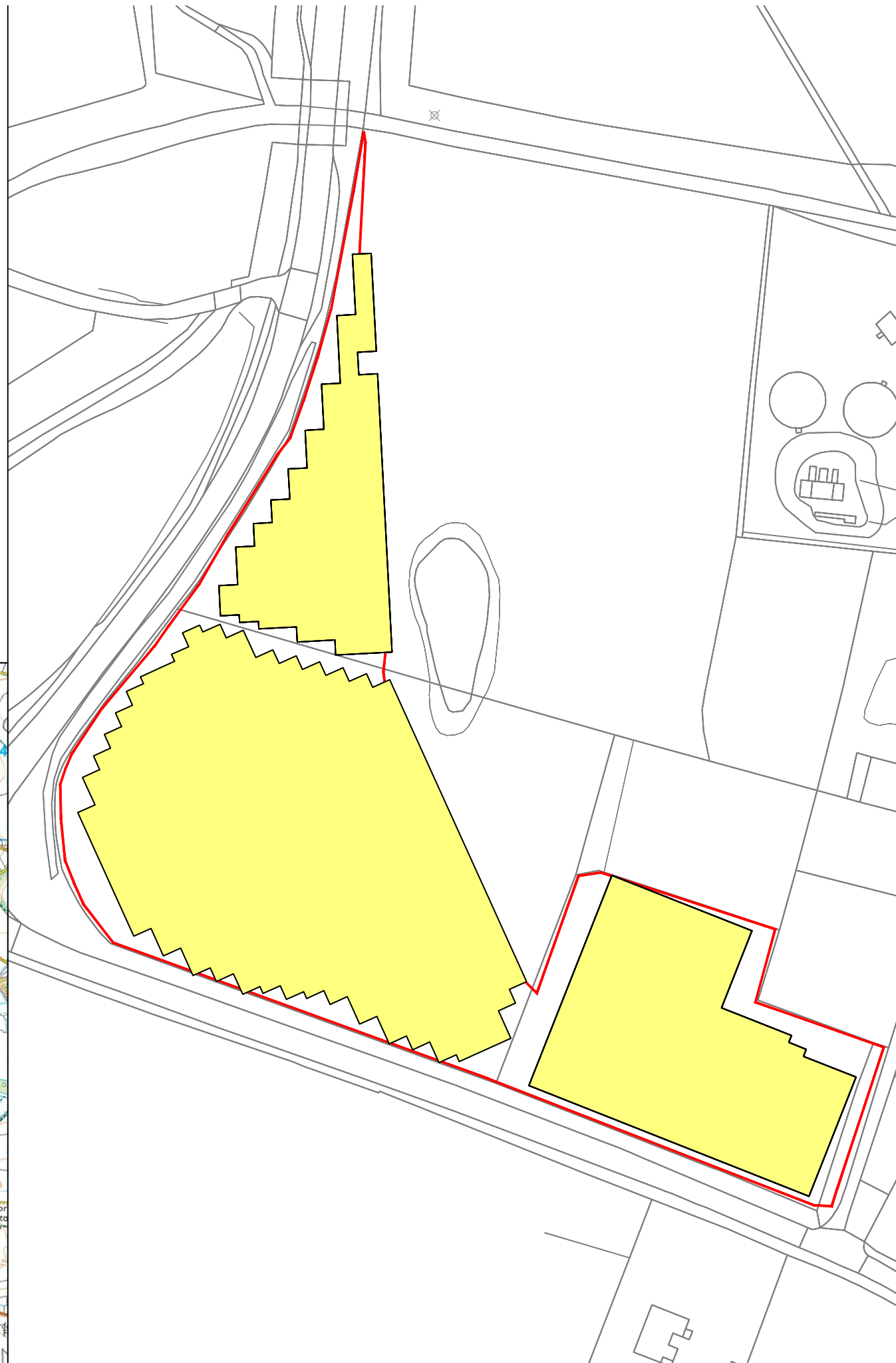


## 8 REFERENCES



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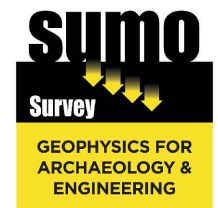


Survey Area

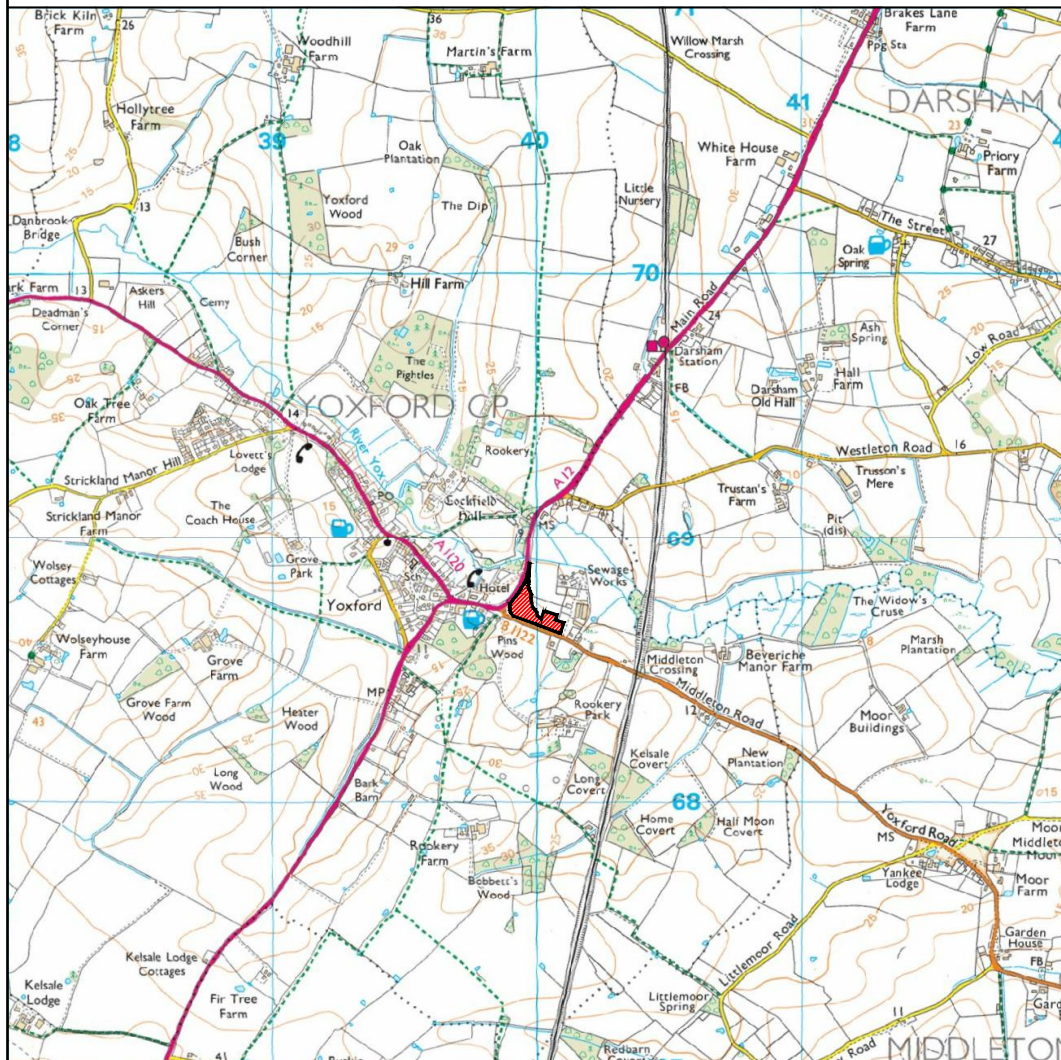


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	Site Location
	Magnetometer Survey



Title:	Site Location	
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project:	14282F Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk	
	not to scale	Fig No: 01





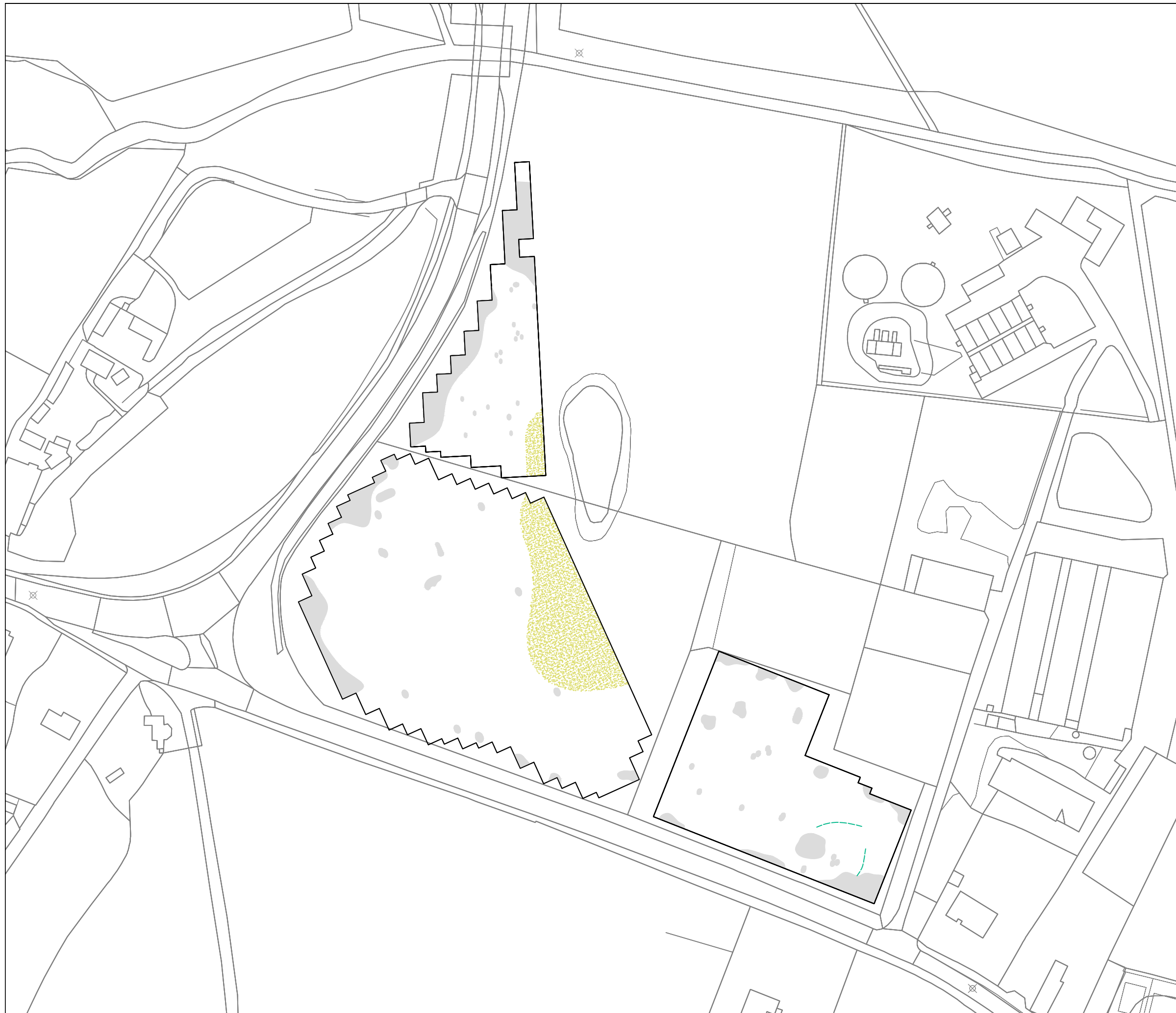
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Greyscale Plots

Client: Cotswold Archaeology




Project: 14282F Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 62.5  
1:1250 @ A3

Fig No: 02



### KEY

-  Uncertain Origin (trend)
-  Natural (zone)
-  Ferrous



Title: Magnetometer Survey Interpretation

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282F Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 62.5  
1:1250 @ A3

Fig No: 03



Title: Magnetometer Survey [Minimally Processed Data] - Greyscale Plots

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282F Yoxford, Sizewell, Suffolk

Scale: 0 metres 62.5  
1:1250 @ A3

Fig No: 04

## 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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: sumogeop1-339765**

### Project details

Project name	Sizewell C
Short description of the project	Geophysical (magnetometer) survey
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2019 End: 15-02-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	14282 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Solid geology	CAMBRIAN
Solid geology (other)	Crag Group sand, Chillesford Church Sand Member
Drift geology (other)	Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel; peat; Diamicton
Techniques	Magnetometry

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Sizewell C
Postcode	IP164RH
Study area	72.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 47 65 52.227096080424 1.617227187207 52 13 37 N 001 37 02 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 45 63 52.210048758979 1.586552405854 52 12 36 N 001 35 11 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 39 68 52.257574264664 1.502432494564 52 15 27 N 001 30 08 E Point

Site coordinates	TM 46 63 52.209600059274 1.601160164043 52 12 34 N 001 36 04 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 45 62 52.201075150762 1.585829018313 52 12 03 N 001 35 08 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 40 60 52.185341524777 1.51138288496 52 11 07 N 001 30 40 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 42 62 52.202409742143 1.542012269371 52 12 08 N 001 32 31 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 46 62 52.200626597374 1.60043384569 52 12 02 N 001 36 01 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 44 63 52.210495613125 1.571944268582 52 12 37 N 001 34 19 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 45 65 52.227995912477 1.588000319552 52 13 40 N 001 35 16 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	Developer
Name 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	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Report", "Survey "

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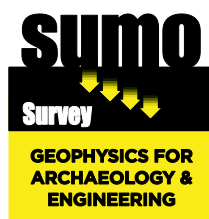
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## Volume 7, Appendix 9D – Interim Fieldwork Summary

# A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout Sizewell C Suffolk

## *Interim Fieldwork Summary*



*for*  
EDF Energy

CA Project: SU0043

Site Code: **YOX 048**

November 2019



# A12/B1122 Yoxford Roundabout Sizewell C Suffolk

## Interim fieldwork Summary

CA Project: SU0043



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
1	03 December 2019	Martin Cuthbert	Rhiannon Gardiner	First Issue	Internal review	Rhodri Gardner

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## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Yoxford Roundabout
<b>Location:</b>	Sizewell C, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	639998 268726
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15 October 2019– 4 November 2019
<b>Location of archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	YOX 048

Between October and November 2019, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land at Yoxford, Suffolk. Eighteen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity at the southern extent of the site. Six pits and a ditch dating to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age that contained assemblage's of worked flint were identified in Trench 13, and five pits dating to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) that contained assemblages of pottery were identified in Trench 12. Features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that date to the LBA-EIA are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity.

A large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The post-medieval and modern features identified in Trenches 1-3 likely relate to subdivision of the field during this time.

## INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at Yoxford, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 639998 268726). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with procedures set out in a WSI (AMEC 2015)

### *The site*

The proposed development area is approximately 1.9ha comprising one field set to pasture c.0.4km east of the village of Yoxford. The site is bounded by other pasture fields to the north and east; the A12 to the west and the B1122 to the south. The site lies at approximately 17m



AOD, on land that falls gently to the north towards the River Yox. A large pond is located along the eastern fringe of the development area at the centre of the field.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods with overlying superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. (BGS 2019). Sand and gravel substrate were revealed in all the trenches.

### ***Archaeological background***

Evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape surrounding Yoxford 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 Yoxford; a more detailed review of known assets for the complete Yoxford area can be found in the Desk-Based Assessment (Wood 2018).

#### *Prehistoric and Roman*

Prehistoric and Roman activity in the area is limited to single finds, including an Iron Age weaving comb, made probably of deer antler, found during sewerage operations 250m to the north of the site (YOX 002) and a *sestertius* of Maximus I (AD 235-238) found by metal detecting in 1996 (DAR017), approximately 850m northeast of the proposed site.

#### *Medieval*

The present settlement of Yoxford likely originated during the early-medieval period. It was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Gokesford* (Williams 2003), translated as a “ford wide enough for a yoke of oxen” (Mills 2003, 518). It had a recorded population of 29 households in 1086, putting it in the largest 40% of settlements recorded in the Domesday survey, and is listed under 2 owners in Domesday Book. Little evidence of the village’s early-medieval origin has been identified, and the only find from the vicinity of the site is a Saxon brooch found through metal detecting c.850m NE of the site (DAR 017)

Cockfield Manor and Hall (YOX 006), located c.150m northwest of the site, takes its name from the Cockfeud family who succeeded to the lordship of the manor in 1359, but the manor significantly predates the 14th century, being one of the manors described in the Domesday Survey, and there is potential for there to be an earlier manorial centre at this location (Suffolk CC, 2008). Cockfield manor and Hall includes nine listed structures, of which the manor house is Grade 1 listed.

It is likely the early medieval settlement was focused around the church of St. Peter (YOX 007) located c.550m west northwest of the site. Twenty-two listed buildings are located close to the church, in the historic core of the village and along the High Street.

Located c.700m east of the site is the suggested location of the deserted medieval village of Hopton (YOX 026).

#### *Post-medieval*

A large park and house known as the Rookery (YOX 013) is located just 40m to the south of the site and was probably in existence by the 17th century. The current house is a large 19th century building that is not listed.

#### *Modern*

Historic mapping shows the site as one large field, with the 1905 OS map indicating that the large pond located at the centre of the field, seen today, was in existence by this time. Modern aerial photographs show the site is split into multiple paddocks with temporary fencing, as seen in the present day.

A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by SUMO in March 2019. The results of the survey were poor, the only real discovery was a magnetically weak and poorly-defined anomaly that is likely to be the result of alluvial deposits relating to the pond located at the centre of the field (SUMO 2019).

## **RESULTS**

The following section constitutes a brief summary of the results of the evaluation. Sample processing finds identification and dating are still ongoing.

Archaeological features were present across the evaluated area. A vast majority of features that were present in the evaluation were not anticipated from the geophysics, this may be due to the large amount of overburden masking the archaeological horizon or due to the ephemeral nature of the archaeology.

Trench 18 was moved due to logistical constraints.



### *Neolithic – Early Bronze Age*

Six pits and two ditches were identified close to the southern boundary of the site within Trench 13. All the features contained assemblages of struck flint including blades, bladelets, flakes and cores with large assemblages of over fifty fragments recovered from two pits. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the ditch located at the eastern end of the trench, the sherd was only big enough to be identified as broadly prehistoric



**Plate 1:** Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age pits within Trench 13, 1x1m scale

### *Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age*

Five pits were identified within Trench 12, all of which contained small assemblages of Late Bronze – Early Iron Age pottery (up to ten sherds) with one pit containing twenty-two sherds and another containing eighty-five sherds. Four of the pits contained single fragments of flint including a crude flint core and a residual Late Neolithic blade. Other features of this period are located to the northwest of Trench 12 and include a treethrow identified at the northern end of Trench 7, that contained a flint flake and scraper and a single small sherd of LBA-EIA pottery, and a small pit at the northern end of Trench 10 that contained a small assemblage of LBA-EIA pottery (eleven sherds) and a single flint flake.



**Plate 2:** Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pits within Trench 12, 2x1m scale.

### *Medieval*

A single sherd of medieval coarse ware pottery was recovered from a ditch located at the southern end of Trench 7. No other medieval finds were recovered from any of the other features on the site.

### *Post-medieval and modern*

A small ditch and pit located in Trench 1 and 2 respectively contained glass and pottery dating to the 18th -20th centuries. A pond identified on early OS mapping was located just to the north of the site. The geophysical survey identified a magnetically weak and poorly-defined anomaly that is likely to be the result of alluvial deposits relating to the pond. A large extant hollow was noted on the site intersecting Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 and corresponds with the weak anomaly identified on the geophysics. Within these trenches subsoil was not present, and the topsoil directly overlay the natural strata suggesting some truncation of the stratigraphy had taken place. A dark brown silty clay deposit that contained small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and glass was identified at the lowest point within Trenches 6, 14, 15, 16 and 18. Machine excavated sondages to a depth of 1.2m were placed through the deposits within Trenches 6 and 14 but the natural strata was not reached. The hollow is likely to represent the remnant of a large extraction pit.

### *Undated*

Seven small pits or postholes and four ditches were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, close to features dated as post-medieval or modern. A single undated posthole was also noted in Trench 4. A single pit was noted in Trench 7 and two ditches were noted in Trench 10 all of which were located within the vicinity of features dated to the LBA – EIA. Two undated pits, two undated postholes and two undated ditches identified in Trench 12 are located in close proximity to pits identified as LBA – EIA and are likely to be contemporary. A large, undated, shallow pit recorded in Trench 14 was in the locality of an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The feature was situated close to the large post-medieval extraction pit and is likely to be associated with this feature.

## **SUMMARY**

The six pits and a ditch dating to the Neolithic – Late Bronze Age that were present in Trench 13 contained quantities of finds that suggest settlement activity is taking place in the vicinity of the trench.

The five pits dating to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age identified in Trench 12 contained a quantity of finds and the charcoal deposits that suggest settlement activity is taking place in the locality of the trench. The features identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that also date to this period are likely to be located on the periphery of the settlement activity.

The large post-medieval extraction pit identified as an extant hollow and noted in Trenches 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 has truncated a large portion of the northern and eastern parts of the site. The pit may relate to the construction of the Ipswich-Lowestoft railway line present to the east of the site, or to the construction or modernisation of the A12 road located just to the west of the site.

The post-medieval and modern features identified in Trenches 1-3 likely relate to subdivision of the field during this time.

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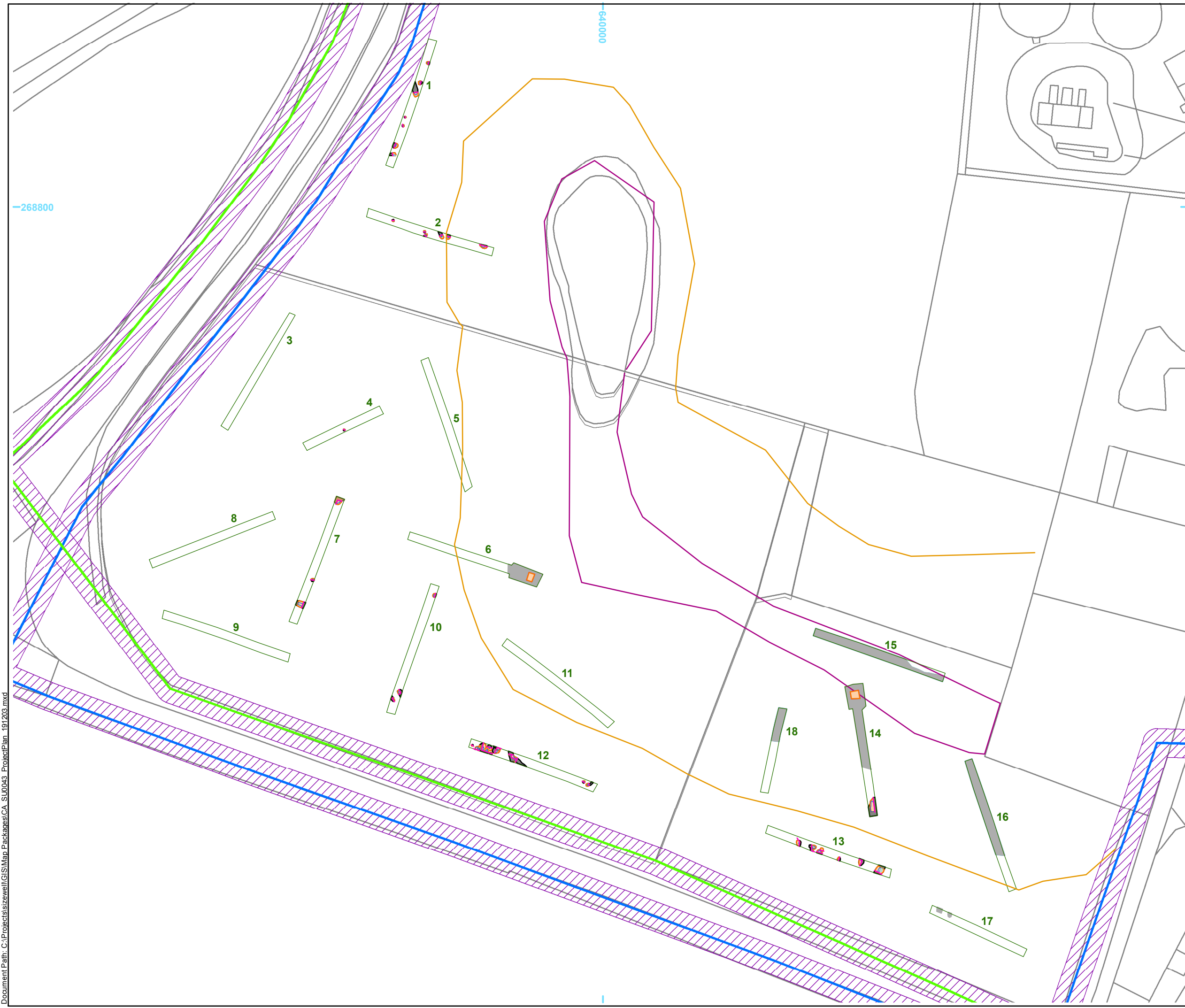
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- Legend**
- Topo - bottom of slope
  - Topo - top of slope
  - Section line
  - Cut feature
  - Excavated intervention
  - excavated - base
  - excavated - break of slope
  - Modern
  - Natural
  - Limit of excavation bottom
  - Underground\_BT\_Openreach
  - CA\_Water\_In
  - ▨ CA 3m Buffer



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Yoxford Roundabout  
 Sizewell C, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Final survey**

DRAWN BY	RG	PROJECT NO	SU0043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	16/12/2019	18
APPROVED BY		SCALE@A3	1:750	

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