



The Sizewell C Project

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Volume 8, Appendix 9A - Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

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None provided.

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None provided.

1. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table 1.1: Listed buildings within 1km study area.

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1183186	Decoy Cottage.	II	622953	240204

Table 1.2: Scheduled monuments within 1km study area.

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Easting	Northing
1011339	Bowl barrow 820 metres (m) south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	624867	240253
1011340	Three bowl barrows and a ring ditch, 700m south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	624847	240423
1011341	Bowl barrow 750m south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	624969	240280
1011342	Bowl barrow 900m south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	642525	240543
1011343	Bowl barrow 980m south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	624442	240543
1011344	Bowl barrow 1200m south-west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	624225	240533

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

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
LVT 010.	MSF3826	Levington Heath (NW).	A group of four probable Bronze Age barrows, a natural mound resembling a barrow, and a linear ditch probably a land division boundary of unknown date, are all visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs in Levington parish. Former ref LVT010.	Ditches, linear features.	Bronze Age.	624041	240555
LVT 024.	MSF3840	Levington Heath.	Ring ditch with slight mound and central mark. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex. Excavated prior to destruction by Ipswich southern bypass. LVT 024.	Funerary monument.	Bronze Age.	623826	240803
LVT 025.	MSF3841	Levington Heath.	Ring ditch. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex. Slight central mark. Excavated prior to construction of Ipswich Southern Bypass. LVT 025.	Funerary monument.	Bronze Age.	623876	240738
LVT 026.	MSF3842	Levington Heath.	Barrow? visible on ground as slight rise. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex but excavation showed it to be a natural mound. LVT 026.	Natural mound.	N/A.	623872	240792

(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)

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Table 1.4: HER monument records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
LVT 022.	MSF3838	Cropmarks	A probable Bronze Age barrow is visible as a cropmark ring ditch on aerial photographs in Levington parish, part of a possible barrow cemetery complex (LVT 010) to the north of Felixstowe Road.	Unknown/ probable Bronze Age.	623551	240825
LVT 058.	MXS22433	Field boundaries.	Field boundaries of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, Levington Parish, LVT 058.	Unknown	623578	240898
SUF 072.	MSF34997	Felixstowe Branch Railway Line.	Felixstowe Branch railway line. Opened in 1877. SUF 072.	Post-medieval, modern.	623992	240441
LVT 059.	MXS22434	Possible trackways, field boundaries.	Cropmarks of possible trackways and field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs of Levington Heath, Levington parish. LVT 059.	Unknown	624313	240405
LVT 011.	MSF3827	Levington Heath (post-medieval).	A possible post- medieval field system is visible on aerial photographs on Levington Heath. LVT 059.	Post-medieval.	624276	240424
LVT 048.	MXS20014	World War II military site.	A WWII military site is visible on aerial photographs south-west of	Modern	624370	240169

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
			Mill Plantation on Levington Heath. LVT 048.			
LVT 011.	MXS20026	WWII practice trenches.	A system of First World War practice trenches is visible on aerial photographs of Levington Heath. LVT 011.	Modern	624655	240086
LVT 011.	MXS20027	Linear ditches and possible ring ditch of unknown date.	Linear ditches and a possible ring ditch of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs on Levington Heath. LVT 011.	Undated	624655	240086
SNH 001.	MSF10737	Post-medieval field system.	A post-medieval field system is visible on aerial photographs in Stratton Hall and Levington parishes. SNH 001.	Post-medieval.	624843	239038
SNH 005.	MSF3659	Later prehistoric/Roman field system, trackways.	A probable Later Prehistoric or Roman rectilinear field system and associated trackways in Stratton Hall and Levington parishes. SNH005.	Prehistoric/ Roman.	624878	239189
LVT 019.	MSF3835	Flint axe.	Partly polished flint axe found in the late 1950s. LVT 019.	Neolithic	623825	240335
LVT 017.	MSF3833	Arrowhead	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in late 1960s.	Bronze Age.	624241	240146
LVT 051.	MXS20017	Possible Bronze Age round barrow.	A possible Bronze Age round barrow is visible as a ring ditch on aerial photographs located in	Bronze Age.	623832	240308

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
			a field to the north-west of Levington Park research station, Levington. LVT 051.			
LVT 052.	MXS20018	Possible Bronze Age round barrow or large prehistoric site.	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or large prehistoric house site is visible on aerial photographs in a field to the northwest of Levington Park research station, Levington. LVT 052.	Bronze Age.	623736	240256
LVT 053.	MXS20021	Post-medieval quarry pit.	A possible post- medieval quarry pit of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs just of north Levington Park research station, Levington Park. LVT 053.	Post-medieval.	624210	240115
LVT 054.	MXS20025	Probably post-medieval field boundaries.	Probable post- medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Levington Park research station in Levington Parish. LVT 054.	Post-medieval.	624007	240279
LVT 013.	MSF3829	Decoy wood (east of).	Possible Later Prehistoric or Roman field systems to the north-west of Levington Park research station. LVT 013.	Later prehistoric/ Roman.	623881	240280
LVT 030.	MSF11222	Possible field boundaries and a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date.	Possible field boundaries and a rectilinear enclosure are visible on aerial photographs. LVT 030.	Unknown	623463	240379

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
LVT 032.	MSF12155	Roman artefacts.	Denarius of Vespasian (found some years ago, not seen) and bronze enamelled plate brooch, found metal detecting. LVT 031.	Roman	623371	240708
BUC 015.	MSF3771	Prehistoric field system.	Ditched rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of probable later prehistoric or Roman date can be seen as cropmarks to the south of Bucklesham village, Bucklesham parish. BUC 015.	Later prehistoric/ Roman.	623897	241421
BUC 013.	MSF3769	Medieval field system.	Cropmarks of ditched field boundaries and trackways, probably of medieval and post-medieval date, can be seen to the south-east of Bucklesham village, Bucklesham parish. BUC 013.	Medieval/ post-medieval.	624742	241283
LVT 031.	MSF11224	Bronze brooch.	Bronze backward looking beast brooch, found metal detecting, LVT 031.	Early medieval.	623372	240707
LVT 036.	MSF18109, MSF18110, MSF18111.	Home Farm.	Evaluation trenching recorded ditches potentially of prehistoric to early medieval date. Finds included Ipswich ware Saxon pottery and prehistoric material.	Early medieval, prehistoric.	623409	240371

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
LVT 036.	MSF17899	Medieval ditches.	Ditches were marked as cropmarks visible in aerial photographs, confirmed and some dated as medieval during the monitoring of topsoil removal. LVT 030.	Medieval	623409	240371
LVT 029.	MSF3666	Bronze Age ring ditch.	A ring ditch, circa 20m diameter, with the remains of field boundaries nearby. LVT 029.	Bronze Age.	623439	240519
BUC 103.	MSF17714	Flint scatter.	Desktop and field walking evaluation (by Tempvs Reparatum). Field walking in west side of survey area revealed thin dispersed scatter of worked flint. One field, TM 249 408 had a relatively dense scatter of burnt flint (as in adjoining site, BUC 056).	Prehistoric	624500	240800
LVT 067, 068.	MSF35407, MSF35408.	N/A	Trench 52–54 Ipswich to Felixstowe cable route outline records. LVT 067, LVT 068.	N/A	623481, 624128	240691, 240262
LVT 031.	MSF11223	Roman artefact scatter.	Denarius of Vespasian (found some years ago, not seen) and bronze enamelled plate brooch, found through metal detecting. LVT 031.	Roman	623370	240708

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
BUC 029.	MSF12540	Prehistoric features and finds at Bucklesham to Alton Water Raw Water Main.	Monitoring recovered prehistoric pottery sherds from the part of the pipe trench in the area of the Bucklesham 015 cropmark complex. A large enclosure ditch was also revealed. Subsequent trial trenches along 140m length of pipe were examined and revealed pottery, a few large post-hole/small pit type features and one pit. The second area with evidence of occupation was nearer the centre of the cropmark enclosure. Here the features included an area of burnt clay (possibly a hearth) and various possible post-holes and small pits, a possible slot, a small ditch and one large pit. The large pit contained several finds including decorated pottery sherds and contained a charcoal rich fill. The third area examined was at the western side of the cropmark enclosure and revealed three ditches. Other finds recovered while metal detecting along the pipe trench include a copper alloy brooch fragment possibly Romano-	Prehistoric, Roman.	624070	241163

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Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
			British and a copper alloy Roman coin. BUC 029.			
LVT 001, 002, 003.	MSF3817, MSF3818, MSF3819.	8 round barrows on Levington Heath.	Bronze Age barrows. See Scheduled Monument references. LVT 001, LVT 002, LVT 003.	Bronze Age.	624223, 624442, 624525.	240533, 240542, 240541.
LVT 023.	MSF3839	Levington Heath (NW).	Part of a complex of four Bronze Age barrows, visible in aerial photography, excavated in 1978. Finds of pottery, mainly collared urn type. Excavation demonstrated circular ditch 26m in diameter, circa 4m wide and 1.5m deep. In centre was burnt area of sand circa 1m in diameter. Further burnt patch found <i>in situ</i> in ditch section. Iron Age and Roman sherds were also found in the upper levels of the ditch. Cremation found outside ditch, circa 4m to east. LVT 023.	Bronze Age.	623700	240860

(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 1.5: HER event records within study area.

Event ID.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
ESF18940	Nacton Rally Site.	A metal detecting survey by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), 1998. A medieval bronze weight was recorded.	623993	241423
ESF23125, 24835, 24836.	Ipswich to Felixstowe, Shotley and Harwich 132kV and 33kV Cable route.	A series of archaeological evaluations on a proposed cable route by Albion Archaeology, trenches 52–54 and 63–65 in the Levington area.	623481 624122	240688 240272
ESF18928	Alton Water Bucklesham.	Monitoring of works associated with the laying of a pipeline between Alton Water and Bucklesham was monitored by SCCAS between 1991 and 1995. Nine sites were identified: BUC 029, BUC 030, BUC 031, BUC 032, BUC 033. A small excavation team was employed to carry out small scale excavations. Monitoring at BUC 029 (as relevant to the site) recovered prehistoric pottery sherds from the part of the pipe trench in the area of the Bucklesham 015 cropmark complex. A large enclosure ditch was also revealed. Subsequent trial trenches along 140m length of pipe were examined and revealed pottery, a few large post-hole/small pit type features and one pit. The second area with evidence of occupation was nearer the centre of the cropmark enclosure. Here the features included an area of burnt clay (possibly a hearth) and various possible post-holes and small pits, a possible slot, a small ditch and one large pit. The large pit contained several finds including decorated pottery sherds and contained a charcoal rich fill. The third area	620816	241040

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Event ID.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
		<p>examined was at the western side of the cropmark enclosure and revealed three ditches. Other finds recovered while metal detecting along the pipe trench include a copper alloy brooch fragment possibly Romano-British and a copper alloy Roman coin.</p>		

(Details taken verbatim from SCCAS HER entry)



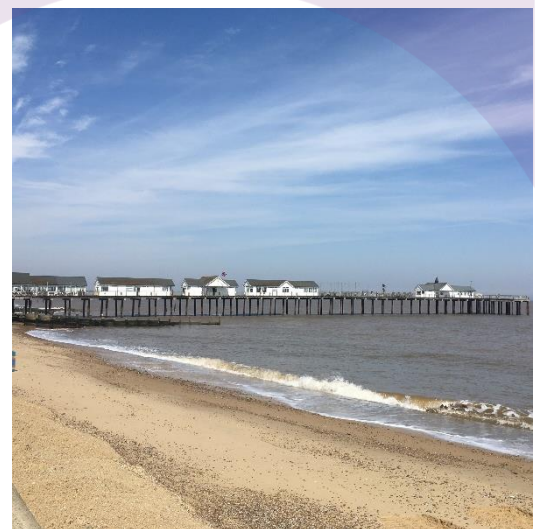
Volume 8, Appendix 9B – Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Sizewell C

Freight Management Facility Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

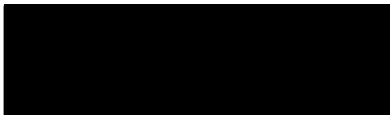


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1	First issue	04/10/2018
2	EDF Energy comments	14/11/2018

Executive summary

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential for the proposed freight management facility, associated with Sizewell C Power station.

Two sites options are being considered. 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.

This assessment has found that the site at Seven Hills (Option 1) has high potential for remains of a coherent prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape signified by nearby scheduled monuments comprising a barrow cemetery and indicated by aerial photography and previous excavation within the site. Such remains would be of high heritage significance. This site had low potential for archaeological survival in all other periods. A total of six designated heritage assets are recorded within 1km of this site. These include the five scheduled monuments covering eight Bronze Age barrow monuments, located as close as 95m to the east of the site and a Grade II-listed 19th century decoy cottage located 920m to the southwest. The decoy cottage would be unaffected by the proposed development as its setting does not include the site under discussion, though removal/truncation of archaeological remains by development may affect the setting of the scheduled monuments via the funerary landscape of which they form a part. This can be assessed further in an Environmental Statement, should this option be taken forward to the application for development consent.

This assessment has found that the site at Innocence Farm (Option 2) has high potential for prehistoric remains as at Seven Hills, medium potential for Romano-British remains of low significance and low potential for all other periods. No previous archaeological investigation has taken place at Innocence Farm, and these observations are based largely on aerial photography indicating nearby features.

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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 road-based freight management facility. The new facility would be located at one of two option sites. The first site (Option 1) is located at Seven Hills, approximately 1.6km east of Nacton and the second (Option 2) at Innocence Farm, approximately 1.5km north west of Trimley St Martin.

1.2 Scope of the Assessment

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

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

2. Methodology

2.1 General

The freight management facility option sites will be hereafter referred to as Option 1 site (the western site, Seven Hills) and Option 2 site (the eastern site, Innocence Farm). Both comprise agricultural land. Option 1 site is bounded to the south by the Felixstowe Road and north by the A14, with additional fields bordering to the west and east, and part of Levington Lane in the north-east (site centred NGR 623958 239027). Option 2 site (site centred NGR 626026 239027) is bounded by the A14 to the south-west, Croft Lane to the north-west, and additional fields to the north and east. The study area for each option site comprises a 500m 'buffer zone' extending from the respective site boundaries.

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 sites and surrounding study areas, in order to provide an archaeological and historical baseline for the proposed development options.

The objectives of this DBA are to:

- Identify and describe designated and undesignated built heritage assets within the sites and study areas;
- Identify and describe historic landscape features within the sites;
- Assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the sites; 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 for 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 17 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 préciséd 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

Option 1 site (Seven Hills) is located immediately north of the Felixstowe Road and south of the A14, and comprises two agricultural fields separated by a central hedgerow. This encloses an area of 9.6ha. The land is under arable cultivation.

Option 2 site (Innocence Farm) is bounded partly by the current road system to the southwest and northwest, with fields to the south-east and the existing Croft Farm and attached plots of land to the north. This encloses an area of 9.4ha. The land in this site is also used for arable cultivation.

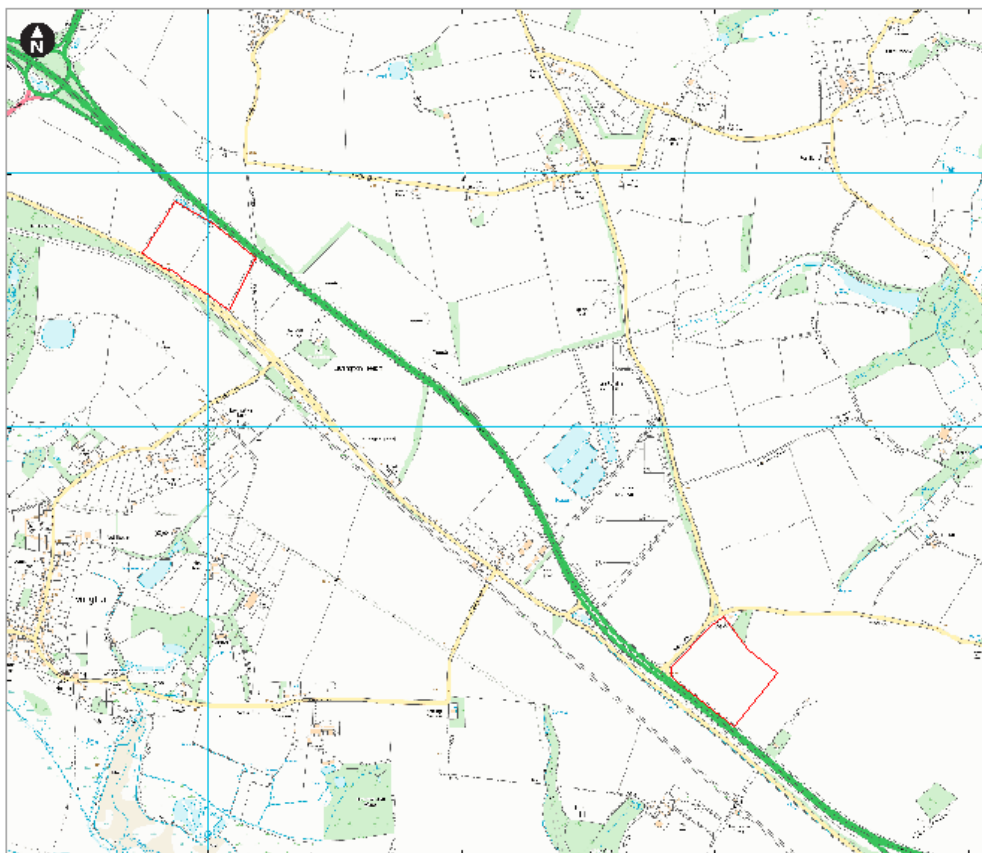


Plate 1 Modern Ordnance Survey mapping showing site location ('Reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright (2018). All Rights reserved. NNB GenCo Licence: 0100050480')

4.2 Geology and Soils

The option sites are 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 areas is complex and comprises large areas of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, deposited in fluvial (river) environments up to 3 mya in the Quaternary

Period around the sites and study areas. These superficial deposits decline to the north and south, where the Rivers Orwell and Deben, and their respective tributaries, have scoured gravel away exposing the bedrock beneath.

The British Geological Survey (2018) records Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup deposits completely underlying the sites and associated study areas. The soils comprise freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils (Landis, 2018).

The sites are both located on an upland area north of the valley of the River Orwell.

4.3 Land Use

At the time of the assessment, the majority of both sites comprised open fields in use as arable land.

In the case of Option 1 site, the western and eastern site boundaries incorporated substantial hedgerows with mature trees, in addition to the southern boundary facing onto the Felixstowe Road. A further hedgerow ran north-east to south-west through the centre of Option 1 site, dividing its two constituent fields (Google Maps, 2018; Figure 4.2). Option 2 site incorporates hedgerows at its south-western, north-western and northern boundaries with much of the southern stretch of its north-western boundary showing mature trees interspersed with scrub.

The majority of the Option 1 site is recorded within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being Post-18th Century Enclosure sub-type 2.1, referring to common arable or heathland, with a small amount of land in the north-west extent categorised as Communications sub-type 14.1 (major road). The Option 2 site is also categorised as Post-18th Century Enclosure, sub-type 2.9 (former heath). The A14 passes to the north and south of these sites respectively and is classified as Communications (Suffolk County Council 2009), in addition to the railway passing to the south.



Plate 2 Modern satellite image of the sites (Google Earth, 2018)

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Option 1 site

Six scheduled monuments are located within 1km of the Option 1 site (HE references 1011339–1011344). Three of these are within a 500m study area, the closest of which is located 110m south-east of the site boundary (SM 1011342). The monuments all relate to evidence of a Bronze Age round barrow/bowl barrow cemetery on Levington Heath. The majority of the scheduled monuments (five) each comprise bowl barrows in varying states of preservation and the largest, 650m east of the site boundary, covers three bowl barrows and a ring ditch.

In addition to the above, there is one Listed Building within the 1km study area of the Option 1 site. This is Grade II listed (Decoy Cottage, HE ref 1183186) and is located 920m south-west of the site boundary.

Option 2 Site

No designated heritage assets are recorded within the boundary, or within the 1km study area of the Option 2 site.

Where present, hedgerows along the boundaries of both sites, as well as the central hedgerow which divides the two fields constituting the Option 1 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

Option 1 Site

Four HER records and two AMIE records are located within the Option 1 site boundary. These are two Bronze Age ring ditches indicative of bowl barrows (part of an observed complex of four through aerial photography; MSF 3840 and 3841), one small natural mound (MSF 3842) and a linear ditch interpreted as a land boundary of unknown date (MSF3826).

A further 38 HER records and eight AMIE records are located within its 500m study area. These records comprise a variety of heritage features, including further ring-ditches indicative of barrows 310m south of the site boundary (MXS20017), 380m south of the site boundary (MXS20018), 215m south-west of the site boundary (MSF3666), 210m west of the site boundary (MSF20290) and 115m west of the site boundary (MSF3839). Five archaeological events have been recorded within the HER including an evaluation recording an area of prehistoric occupation 300m north of the site boundary (ESF18928). Five archaeological events have been recorded within the HER and are discussed in Section 5.3.

Option 2 Site

The HER records three features identified through aerial photography extending partially into the Option 2 site boundary. These are all derived from aerial photographic observation and relate to a trackway and field system (MSF17277), ditched trackway and roadside settlement of possible prehistoric date (MSF17895) and Second World War radar station (MXS22454) respectively.

Within 500m, a further 14 non-designated HER records are noted. These range from early medieval pottery (MSF17501) to ring-ditches indicating Bronze Age barrows observed in aerial photography (MXS20454).

Eight archaeological events have been recorded in the HER for the study area. Again, these are discussed in Section 5.3.

Both Sites

The information on individual records outlined below is précis from the detailed description sheets provided by SCC HER with information from other sources as referenced in the text.

Details for four findspots recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were also received from the SCC HER.

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 Iron Age (700 BC–43 AD)

Option 1 Site

Two monuments are marked within the site by the SCC HER (monument refs MSF3840, MSF3841). These are ring ditches indicating Bronze Age barrows, both observed on aerial photography and excavated prior to the construction of the Ipswich Southern Bypass/A14 in 1978 (Southwark Institute of Archaeology and History 1979, 220). The excavations are not recorded as separate events by the HER but are recorded as such by AMIE (646882, 646880). While the records refer to the features' pending "destruction" by the bypass works, each was located south of the proposed bypass. Excavation records obtained from Suffolk Archives note additional detail of the investigations. Their potential survival post-excavation is unclear. Both features, on excavation, contained Bronze Age pottery. The latter of these contained the remains of a cremation beneath an inverted collared urn. A smaller mound resembling a barrow was also excavated (MSF3842). This was revealed to be natural in origin. A linear ditch feature (MSF3826), also visible within the site as a crop-mark is undated but appears to respect the location of the above noted barrows. A third ring ditch, located 115m north west of the site boundary was excavated as part of the same course of investigation (MSF3839/LVT 023). Bronze Age pottery was recorded here in addition to Iron Age and Romano-British pottery in the upper levels of the excavated ditch. 4m to the east of this feature, the excavation recorded the remains of a cremation outside the barrow ditch. This indicates that further funerary remains could survive outside the known monument extents.

A group of bowl barrows, designated as heritage assets are located, 785m (Scheduled monument ref 1011339), 895m south-east of the site (1011341) and 420m (1011342), 325m (1011343) and 95m (1011344) to the east of the site boundary respectively. A further three bowl barrows with an associated ring-ditch are covered by a single designation as a heritage asset 670m south-east of the site boundary (SM ref 1011340). Further ring ditches indicating barrows are recorded as cropmarks 310m south of the site boundary (MXS20017), 380m south of the site boundary (MXS20018), 215m south-west of the site boundary (MSF3666), and 210m west of the site boundary (MSF20290).

Within the 500m study area around the Option 1 site, 300m north of the site boundary, the monitoring of works on the laying of a pipeline between Alton Water and Bucklesham (ESF18928) recorded an area of apparent prehistoric occupation indicated by the presence of prehistoric pottery sherds associated with a large enclosure ditch and other structural remains including postholes, ditches and burnt clay resembling a hearth. Previous observations of prehistoric evidence throughout the study area comprise the observation of aerial photographs, with the presence of ring-ditches indicating barrows noted throughout the study area. The potential for further remains of a coherent prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape within the site boundary is considered to be **high**, owing to prehistoric remains already observed and recorded within the

site boundary and outside features already noted through aerial photography. The potential evidential and historic value derived from such remains for information on a funerary landscape in this area is considered to grant a **high** significance, though any assessment of significance would depend on the nature, preservation and extent of such features. Further archaeological investigation would enable clarification to this end.



Plate 3 Photograph of excavation at Seven Hills (Option 1 site), courtesy of Suffolk Archives/Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Option 2 Site

A curvilinear trackway of apparent prehistoric (provisionally Iron Age) date observed in aerial photographs extends into this site (MSF17895). Additional cropmarks observed in an aerial photographic survey remain undated but could be associated with the former (MSF17277, ESF18883).

A series of cropmarks observed in aerial photography have been interpreted as potentially representing the remains of a Neolithic Cursus monument (MXS22451) 60m north-east of the site boundary. Ring ditches indicating Bronze Age barrows have also been recorded within this area (MXS22459, MXS20454). A small ring-ditch observed as a crop mark through aerial photography, located 235m east of the site boundary, was tentatively interpreted as an Iron Age roundhouse (MXS22461). A 1995 archaeological assessment of A14 improvement works from Seven Hills to Trimley concluded a high potential for prehistoric remains in the area (ESF18885). A subsequent excavation of a ring ditch recorded through aerial photography confirmed ditch depth and width and produced a radiocarbon date indicative of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age construction, though its reliability is in question (ESF21181). An archaeological evaluation 475m north-west of the site boundary (ESF22162) recorded the remains of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British field system. The potential for prehistoric remains within the option 2 site is considered to be **high**, with evidential value considered to be **medium** for the potential confirmation of a chronology and extent of pre-Roman activity in the area, moving to **high** significance for further evidence of a funerary landscape or settlement.

Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

Option 1 Site

No records dating to the Romano-British period are known from within the site boundary. Within the broader study area two chance finds dating to the Roman period are recorded, in the form of a denarius of Vespasian and bronze enamelled plate (MSF12155). Field systems, trackways and enclosures observed in aerial photography have been interpreted as of prehistoric-Roman period date, as noted above (MSF3659, MSF3829, MSF3771).

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. The conjectural dates assigned to cropmarks indicate a **low** potential for Romano-British period remains. The site's location away from the Roman road network precludes the likelihood of more substantial remains e.g. roadside settlement. Further investigation could serve to refine the chronological sequences of the later prehistoric-Roman field systems in the area.

Option 2 Site

The curvilinear trackway observed in cropmarks extending into the site outlined above (MSF17895) has been tentatively dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British Period. The chance find of a 3rd–4th century coin is recorded within the study area (MSF17502), in addition to cropmarks indicating a rectilinear field system, interpreted as of Roman date (MXS22443). Based on the above the potential for Roman period archaeological survival is considered to be **medium** within this site boundary, with evidential value contributing to a **low-medium** significance.

Early-Medieval (450 AD – 1066 AD)

Option 1 Site

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

Within the study area, early medieval evidence consists of a chance find in the form of a bronze backward-looking beast brooch, recorded through metal detection 345m west of the site boundary (MSF 11224), and Ipswich ware pottery identifying an excavated ditch as of potential early medieval date 345m south-west of the site boundary (MSF18111). The site is located within the historic parish of Levington. The Domesday book of 1086, recording pre-conquest landholdings, notes the parish of Levington and indicates the presence of an established settlement. The settlement during this period would have been centred on the local parish church, likely on the same site as the existing church 1.6km south of the site boundary.

The site formed part of a rural hinterland away from known centres of settlement during this period. The potential for early-medieval and medieval remains surviving within the site is **low**.

Option 2 Site

No finds or features dating to the early medieval period are known within the site boundary or the surrounding study area. This site is located within the historic parish of Trimley St Martin at its western extent. The closest settlements would have been associated with the respective parish churches of Trimley St Martin, Kirton and Levington. This site appears to have been located in marginal agricultural land. The potential for early medieval remains surviving within the site is **unknown** as, while no evidence of this period is recorded in the study area, this may simply be reflective of a lack of prior investigation or research – some remains of this period have been recorded and discussed above in the study area surrounding Option 1 site.

As above, the site formed part of a rural hinterland away from known centres of settlement during this period. The potential for early-medieval and medieval remains surviving within the site is **low**.

Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

Option 1 Site

No finds or sites dating to the medieval period are known within the site boundary. A field system visible as cropmarks 390m north-east of the site boundary has been interpreted as of medieval date (MSF3769), and medieval ditches were also recorded in aerial photographs and archaeological evaluation 345m south-west of the site (MSF). The site's distance from parish churches indicates it remained on the periphery of known settlement in agricultural land during the medieval period. The medieval status of the site as heathland and its distance from known settlement suggests that the potential for medieval remains is **low** owing to a lack of previous investigation combined with a lack of known finds around the site.

Option 2 Site

No finds or sites dating to the medieval period are known within the site boundary or within the study area. Like the Option 1 site, this is believed to have been agricultural land at some distance from any settlement or intensive activity. As in the case of Option 1 site, the potential for medieval remains is **low**.

Post-medieval and Modern

Option 1 Site

The Option 1 site is located immediately north of the Cambridge-Felixstowe Road. During the 19th century this appears to have been the major route between the two towns, running parallel to the Ipswich-Felixstowe Railway following the latter's construction in the 1870s. Both Ipswich and Felixstowe grew during this period. The Felixstowe Railway and Pier Company was established by Colonel George Tomline with the intention of creating docks to rival Harwich. The railway was opened in 1877, with the Great Eastern Railway taking over operation in 1879, purchasing the company in 1887 (Gordon 1977, 91–93). Ipswich was secure in its status as a regional trading centre, having a long-established dock on the River Orwell (Lewis 1848, 614–620).

The sole listed building within the study area 930m south-west of the site boundary is the Decoy Cottage (lb ref 1183186). This was built around 1850 for keepers of decoy ponds on the Orwell Park estate. A Suffolk parish history survey for Nacton (*Suffolk Parish History Survey: Nacton*) records over 3000 ducks were trapped and killed each season here for the London market.

The site was located in a band of heathland prior to a private Act of enclosure in 1803. This resulted in an enclosure award dividing 760 acres of heath into rectangular fields (Scarfe 1987, 198).

Post-medieval remains are recorded by the SCC HER within the study area. Cropmarks indicating field boundaries and trackways are recorded in aerial photography 85m south-east of the site boundary (MXS2243), 250m south-east of the site boundary (MSF10737), 270m south-east of the site boundary (MSF3827) and 100m south of the site boundary (MXS20025). A quarry pit is recorded 360m south-east of the site boundary (MXS20021). The modern period is represented in a set of First World War practice trenches 455m south-east of the site boundary (MXS20026) and Second World War facilities in the form of bombing decoys 40m north of the site boundary (MXS22436) and an anti-glider ditch and barbed wire fence 290m south-east of the site boundary (MXS20014).

The land within the site boundary has been open fields as far back as detailed cartographic evidence is available, which correlates with the HLC, defining the area as post-18th century enclosed land. The major

late-20th century changes on the fringes of the site centre on the construction of roads, namely the A14 to the immediate north in the late 1970s/early 1980s.

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**.

Option 2 Site

The post-medieval chronology of the Option 2 site effectively mirrors that of the Option 1 site. This site was under cultivation as far back as detailed cartographic evidence will tell, and borders two main routes between Ipswich and Felixstowe to the south in the form of the Ipswich-Felixstowe Road and the Felixstowe branch of the Great Eastern Railway. Historic mapping indicates no change to field boundaries or form within the site from the late 19th century. Aerial photographs taken in 1944 show a radar station extending into the site at its south-eastern extent (MXS22454). A possible post-medieval field system was recorded 245m south-west of the site boundary (MXS20020).

The potential for post-medieval and modern heritage assets as yet unknown within this site is **low**. Such remains would likely be scattered remains of post-medieval agricultural activity or heavily degraded structural remains.

Features of Unknown Date

Numerous cropmarks indicating field boundaries, tracks or other features of unknown date are recorded in the study areas around both sites. This includes the field boundary identified in aerial photography within the Option 1 site (MSF3826) and the trackway and field system remains observed in the Option 2 site (MSF17277).

5.4 Modern Disturbance

The majority of both sites have been in agricultural use for some time, probably since at least the medieval period. The sites remain in arable cultivation. 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, particularly where ploughing has resulted in former hollows becoming filled with later ploughsoil.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Archaeological Potential and impacts (Option 1 site)

Two Bronze Age funerary monuments, in addition to a later field boundary, are located within the site boundary. The desk-based assessment suggests a medium potential for archaeological remains within the site boundary. The site was located in an agricultural area away from known centres of settlement.

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

- The potential for further remains of a coherent prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape within the site is considered to be high. Bronze Age barrows have been observed in aerial photography and excavated within the site boundary, although the survival of any further remains of these features following these excavations is uncertain. The recording of a cremation burial outside a barrow ditch in one excavation suggests a high potential for the survival of funerary remains aside from the barrows themselves, and evidence for occupation has been recorded within the study area;
- The potential for substantial Romano-British period remains within the site is considered to be low, given the site's location at some distance from the known Roman road network and centres of settlement and a lack of securely dated evidence located in the vicinity of, or within, the site boundary. Remains related to agriculture, such as field boundaries, may survive as observed elsewhere in the study area;
- There is nothing to suggest an elevated potential for early medieval or medieval period remains within the site boundary. The potential for these periods is considered to be low or unknown, though this conclusion is largely drawn from an absence of previous archaeological work;
- The presence of post-medieval remains within the site beyond those already recorded is considered to be low.

Specific features within the site have been investigated through geophysical survey and investigation though it is unclear to what extent the remainder of the site would have been, and to what extent features and remains have been removed through intrusive investigation. Archaeological evaluation trenches would aid in understanding and confirming the extent and nature of any as-yet unknown archaeological remains.

6.2 Archaeological Potential and Impacts (Option 2 site)

Potential heritage assets have been recorded within the Option 2 site. These consist of features observed as cropmarks: A series of tracks and field boundaries, settlement of potential prehistoric date and Second World War radar facility. Much like the Option 1 site, this site was located in an agricultural area at some distance from local settlements throughout most of its history.

The following conclusions can be drawn:

- The potential for prehistoric remains within the site is considered to be high. Trackways and field boundaries of apparent Iron Age/Romano-British period date extend into the site and chance finds of Roman date are recorded within the study area;
- The potential for early medieval to post-medieval period remains within the site boundary is low. This conclusion is based in part on a lack of previous archaeological field investigation immediately in and around the site, and the site's location in an isolated, agricultural locale. The

Second World War radar station that extended into the site has likely been cleared or removed by subsequent ploughing. Any remains of these periods would likely be insubstantial and of low significance.

No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out on this site. Archaeological evaluation trenches would aid in understanding and confirming the extent and nature of any as-yet unknown archaeological remains.

6.3 The Setting of Heritage Assets

A total of six designated heritage assets are recorded within 1km of the Option 1 site (none are recorded within the same distance of the Option 2 site). Five of these assets form a group of scheduled ancient monuments, relating to Bronze Age barrows and associated features. The closest such scheduling (SM 1011344) is located 110m south-east of the site boundary and the furthest (SM 1011341) 885m south-east of the site boundary. As discussed in section 5.3 these scheduled monuments form part of a coherent funerary landscape that works on have a limited potential to degrade through removal of contemporary archaeological remains, in a sense affecting significance through setting. This will be assessed further in an environmental statement.

The Grade II-listed Decoy Cottage is located 920m south-west of the site. The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship to the nearby Manor Ponds (MSF12155) and its surrounding woodland. The extent of the aforementioned woodland is such that the asset is screened from any development at the site. The location of a freight management facility here would have no visual impact on the asset through the surroundings in which it is experienced. Any change in traffic noise arising through changed traffic movements on the A14 would be limited, and taken with the site's distance from the asset means that no perceptual change is anticipated to arise.

Table 6.1 Heritage Assets Which May Be Subject to Change to Setting

NHLE Reference	Name	Potential effect	To be assessed further in ES
Heritage Assets within 1km of Option 1 site (Seven Hills)			
1011339-44	Bowl barrows and ring ditches	Degradation of the broader landscape setting through the removal of archaeological remains forming part of a wider Bronze Age funerary landscape.	Y
1030627	Decoy Cottage	No effects on setting are anticipated through the proposals as relating to Option 1 site. The asset is screened from the Ipswich-Felixstowe Road by surrounding woodland and visual impacts associated with a freight management facility on the experience of the asset are expected to be negligible. Noise-related impacts resulting from the same proposal are expected to be negligible in relation to present use of the main road and the distance thereof.	N

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Plan of the Parishes of Nacton and Levington in the County of Suffolk, 1838. Ref FC 42/C2/1 (1191).

Trimley St Mary map, (Inclusive of Trimley St Martin) 1866 Ref HD11/475/TrimleyStMary.

A Survey of Suffolk Parish History

Researched and compiled by Wendy Goult, first published 1990, all accessed via Suffolk Heritage Explorer 7th September 2018:

Levington

Nacton

Trimley St Martin



Appendix A

Gazetteers



Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

Table A.1 Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of Option 1 Site Boundary

Historic England Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1183186	Decoy Cottage	II	622953	240204
1011339	Bowl barrow 820m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath	Scheduled Monument	624867	240253
1011340	Three bowl barrows and a ring ditch, 700m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath.	Scheduled Monument	624847	240423
1011341	Bowl barrow 750m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath	Scheduled Monument	624969	240280
1011342	Bowl barrow 900m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath	Scheduled Monument	642525	240543
1011343	Bowl barrow 980m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath	Scheduled Monument	624442	240543
1011344	Bowl barrow 1200m south west of Redhouse Farm: part of a barrow cemetery on Levington Heath	Scheduled Monument	624225	240533

Non Designated Records within Site Boundaries

Table A.2 Suffolk HER Records within Option 1 Site Boundary

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF3826	Levington Heath (NW)	A group of four probable Bronze Age barrows, a natural mound resembling a barrow, and a linear ditch probably a land division boundary of unknown date, are all visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs in Levington parish. Former ref LVT010	Ditches, linear features	Bronze Age	624041	240555
MSF3840	Levington Heath	Ring ditch with slight mound and central mark. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex. Excavated prior to destruction by Ipswich southern bypass. LVT 024	Funerary monument	Bronze Age	623826	240803
MSF3841	Levington Heath	Ring ditch. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex. Slight central mark. Excavated prior to construction of Ipswich Southern Bypass. LVT 025	Funerary monument	Bronze Age	623876	240738
MSF3842	Levington Heath	Barrow? Visible on ground as slight rise. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex but excavation showed it to be a natural mound. LVT 026	Natural mound	N/A	623872	240792

Table A.3 Suffolk HER Records within Option 2 Site Boundary

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF17277	Cropmark	Cropmark of possible trackway and field system seen on air photographs. TYN 065	Trackway, agriculture	Undated	626360	238792
MSF17895	Cropmarks	A curvilinear ditched trackway, a roadside settlement and field boundaries of probable prehistoric date are visible to the west of Croft Farm as cropmarks on aerial photographs, Kirton parish. KIR 021	Trackway, settlement	Iron Age/Roman	626430	239425
MXS22454	Radar station	A trackway and possible field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs of 1944 onwards to the north of Morston Hall, Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 066	Communications	Modern	626261	238848
MSF17277	Cropmark	Cropmark of possible trackway and field system seen on air photographs. TYN 065	Trackway, agriculture	Undated	626360	238792

Table A.4 AMIE Records within Option 1 Site Boundary

AMIE reference	Name	Summary	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
390019	Levington Heath (NW)	Record refers to crop marks of a ring ditch observed on aerial photographs, excavation of three ring ditches observed and finds (including Bronze Age pottery and cremation remains in one case) recorded at the same.	Ring ditches	Bronze Age, Iron Age	62386	24073

Previous Archaeological Events within Site Boundaries

Table A.5 AMIE Records within Option 1 Site Boundary

AMIE ref	Name	Summary	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
646882	Levington Heath (NW)	Excavation on a natural mound, part of the 0010 Bronze Age complex. SMR number(Suffolk): 0026	Ditches, linear features	Bronze Age	624041	240555
646880	Levington Heath	Ring ditch with slight mound and central mark. Part of LVT 010/MSF3826 complex. Excavated prior to destruction by Ipswich southern bypass. LVT 024	Funerary monument	Bronze Age	623826	240803

Non Designated Records within 500m Study Area

Table A.6 Suffolk HER Records within 500m Study Area around Option 1 Site

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF3838	Cropmarks	A probable Bronze Age barrow is visible as a cropmark ring ditch on aerial photographs in Levington parish, part of a possible barrow cemetery complex (LVT 010) to the north of Felixstowe Road.	Earthwork	Unknown/probable Bronze Age	623551	240825
MXS22433	Field boundaries	Field boundaries of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, Levington parish. LVT 058	Field boundaries	Unknown	623578	240898

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF34997	Felixstowe Branch Railway Line	Felixstowe Branch railway line. Opened in 1877. SUF 072	Transport	Post-medieval, modern	623992	240441
MXS22434	Possible trackways, field boundaries	Cropmarks of possible trackways and field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs of Levington Heath, Levington parish. LVT 059	Agriculture, transport	Unknown	624313	240405
MSF3827	Levington Heath (Post-med)	A possible Post Medieval field system is visible on aerial photographs on Levington Heath. LVT 059	Field system	Post-medieval	624276	240424
MXS20014	World War II military site	A World War II military site is visible on aerial photographs south-west of Mill Plantation on Levington Heath. LVT 048	Military site	Modern	624370	240169
MXS20026	World War I practice trenches	A system of First World War practice trenches is visible on aerial photographs of Levington Heath. LVT 011	Military site	Modern	624655	240086
MXS20027	Linear ditches and possible ring ditch of unknown date.	Linear ditches and a possible ring ditch of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs on Levington Heath. LVT 011	Earthworks	Undated	624655	240086
MSF10737	Post-medieval field system	A Post Medieval field system is visible on aerial photographs in Stratton Hall and Levington parishes. SNH 001	Field system	Post-medieval	624843	239038
MSF3659	Later prehistoric/Roman field system, trackways	A probable Later Prehistoric or Roman rectilinear field system and associated trackways in Stratton Hall and Levington parishes. SNH005	Field system, transport	Prehistoric/Roman	624878	239189
MSF3835	Flint axe	Partly polished flint axe found in the late 1950s. LVT 019	Findspot	Neolithic	623825	240335
MSF3833	Arrowhead	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in late '60's.	Findspot	Bronze Age	624241	240146
MXS20017	Possible Bronze Age round barrow	A possible Bronze Age round barrow is visible as a ring ditch on aerial photographs located in a field to the northwest of Levington Park research station, Levington. LVT 051	Funerary monument (?)	Bronze Age	623832	240308

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MXS20018	Possible Bronze Age round barrow or large prehistoric site	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or large Prehistoric house site is visible on aerial photographs in a field to the northwest of Levington Park research station, Levington. LVT 052	Funerary monument (?)	Bronze Age	623736	240256
MXS20021	Post-medieval quarry pit	A possible Post Medieval quarry pit of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs just of north Levington Park research station, Levington Park. LVT 053	Quarry pit	Post-medieval	624210	240115
MXS20025	Probably post-medieval field boundaries	Probable Post Medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Levington Park research station in Levington Parish. LVT 054.	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	624007	240279
MSF3829	Decoy wood (east of)	Possible Later Prehistoric or Roman field systems to the north-west of Levington Park research station. LVT 013	Field system	Later prehistoric/ Roman	623881	240280
MSF11222	Possible field boundaries and a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date	Possible field boundaries and a rectilinear enclosure are visible on aerial photographs. LVT 030	Field system	Unknown	623463	240379
MSF12155	Roman artefacts	Denarius of Vespasian (found some years ago, not seen) and bronze enamelled plate brooch, found metal detecting. LVT 031	Findspot	Roman	623371	240708
MSF3771	Prehistoric field system	Ditched rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of probable later prehistoric or Roman date can be seen as cropmarks to the south of Bucklesham village, Bucklesham parish. BUC 015	Field system, transport	Later prehistoric/ Roman	623897	241421
MSF3769	Medieval field system	Cropmarks of ditched field boundaries and trackways, probably of Medieval and Post-medieval date, can be seen to the southeast of Bucklesham village, Bucklesham parish. BUC 013	Field system, transport	Medieval/ Post-medieval	624742	241283
MSF11224	Bronze brooch	Bronze backward looking beast brooch, found metal detecting, LVT 031	Findspot	Early medieval	623372	240707
MSF18109, MSF18110, MSF18111	Home Farm	Evaluation trenching recorded ditches potentially of prehistoric to early medieval date. Finds included Ipswich ware Saxon pottery and prehistoric material	Field boundaries, finds	Early medieval, prehistoric	623409	240371

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF17899	Medieval ditches	Ditches were marked as cropmarks visible in aerial photographs, confirmed and some dated as medieval during the monitoring of topsoil removal. LVT 030	Ditches	Medieval	623409	240371
MSF3666	Bronze-Age ring ditch	A ring ditch, ca 20m diameter, with the remains of field boundaries nearby. LVT 029	ditches	Bronze Age	623439	240519
MSF17714	Flint scatter	Desk top and fieldwalking evaluation (by Tempvs Reparatum). Fieldwalking in west side of survey area revealed thin dispersed scatter of worked flint. One field, TM 249 408 had a relatively dense scatter of burnt flint (as in adjoining site, BUC 056).	Findspot	Prehistoric	624500	240800
MSF17501	Potsherds	Two sherds Ipswich ware found on surface whilst metal detecting over a large area. TYN Misc	Findspot	Early medieval	625450	239050
MSF35407, MSF35408		Trench 52–54 Ipswich to Felixstowe cable route outline records. LVT 067, LVT 068	N/A	N/A	623481, 624128	240691, 240262
MSF11223	Roman artefact scatter	Denarius of Vespasian (found some years ago, not seen) and bronze enamelled plate brooch, found through metal detecting. LVT 031	Findspot	Roman	623370	240708
MSF12540	Prehistoric features and finds at Bucklesham to Alton Water Raw Water Main	Monitoring recovered prehistoric pottery sherds from the part of the pipe trench in the area of the Bucklesham 015 cropmark complex. A large enclosure ditch was also revealed. Subsequent trial trenches along 140m length of pipe were examined and revealed pottery, a few large post-hole/small pit type features and one pit. The second area with evidence of occupation was nearer the centre of the cropmark enclosure. Here the features included an area of burnt clay (possibly a hearth) and various possible post-holes and small pits, a possible slot, a small ditch and one large pit. The large pit contained several finds including decorated pottery sherds and contained a charcoal rich fill. The third area examined was at the western side of the cropmark enclosure and revealed 3 ditches. Other finds recovered while metal detecting along the pipe trench include a copper alloy brooch fragment possibly Romano-British and a copper alloy Roman coin. BUC 029	Enclosure, settlement, findspots	Prehistoric, Roman	624070	241163
MSF3817, MSF3818, MSF3819,	8 Round Barrows on Levington Heath	Bronze Age barrows. See Scheduled Monument references. LVT 001, LVT 002, LVT 003	Funerary monuments	Bronze Age	624223, 624442, 624525	240533, 240542, 240541

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF3839	Levington Heath (NW)	Part of a complex of four Bronze Age barrows, visible in aerial photography, excavated in 1978. Finds of pottery, mainly collared urn type. Excavation demonstrated circular ditch 26m in diameter, circa 4m wide and 1.5m deep. In centre was burnt area of sand circa 1m in diameter. Further burnt patch found in situ in ditch section. Iron Age & Roman sherds were also found in the upper levels of the ditch. Cremation found outside ditch, circa 4m to east. LVT 023.	Funerary monuments	Bronze Age	623700	240860
MXS22452	Possible World War II pillbox	A possible pillbox of Second World War date is visible as a structure on aerial photographs, on the roadside verge on Croft lane, Kirton parish. KIR 050	Defence	Modern	626032	239266

Table A.7 Suffolk HER Records within 500m Study Area around Option 2 Site

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF17278	Trackway, possible field boundaries	A trackway and possible field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Morston Hall, Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 066	Field system, transport	Unknown	626159	238579
MSF1838	Palstave	Palstave, found during potato digging in 1985. TYN 024	Findspot	Bronze Age	626342	238558
MSF27342	Land at Walk Farm, Croft Lane, Stratton Hall, Ipswich	Archaeological evaluation recorded Later Iron Age/Roman period field systems and further undated ditches, pits and postholes. SNH 038	Field system	Iron Age/Romano British	625650	239699
MSF3450	Curvilinear enclosure	Curvilinear enclosure of complex form, an incomplete cropmark which hints at a banjo form. TYN 030	Enclosure	Unknown	625536	239582
MXS22443	Rectilinear field system	A rectilinear field system of possible later prehistoric or Roman date in Stratton Hall parish can be seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs. SNH 028	Field system	Later prehistoric/Roman	625740	239282
MSF3789	Trackway	Trackway of unknown date. KIR010, 020, 021, TYN 056	Transport	Unknown	626249	239502

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MXS22451	Field boundaries/ monument	Field boundaries of unknown date or a possible cursus of Neolithic date are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks in Kirton parish. KIR 049	Field system/ monument	Unknown/ Neolithic (?)	626152	239451
MXS20020	Field boundaries	Possible Post Medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Morston Hall, Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 103	Field system	Post-medieval	625687	238695
MXS20454 (also in 500m of Option 1 site)	Double ring ditch	See table A.4	Earthwork	Bronze Age	625459	238950
MXS22459	Ring ditch/ oval enclosure	A ring ditch or oval enclosure of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark adjacent to the curvilinear trackway KIR 021, in Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 115.	Enclosure	Prehistoric	626540	239194
MXS22460	Square ditch enclosure	A square, ditch defined enclosure is visible on aerial photographs in Trimley St Martin parish, as a cropmark circa 400 metres to the south-west of Croft Farm. TYN 116	Enclosure	Unknown	626643	239183
MXS22461	Ring ditch	A small ring-ditch, possibly the remains of an Iron Age round house, is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs to the north of the A14 in Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 117	Dwelling	Iron Age	626475	239039
MSF15207	Trackway	Short curving link of trackway visible on AP. TYN 056	Transport	Unknown	626489	239195
MSF17502	Coin	Metal detected Roman coin (ca 294–318 AD).	Findspot	Roman	625400	238999
MSF14762	Possible Bronze Age barrow	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or Prehistoric circular enclosure is visible as a cropmark to the west of Morston Hall, Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 053	Funerary monument	Bronze Age	625719	238612
MSF14764	Trackway and field boundaries	A possible linear trackway and field boundaries of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Walk Farm in Stratton Hall parish. TYN 055	Communications, field system	Unknown	625276	239684
MSF15207	Trackway	Short curving link of trackway visible on AP. TYN 056	Communications	Unknown	626489	239195

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF17275	Round barrow	The remains of a possible Bronze Age round barrow are visible as the cropmark of a ring ditch in Stratton Hall parish. SNH 011	Funerary monument	Bronze Age	625334	239152
MXS22453	Military camp	A military camp and possible Radar station are visible as structures on aerial photographs of 1944, to the east of Croft Cottage in Trimley St Martin parish. TYN 113	Military	Modern	626316	239148

Table A.8 AMIE Records within 500m Study Area of Option 1 Site

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
1469310	Starfish Bombing Decoy	A Second World War bombing decoy site at Bucklesham. It was built in early 1941 as a 'Permanent Starfish' site to deflect enemy bombing from the town of Ipswich. By September 1941 a 'QL' decoy was incorporated into the site as part of the 'C-series' of civil decoys for Ipswich to protect the London and North Eastern Railway marshalling yard. The 'Starfish' decoy operated by lighting a series of controlled fires during an air raid to replicate an urban area targeted by bombs. The 'QL' decoy displayed simulated marshalling yard lights and locomotive glows to reconstruct the railway yards. The site is referenced as being in use until 1943. Aerial photography from 1997 shows that a control building still stand at the site but in heavily overgrown condition. The control building would have housed an operations room and provided the decoy crew with shelter. A further 'Starfish' and civil bombing decoy for Ipswich was located at Shottisham.	623800	241000
390008		A Neolithic flint axe with a polished cutting edge was ploughed up on a field north east of Whitehouse Farm, Levington in 1957. It is now in Ipswich Museum.	623830	240330
390009		A Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in 1968 on Fison's Research Station, Levington by D Butcher who retains possession.	624197	240098
1368280	Felixstowe Railway	The Felixstowe Railway and Pier Company was an independent company created by Colonel George Tomline to create docks to rival Harwich. Opened in 1877, the railway originally terminated at an independent station at Westerfield, but in 1879 the Great Eastern Railway assumed responsibility for operation, diverting trains to the main-line station at Westerfield. As Felixstowe became more successful, the GER purchased the company in 1887. The line remains open.	626077	238518
390020		A series of rectilinear enclosures and a trackway visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Two of the enclosures are rectangular and feature roughly central circular structures.	624500	240500

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
390010		A Neolithic unpolished flint axe was found in 1968 "near the barrows" (TM 24 SW 16,20,21) by Fison's Research Station. It is now in Ipswich Museum (accession number 968-27).	639565	268937
389996		Earthwork remains of two Bronze Age round barrows which survive as low, spread mounds, the western one 24m in diameter 0.4m high and the eastern one 26m in diameter and 0.6m high.	624484	240543
389986		A Bronze Age round barrow visible as a slight circular mound measuring 24m in diameter and 0.2m high.	624219	240539

Table A.9 AMIE Records within 500m Study Area of Option 2 Site

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
389621		Crop marks of two ditched trackways were seen on air photographs taken by Farrands at Trimley St Martin in 1976.	626200	239200
1412194	Ground Controlled Interception Station 05G	The site of Ground Controlled Interception (GCI) radar station at Trimley Heath. GCI stations were developed by the Air Ministry from 1940 to detect, locate and track enemy aircraft and provide inland radar coverage of Britain. Trimley Heath initially functioned as an Intermediate Transportable station. Intermediate Transportable (IT) sites typically comprised a single aerial array mounted on a gantry and a 50ft by 18ft non-metallic operations hut. Additional on-site buildings included a small power house, temporary hutting for offices and recreation, and a guard hut for the site entrance. By January 1943 the site had been developed into a Final station. Final GCI or AMES Type 7 stations comprised a single rotating aerial array with transmitter equipment stored beneath in an underground well, plus an operations block, a standby set house for reserve power, and a guard hut. The Final station was located 800m to the south-east of the IT station at TM 265 381.	626270	238770
1412198		Remains of Second World War radar station set house at the Trimley Heath radar station.	626240	238730

Previous Archaeological Events within 500m Study Area

Table A.10 Suffolk HER Previous Archaeological Events Records within 500m study area Option 1 Site

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF18940	Nacton Rally Site	A metal detecting survey by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 1998. A medieval bronze weight was recorded.	623993	241423
ESF23125, 24835, 24836	Ipswich to Felixstowe, Shotley and Harwich 132kV and 33kV Cable route	A series of archaeological evaluations on a proposed cable route by Albion Archaeology, Trenches 52–54 and 63–65 in the Levington area.	623481 624122	240688 240272
ESF18928	Alton Water Bucklesham	Monitoring of works associated with the laying of a pipeline between Alton Water and Bucklesham was monitored by SCCAS between 1991 and 1995. Nine sites were identified: BUC 029, BUC 030, BUC 031, BUC 032, BUC 033. A small excavation team was employed to carry out small scale excavations. Monitoring at BUC 029 (as relevant to the site) recovered prehistoric pottery sherds from the part of the pipe trench in the area of the Bucklesham 015 cropmark complex. A large enclosure ditch was also revealed. Subsequent trial trenches along 140m length of pipe were examined and revealed pottery, a few large post-hole/small pit type features and one pit. The second area with evidence of occupation was nearer the centre of the cropmark enclosure. Here the features included an area of burnt clay (possibly a hearth) and various possible post-holes and small pits, a possible slot, a small ditch and one large pit. The large pit contained several finds including decorated pottery sherds and contained a charcoal rich fill. The third area examined was at the western side of the cropmark enclosure and revealed 3 ditches. Other finds recovered while metal detecting along the pipe trench include a copper alloy brooch fragment possibly Romano-British and a copper alloy Roman coin	620816	241040

Table A.11 Suffolk HER Previous Archaeological Events Records within 500m study area of Option 2 Site

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF18885	A14 Seven Hills to Trimley Improvement	An archaeological assessment of the A14 Seven Hills to Trimley Improvement by SCCAS in 1995. The assessment demonstrated a high potential for extensive archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman date.	626092	238800
ESF 18883	A14 Seven Hills to Trimley Improvement	An AP assessment was undertaken by Air Photo Services for a 200m strip alongside the A14 to accurately map archaeological and natural features in advance of proposals to improve the road in 1995. A number of features were located and mapped.	626092	238800
ESF21179	A14 Seven Hills to Trimley Improvement	Monitoring was undertaken by SCCAS in 1996 during the excavation of nineteen 3 x 3 m trenches along the route of the proposed A14 link road. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.	626103	238703
ESF18884	A14 Seven Hills to Trimley Improvement	An archaeological watching brief by SCCAS, 1997–98. Continuous monitoring was undertaken during the A14 Trimley improvement, revealing a number of ditches initially identified in air photographs but these were all undated.	626103	238703
ESF21181	A14 Seven Hills to Trimley improvement scheme	A programme of limited excavation and monitoring was undertaken along the route of a new water main on the site of a known ring ditch. Three sections were cut into the ring ditch, revealing the ditch had a max depth of 1.5m and width of 3.4m. A pit, thought to be cut by the ring ditch was also located, together with a post alignment which seemed to respect the internal edge of the ring ditch. Radiocarbon dating undertaken on a charcoal sample for one of the post holes suggested a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, but the provenance of the sample may be suspect. A ditch, representing the northern side of a trackway, was also encountered.	625442	239217
ESF18914	Fieldwalking, Stratton Hall	A programme of systematic fieldwalking survey was carried out by SCCAS in 1989. No further details are presently available.	624818	238497
ESF22162	Land at Walk Farm, Croft Lane, Stratton Hall, Ipswich (Evaluation)	An archaeological evaluation by TVAS, 2013. 134 machine excavated trenches revealed a number of post medieval features seen on the second edition ordnance survey map. Late Iron Age or Roman field system was present and undated linear features relating to crop marks. A small number of undated pits and postholes were also present. very few finds.	625648	239704

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF22997	Land at Walk Farm, Croft Lane, Stratton Hall, Ipswich (Geophysical Survey)	A gradiometer survey by OA East in December 2012. The geophysical survey results produced little evidence in terms of archaeological remains. A series of rectilinear enclosure ditches were detected towards the southern end of Field 1. These correlate well with the cropmark evidence as recorded on the Suffolk HER. Field 2 produced a polygonal arrangement of ditches that could relate to periglacial features such as ice wedges or may denote the presence of archaeological features. Rectilinear cropmarks are known at the southern end of this field as recorded on the Suffolk HER. Other anomalies recorded relate to a former track and modern ferrous remains.	625646	293884

Table A.12 AMIE Previous Archaeological Events Records within 500m Study Area of Option Site 1

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
1033893	Levington	Geophysical survey, 1978.	623800	240800
646877	Levington Heath	Excavation on part of the 0010 Bronze Age complex, 1978.	623660	240830

Table A.13 AMIE Previous Archaeological Events Records within 500m Study Area of Option Site 2

AMIE Reference	Name	Summary	Easting	Northing
1134633	A14 Link Road Water Main	Excavation of a section of the northern part of a cropmark ring ditch in 1997 ahead of water main diversion works associated with the A14 Link Road.	625430	239200



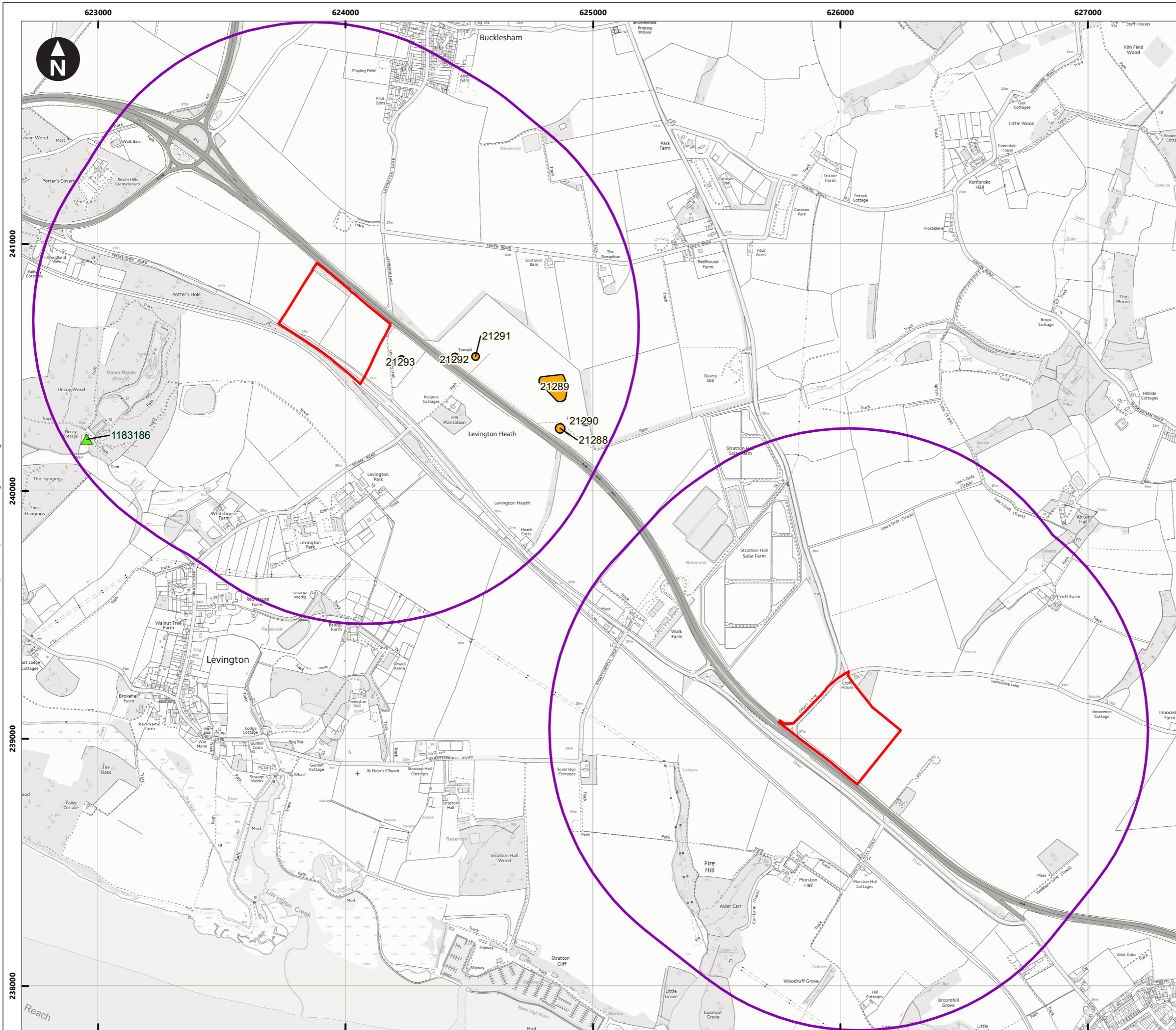
Appendix B

Figures



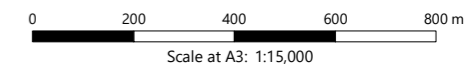


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- Key
- Site Boundary
 - 1km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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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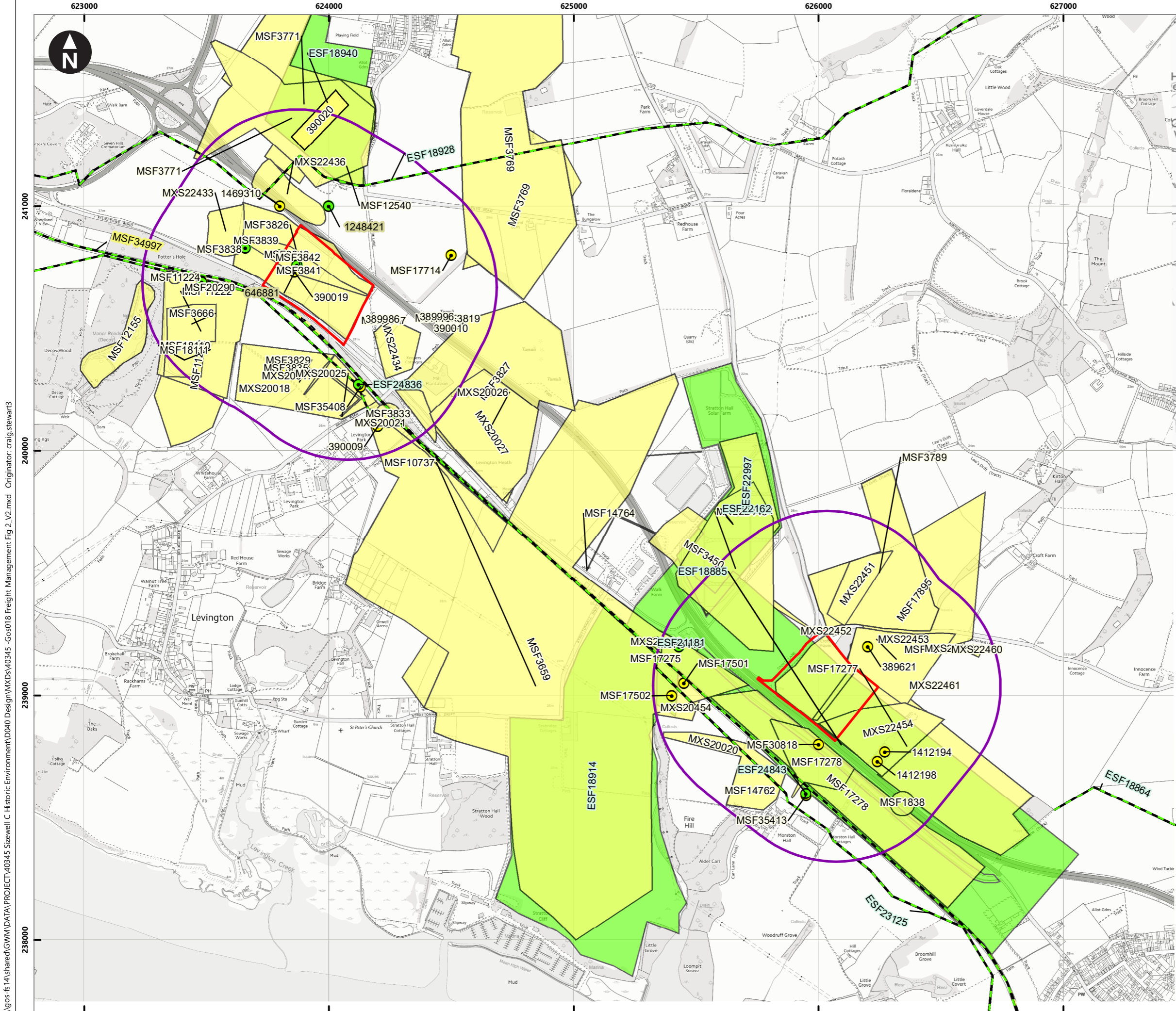


Sizerwell C
 Freight Management Facility

Figure 1
 Designated Heritage Assets

November 2018

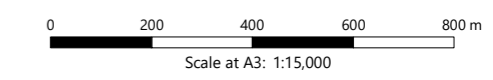




Key

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

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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Sizerwell C
 Freight Management Facility

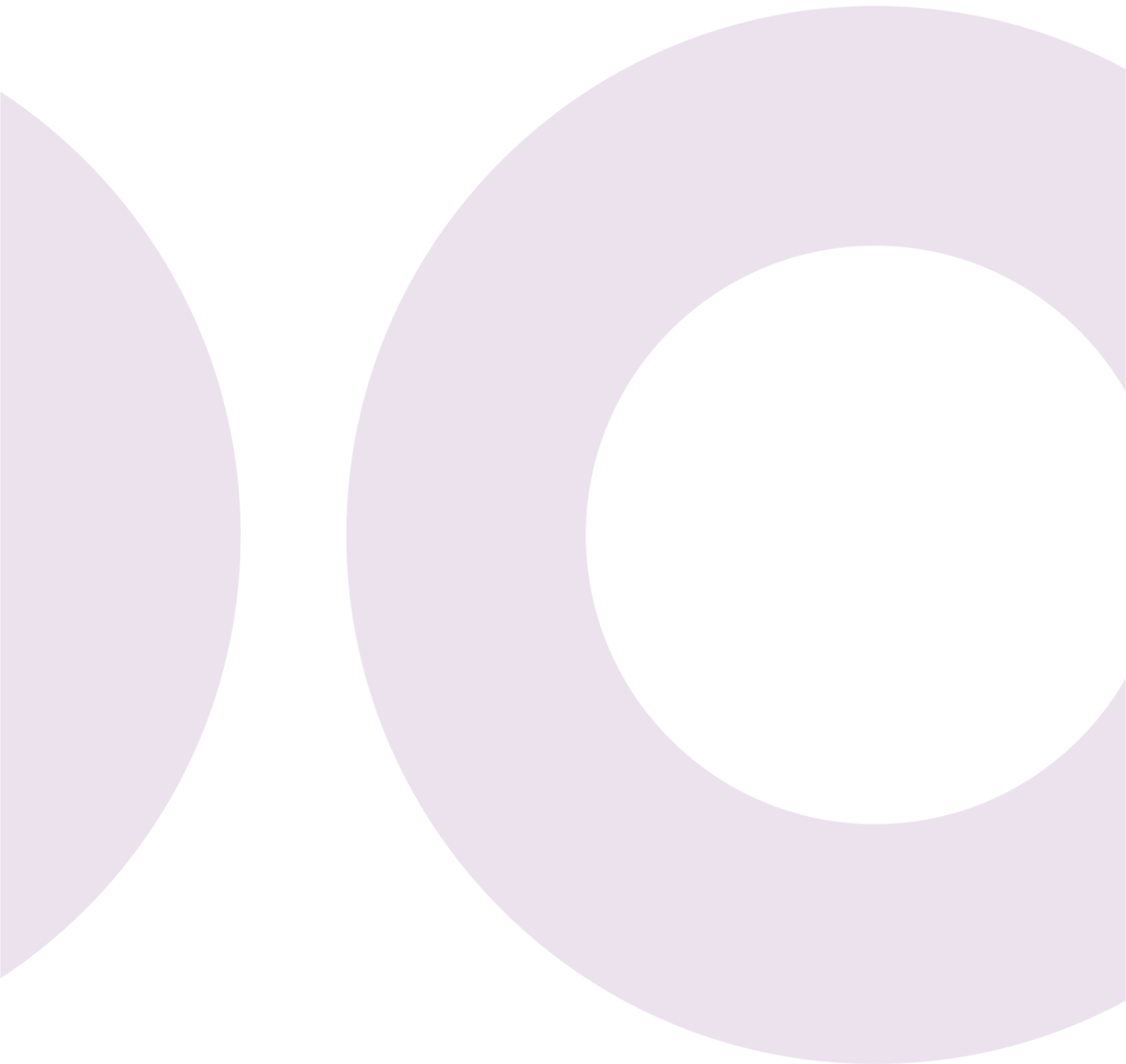
Figure 2
 Non Designated Heritage Assets

November 2018



\\gos-1614\shared\GWM\DATA\PROJECT\40345 Sizerwell C Historic Environment\040 Design\MXDs\40345 -Gos018 Freight Management Fig 2_V2.mxd Originator: craig.stewart3

wood.

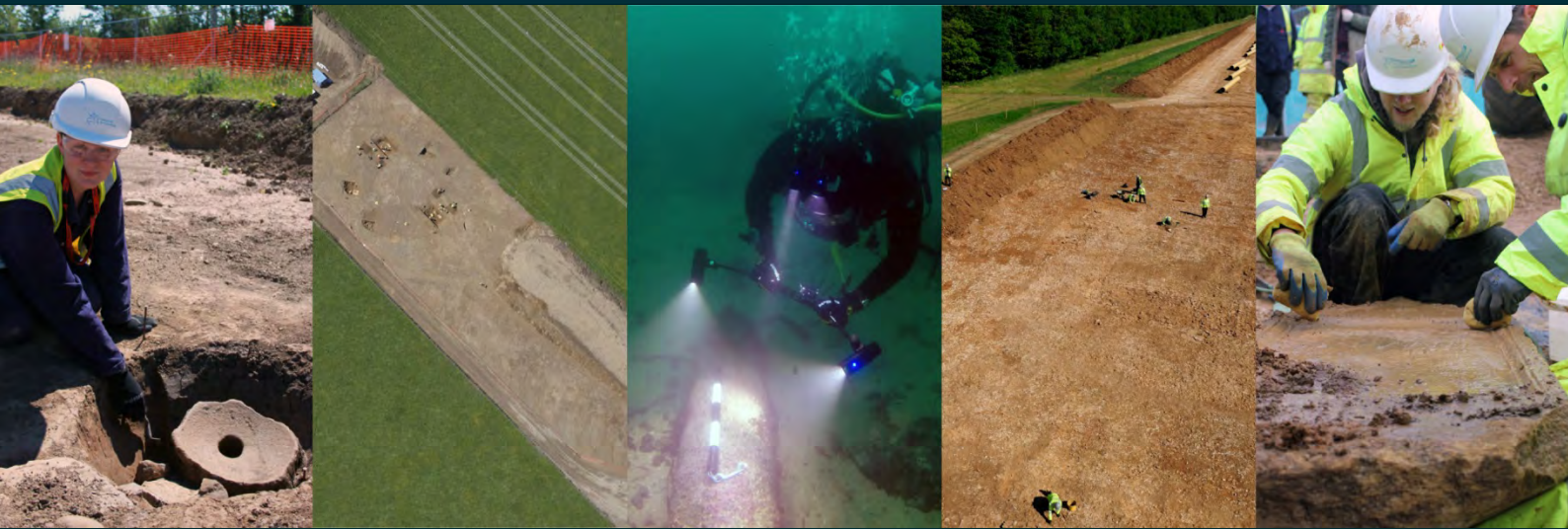




Volume 8, Appendix 9C – Interim Fieldwork Summary

Freight Management Site Sizewell C Suffolk

Interim Fieldwork Summary



for

EDF Energy

CA Project: **SU0043**
Site Code: **LVT 087**

December 2019



Freight Management Site Sizewell C Suffolk

Interim fieldwork Summary

CA Project: SU0043



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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Freight Management Site, Sizewell C
Location:	Levington, Suffolk
NGR:	623961 240696
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	9 September 2019 to 1 October 2019
Location of archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	LVT 087

An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2019 on land at Levington, southeast of Ipswich, Suffolk, as part of the Sizewell C ancillary works. Eighty trenches were excavated across the site, with one trench not excavated to maintain site access routes. The evaluation revealed activity on site believed to date to the Late Bronze Age period (with known barrow mounds in the western half of the field not investigated at this time), as well as modern field boundary ditches.

The prehistoric activity mainly consisted of scattered charcoal-rich pits, some with evidence suggestive of either *in situ* burning or the deposition of hot ashes. It is believed that modern farming and crop types favoured in these light soils have probably significantly truncated or removed a large number of archaeological features from the site, leaving the bases of the larger pits and ditches in comparative isolation. Two barrows were already identified on the site from SCCAS HER entries, and the location of a third suspected barrow was tentatively confirmed with the presence of a significant ditch within Trench 12. Possible hot ash deposits and scorched soils were noted in Trenches 7, 24 and 34 which may indicate nearby fire sites, though the scorching was not necessarily complete enough to identify these as fire sites themselves. A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered, although the results of the environmental sample processing are still pending and could yield further dating evidence.

Late post-medieval/modern activity within the site consists of a single north-south orientated ditch located in the western field in Trenches 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24, possibly truncating the location of one of the prior known barrows.

INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at Levington, Ipswich, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 623961 240696).

The site

The proposed development area is approximately 9.6ha comprising two arable fields. The site is bounded by the A14 to the north and Felixstowe Road to the south, with further fields to the west and a small farm access road to the east. The site lies at approximately 25m AOD, on land that falls to the north and west of the site, although modern build-up material forming the A14 embankment has infilled much of the original valley that occupied the northern boundary area.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Red Crag Formation – Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods with overlying superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sands and gravels (BGS 2019). Fine, loose, sand deposits, with occasional gravel bands and slightly silty patches, were revealed in all the trenches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential for the site was specifically related to its position in an area of known prehistoric barrow mounds, with two confirmed mound sites located within the site boundary. Recent archaeological investigations to the north have revealed prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British field systems as well as intermittent Saxon occupation sites. The following information is taken from the Desk-Based Assessment for this part of the overall Sizewell C project undertaken by Wood in November 2018.

Six scheduled monuments are located within 1km of the Seven Hills site (HE references 1011339-1011344). Three were within 500m and all relate to a Bronze Age round barrow/bowl barrow cemetery on Levington Heath south-east of the site. One Listed Building (Grade II) is recorded at Decoy Cottage (HE ref 1183186) just under 1km to the south-west.

Four additional HER entries are noted within the site boundary on the Suffolk records database. These are two Bronze Age ring ditches (believed to be the remnants of barrow mound sites – MSF 3840 and 3841), a small natural mound (MSF 3842) and an undated linear ditch believed to be a land boundary (MSF 3826).

Thirty-eight HER records are noted within 500m of the site boundary, including additional ring ditches/barrow mound sites (MXS20017, MXS20018, MSF3666, MSF20290 and MSF3839) generally to the south and west. In addition, an area of prehistoric occupation was recorded 300m north of the site (ESF18928) during one of five archaeological events undertaken within the study area.

No evidence of Romano-British activity was identified within the site boundary on the SCC HER database, with only two stray finds being located within the study area (a Vespasian denarius and a bronze enamelled plate) and its location away from the known Roman road network in east Suffolk suggested a low potential for activity during this period.

Early medieval evidence within the study area consists of a chance find of a bronze brooch (MSF11224) some 350m west of the site and Ipswich-ware pottery fragments within a ditch c.350m to the south identified during archaeological investigation. The site appears to have been away from the likely settlement core nearby the parish church and probably 1.6km south of the site where the present church stands. In the wider area, a pattern of dispersed activity dating to this period has been established across the heathlands east of Ipswich, with scattered Sunken Feature Buildings (SFBs) and hearth debris identified during archaeological works closer to Martlesham Heath (between 3-4km north of the site).

Medieval activity within the study area was light, consisting of field systems and ditches identified by crop marks/aerial photography as well as archaeological excavation. Again, during this period, the site appears to be most likely situated within the agricultural hinterland surrounding the village to the south.

Post medieval activity is represented by the southern boundary of the site – the Cambridge-Felixstowe Road and the railway line from Ipswich to Felixstowe immediately south of the road. The area was enclosed by an Act in 1803, when the previously open heathland was divided into rectangular plots. Activity continues into the modern period with various First and Second World War defences scattered around the area, importantly this area was close by to both Ipswich (1930-1996) and Martlesham (1917-1963) airfields during WWII and would have been affected by anti-landing precautions (anti-glider ditches and obstacles etc).



RESULTS

The following section constitutes a brief summary of the results of the evaluation as defined at excavation. Environmental sample processing, finds identification and dating are still ongoing.

Eighty-six trenches were excavated across the site, with features noted in thirty-four of them. The known locations of two ring ditches (thought to be the remnants of Bronze Age barrows) were not evaluated at this time, although a suspected third barrow ring-ditch was targeted by Trench 12 in order to see if it was archaeologically relevant or the product of modern agricultural activity.

Archaeological features were present across the evaluated area. Unfortunately, there was no geophysical survey data available at the time of evaluation to correlate with identified features, though should it be completed in the future it should be possible to use the results of the evaluation to enhance the interpretation of any survey data.

Trench 48 was not excavated due to access constraints.

Prehistoric

Three flint tools were recovered from the ploughsoil - two scrapers and a tool/knife - prior to the machine excavation of the trenches. These were broadly dated as prehistoric and probably indicate movement across the landscape during this time.

Bronze Age

A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a ditch in Trench 70 towards the eastern edge of the site, the remaining features are assigned to this phase based on form and similarity with the expected use of the site as a Bronze Age funerary landscape. The ditch was identified within Trench 70 on a north-west/south-east alignment, believed to continue along the length of Trench 59 and cross Trench 54 to the west, after which there is no trace of it in the western half of the site. The route of this ditch probably continues just south of Trench 74 and north of Trench 86 before exiting the site to the east. No other identifiable features could be linked to this feature as forming part of a field system or landscape. Due to the small size of the pottery recovered, the dating of this ditch is also potentially open to review at a later time should further investigative work be undertaken.



Bronze Age ditch in Trench 70 (2 x 1m scales)



Bronze Age ditch in Trench 54 (1m scale)

Remaining features assigned to this phase have been tentatively dated based on form and deposit similarity, this could be subject to change pending the results of the environmental sample processing.

Pits likely to relate to Bronze Age firing (whether hearths/feasting fire debris disposal or cremation pyre debris has yet to be confirmed by sample processing) were identified in Trenches 12 and 59, while pits in Trench 7, 34 and 47 as well as a patch of discoloured natural in Trench 24 showed evidence of scorching of the natural geology. While this is not necessarily indicative of a hearth or pyre site itself, it may suggest that the deposits were still

very hot when placed into the pits so they were probably dug for the purpose of burying the material.

A ditch seen in Trench 12 is believed to be part of a suspected third barrow ring ditch tentatively identified on aerial photographs of the site. No finds were recovered from the fill of the feature however.



Bronze Age possible Barrow ditch 1202 (1m scale)

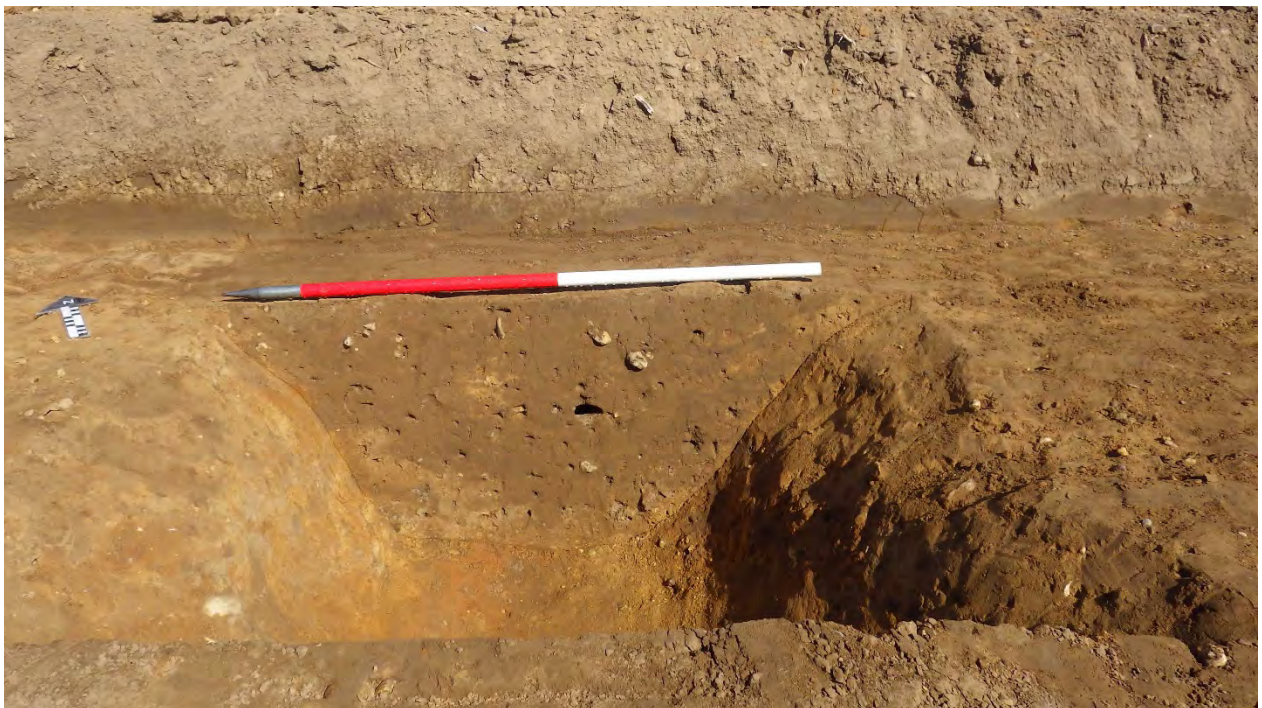
Pitting was observed in several other trenches across the site, though the lack of artefacts or ecofacts prevents assigning any secure dating to them.

A shallow pit in Trench 55 contained a First Century Roman brooch of Colchester-derivate type but no other features could be associated with it.



Possible Roman pit 5502 (1m scale)

A single ditch crossing the western field on a NNE-SSW orientation produced late post-medieval-modern pottery fragments and plastic waste fragments (not retained) and was seen in Trenches 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24.



Modern ditch 1902 (1m scale)

SUMMARY

While datable features were sparse, there appears to be a zone of interest focussed on the north-western corner of the site, extending towards the centre of the western field where the

three barrow ring ditches are located. Two ring ditches were intentionally avoided during trial trenching so as not to hinder any future excavation works and one of those may yet retain a remnant of its mound (a slight rise was noted while on site, separate from the prevailing natural hillslope).

Further pitting was evident across the site, though without any definable concentration or purpose. At present no geophysical survey has been conducted on the site, future work may be able to identify any landscape features or possible pit clusters that have not been resolved during the trial trenching.

REFERENCES

- Wood 2018 *UK EPR Sizewell C Freight Management Facility Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Unpublished report*
- AMEC 2016 *UK EPR Sizewell C Main Site: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching*
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 4 December 2019





- Legend**
- Topo - top of slope
 - Section line
 - Cut feature
 - Deposit/fill
 - Excavated intervention
 - excavated - base
 - excavated - break of slope
 - Modern
 - Natural
 - Treethrow
 - Limit of excavation bottom
 - ▭ Freight Site Boundary
 - CA_MP_main_gas
 - CA_Telnet
 - Underground_BT_Openreach
 - CA_Water_In
 - Underground_Electric
 - ▨ CA 3m Buffer



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PROJECT TITLE
**Freight Management
 Sizewell C, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE
Final survey

DRAWN BY	RG	PROJECT NO	SU0043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	18/12/2019	
APPROVED BY		SCALE@A3	1:1,500	5

Document Path: C:\Projects\sizewell\GIS\Map Packages\CA_SU0043 ProjectPlan_191203.mxd

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