

East Anglia ONE Offshore Wind Farm

Archaeological Heritage Statement

River Deben and Martlesham Creek
Crossings

Document Reference – 74549.02

Author – Wessex Archaeology
East Anglia Offshore Wind Limited
Date – May 2015
Revision History – Revision (Historic England) C



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by East Anglia ONE Limited (hereafter referred to as the 'Client') to carry out a Heritage Statement, to provide a further more detailed assessment about the heritage potential of two river crossing points which form part of the wider East Anglia ONE project. This assessment is in response to recommendations made by Historic England (formerly English Heritage).
2. In June 2014 EAONE was awarded a Development Consent Order (DCO) under The Planning Act 2008, including a Deemed Marine Licence (DML) for the offshore generating assets and a DML for the offshore transmission assets. The DCO and DML allow for the installation of export cables from the offshore windfarm to the National Grid at Bramford, Suffolk. When the cables come onshore, they must then pass across a number of watercourses, including the River Deben and Martlesham Creek. The crossing of these two watercourses will be by Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) techniques.
3. The site consists of both the River Deben (Site 1, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 630893, 239739) and Martlesham Creek (Site 2, centred on NGR 626372, 247245) crossing points. In order to characterise the ground conditions at these points prior to HDD, geophysical survey and geotechnical investigative works are proposed. These works are licenced separately from the main works by the MMO (Licence ref: MLA/2015/00123) issued 30th April 2015.

1.2 Scope of Document

4. This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of the proposed works on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.3 Methodology

5. The methodology employed for the preparation of this assessment, including the study areas, sources and assessment methods as well as terminology used in the report, is described in detail below.
6. In summary, the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around each of the proposed crossing points was considered in order to provide the

context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Results from the overall Environment Statement including the archaeological desk-based assessment (RSK 2012a), walkover survey (RSK 2012b) and aerial photography assessment (ARS Ltd. 2012) undertaken for East Anglia ONE were also incorporated.

7. Due to the nature of the proposed works no assessment of setting was undertaken as part of this study.

1.3.1 Best practice

8. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014).
9. A glossary of Terms Used within this Report and Chronology are presented in **Appendix 1** for ease of reference.

1.3.2 Aims

10. The specific aims of this assessment are to:
 - Outline the known and potential heritage assets within each of the sites based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1km from the site boundary;
 - Assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
 - Make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed geotechnical works as described in 1.3.4.

1.3.3 Study Areas

1.3.3.1 The Sites

11. Site 1 comprises the crossing point across the River Deben between Ramsholt and Falkenham Marshes and through the parishes of the same name. The Site crosses in an approximately north-east – south-west direction between Mean High Water (MHW) on each bank. Site 1 lies around 1.5km to the north-east of the village of Falkenham and approximately 3.5km to the north of the outskirts of Felixstowe.
12. Site 2 comprises the crossing point across the Martlesham Creek between Martlesham and Woodbridge parishes. The Site crosses in an approximately north – south direction between Mean High Water (MHW) on each bank. Site 2 lies around

1.6km to the north-east of the village of Martlesham and approximately 1.2km to the south of the outskirts of Woodbridge.

13. The sites are situated within the low-lying and gently undulating landscape of Suffolk and are themselves within the naturally low-lying riverine and estuarine areas. The shore at the River Deben crossing point (Site 1) lying at approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the shore at Martlesham Creek (Site 2) lying at approximately 3m aOD.
14. The bedrock geology for the River Deben crossing is recorded as the clays and silt of the Thames Group with superficial tidal flat deposits (British Geological Survey). While at Martlesham Creek the underlying geology is recorded as the Thanet Sand Formation and the clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group with superficial tidal flat deposits.
15. A 1km Study Area around each site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. The recorded historic environment resource within each Study Area was acquired for this assessment from sources listed below.

1.3.4 The Works

16. The proposed works consist of geophysical and geotechnical surveys. The geophysical survey will be undertaken using a small shallow draft boat and no physical impacts are anticipated. Geotechnical sampling works will result in small physical impacts within the borehole locations as well as some impacts from the legs of the barge used to collect the samples and the footprint of the barge while resting on the river bed at low water.

1.3.5 Sources

17. A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted, including:
 - The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
 - National heritage datasets including the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK;

- Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps;
 - Relevant primary and secondary sources. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the sites were studied; and
 - Relevant research frameworks including *People and the Sea: A Maritime Archaeological Research Agenda for England* (Ransley et al. 2013) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
18. A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

1.3.6 Assessment Criteria

19. Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.
20. Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:
- ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’*
21. NPPF requires the level of the assessment to be proportionate to the significance of the asset (NPPF Para. 128). However, there is no single accepted guidance for the assigning of different levels of the overall significance to heritage assets. As a result, based on professional judgement and available guidance, the following criteria were developed in order to determine the significance of heritage assets (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance	Factors determining significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

22. Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) in the document Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008a). Within this document significance derives from the sum of values (aesthetic, communal, evidential and historical) attached to heritage assets. These criteria are particularly applicable to upstanding buildings and earthworks:

- **Evidential value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- **Historical value.** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.

- **Aesthetic value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- **Communal value.** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

1.3.7 Assumptions and limitations

23. Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
24. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, but rather it represents a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

1.4 Planning Background

25. There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
26. **Appendix 3** provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

1.5 Baseline Resource

1.5.1 Introduction

27. The following section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical development of each Site and its Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the proposed works.
28. All heritage assets identified are listed in the River Deben (Site 1) and Martlesham Creek (Site 2) gazetteers in **Appendix 2**. Entries include designated assets from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and relevant records from the initial assessment undertaken by RSK:
- **1** Listed Buildings (Site 1);
 - **2-21** Archaeological records (Site 1), including SHER records, NRHE entries and RSK records;
 - **22-28** Listed Buildings (Site 2); and
 - **29-129** Archaeological records (Site 2), including SHER records, NRHE entries and RSK records.
29. Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for east of reference and illustrated on **Figures 1-3**. A number of events which produced no archaeological artefacts or deposits are not numbered but are illustrated on the relevant figures and listed within the gazetteer tables.

1.5.2 Previous Studies

30. While there are no archaeological investigations within the site areas parts of each Study Area have been subject to the South-east Suffolk survey where areas were fieldwalked. This enabled concentrations of artefacts potentially indicative of archaeological activity to be identified as well as isolated finds. Additionally the county has a history of responsible metal-detecting finds identified and recorded.
31. A small area of archaeological investigation lies within the north-western part of the Site 2 Study Area adjacent to Martlesham roundabout where Neolithic and Iron Age pits and some Bronze Age pottery were identified (**WA41**).

32. Further small archaeological investigations have been carried out at Notcutts Nursery (**WA100**) and Russell's Farm, Falkenham (**WA16**). While few features were found both investigation produced finds from several periods.
33. An aerial photographic survey was undertaken for East Anglia ONE by ARS Ltd. (2012). This identified a number of previously unrecorded features and extended the extent of some of the already known cropmarks recorded from the Suffolk Coastal National Mapping Programme.
34. As part of the previous walkover recorded features in the vicinity of the River Deben crossing point were observed (RSK 2012b). As part of this (**WA14**) is recorded as not evident though the sea banks (**WA05** and **WA06**) were noted as extant and in good condition.

1.5.3 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

35. While there are no designated heritage assets within Site 1 itself a single Grade II Listed Building lies within its Study Area. This comprises the early 18th century house of Goseford Hall (**WA01**) (**Figure 1**).
36. There are no designated heritage assets within the Martlesham Creek site itself but a single Grade II* Listed Building and six Grade II Listed Buildings lies within its Study Area. The Grade II* Listed Building is the medieval Church of St Mary in Martlesham (**WA22**). Adjacent to this is the former priest house 'The Old Rectory' which date to the 15th century (**WA23**) and Martlesham Hall (**WA27**). Though the latter dates to the early 19th century is was rebuilt on the site of an earlier timber framed building. Also within the Study Area are the Grade II Listed post-medieval properties at Creek Farm (**WA24**) and Sluice Farmhouse (**WA25**) as well as the 19th century The Round House and (**WA26**) Thatch Cottage (**WA28**) (**Figure 2**).
37. Both sites would also cross the following statutory designated sites:
 - Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); and
 - The Deben Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar and SSSI.

1.5.4 Archaeological and Historical Context

38. The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of each Site and associated Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area surrounding each Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

39. The archaeological records obtained from Suffolk HER and other sources are illustrated in **Figures 1 and 2** and listed in **Appendix 2**.

1.5.4.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

40. The nature of early prehistoric occupation and activity is that it is peripatetic in nature with seasonal exploitation of resources, where such occupation and activity sites are often ephemeral and poorly preserved within the archaeological record. Riverine environments are rich in resources and are often associated with early prehistoric activity. It should be noted that due to changes in sea-level since the last glaciation that not only will some environments have been more accessible in the past but that due to the changing dynamics of such environments deposits may be differently preserved or destroyed.
41. Suffolk contains some nationally important and significant sites contributing to our understanding of the Lower Palaeolithic due to its location at the limits of the ice sheets (Austin 1997, 5). Much of the Palaeolithic material is however located within specific geological deposits such as river terrace gravels and glacial tills and material is often found in secondary contexts (*ibid.*). A number of Mesolithic sites also lie within the county, although many of these have been isolated findspots with few excavations of sites with material *in situ* (Austin 1997, 9).
42. The Regional Research Framework highlights how the current understanding of these periods is largely based on stray finds and amateur collections from quarries with a need for a better understanding of the distribution and relationship of these of periods with specific geological deposits, and a need for a better understanding of the changing Holocene environment (Medlycott 2011, 7-8).

Site 1: River Deben

43. No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material has been found within the Study Area nor within the immediate vicinity. While this would seem to suggest very low potential for these periods in this area it should be noted that relatively few archaeological investigations have been carried out within this area and so remains from this period may be underrepresented.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

44. Within the Study Area there are two records of Palaeolithic material that of Palaeolithic flint and bone implements found during the excavation of a crag pit at Notcutts Nursery (**WA36**) and some Palaeolithic stone tools were found in an excavation in Martlesham (**WA37**); though the exact location of these findspots is

unknown. While no Mesolithic finds are recorded within the Study Area two Mesolithic flint blades are recorded as being found just to the north-west of the Study Area at Notcutts Nursery (NRHE no. 389791). This suggests some activity in the period at this time though the full potential and distribution seems largely unknown.

1.5.4.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age

45. The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods are associated with the establishment of farming, forest clearance and more permanent settlement (Brown and Murphy 1997, 16), though visible remains from these periods often relate to funerary monuments.

Site 1: River Deben

46. No Neolithic or Bronze Age material has been found within the Study Area though a Neolithic axe head was found at Ramsholt (NRHE no. 391306), flint scrapers and flakes were found at Falkenham (NRHE no. 38918) and Bronze Age occupation has been recognised at Kirton Lodge Farm (SHER ref. MSF24072).
47. While this would seem to suggest low potential for these periods in this area it should be noted that relatively few archaeological investigations have been carried out within this area and so remains from this period may be underrepresented.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

48. In addition to a number of Neolithic flint tools found within the Study Area (**WA38–WA40**) four small pits containing Late Neolithic material were found during investigations associated with the construction of the Martlesham By-pass in the north-western part of the Study Area (**WA41**).
49. Bronze Age artefacts have also been located within the Study Area (**WA42** and **WA46**) as well as a number of possible round barrows (**WA43–45**). These funerary monuments date from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. Their position within the southern part of the Study Area suggests a possible barrow cemetery on the higher ground overlooking the creek and river. Some monuments are thought to have functioned as territorial and landscape markers as well as funerary markers (Woodward 2000, 49-72). Also in this area are a number of cropmark features identified from aerial photographs which suggest Later Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures, field boundaries and trackways (**WA113** and **WA126**). Ditched enclosures of probable prehistoric date are also recorded in this area (**WA30**, **WA31** and **WA35**).

50. Much prehistoric material is not chronologically distinctive and may relate to indicate activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. Fieldwalking undertaken as part of the South-east Suffolk survey as well as investigations at Notcutts Nursery has located a number of flints and pottery sherds of prehistoric date (**WA29, WA32, WA33, WA34, WA100, WA101 and WA102**), including some material just to the south of the Creek (**WA32 and WA33**).
51. The recorded resource suggests areas of activity and occupation focused on the higher ground above the river, however, it is also likely that the estuarine environmental would have been exploited for its rich natural resources at this time though evidence of this may be more ephemeral.

1.5.4.3 Iron Age and Romano-British

52. Settlement in the Iron Age appears to be concentrated on the lighter soils and along the principal river valleys (Bryant 1997). In several areas Iron Age material has been found in conjunction with Roman material, perhaps indicative of continuity between communities. It is also probable that some of the undated field systems and trackways (see section above) may relate to activity within either or both of these periods.
53. There is currently no evidence for formal, planned Roman towns in Suffolk though a number of small urban settlements are known (Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 48). Much of the economic and administrative activity within the county is thought to have been focused on the road network (*ibid.*). Management of the river systems is also known at this time (Medlycott 2011, 41-42) indicating their importance for trade and communication.
54. Felixstowe, which lies just to the south of Site 1 was a known Roman port with 2nd to 4th century material discovered in the area of Brackenbury Fort. Walton, which also lies within Felixstowe, was the location of a late 3rd century Saxon Shore fort.
55. Larger numbers of reported Roman artefacts within the Study Areas are likely to, at least partly, reflect the greater prevalence of metal artefacts at this time and their subsequent discovery by metal detectorists. However, many of the more concentrated scatters of metal finds and pottery are presumably indicative of nearby occupation.

Site 1: River Deben

56. Known Iron Age and Romano-British activity within the Study Area is restricted to the find of a large sherd of Iron Age pottery (**WA02**) and the discovery of a Roman

saltern site (**WA03**) and Roman finds recovered through fieldwalking (**WA15** and **WA16**). Salterns, also called red hills, are salt-making features and typically date from the Late Prehistoric and Romano-British period. Salt was an important commodity used both to flavour and preserve food.

57. While in common with earlier periods the scarcity of archaeological investigations suggests remains from this period may be underrepresented. The presence of a saltern could suggest more extensive salt-making activity which has been disturbed by later agriculture. A number of palaeochannels can be seen on aerial photographs within Falkenham Marshes suggesting that this area was within a complex of braided channels.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

58. Both Iron Age and Roman pottery have been found within Sluice Wood suggesting some activity in this Area (**WA47** and **WA48**). While in addition to the Late Neolithic activity found during investigations associated with the construction of the Martlesham By-pass a small pit containing Iron Age material was also discovered (**WA41**). A pit of Iron Age or early Saxon date was also located during trial trenching at Notcutts Nursery (**WA100**).
59. A number of areas of Roman pottery and tile fragments (**WA52**, **WA54**, **WA55**, **WA56** and **WA57**) suggest possible settlement, mostly within the northern part of the Study Area. Metal finds such as coins and brooches from these periods may represent chance losses but could also indicate some occupation in the area (**WA49**, **WA50**, **WA51** and **WA53**).

1.5.4.4 Saxon and Medieval

60. Saxon occupation and settlement sites are often poorly represented within the archaeological record due to their relatively low visibility in comparison with sites of other periods (Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 60), however regionally and nationally important sites dating to this period are known from the region. *Gipeswic* (Ipswich) East Anglia's trading capital situated on the River Orwell, developed significantly in the 6th and 7th century before further expanding in the 8th century (Plunkett 2005, 129-132 148-150).
61. During the late 9th century East Anglia came under attack by Danish or Viking forces who then settled permanently in the region until King Alfred's son Edward regained control of the region in the early 10th century (Plunkett 2005: 213).

62. The results of the South-east Suffolk survey suggested that Anglo-Saxon settlement was concentrated within the hinterland of the tributaries of the River Deben and on the lighter soils (Wade 1997, 47).

Site 1: River Deben

63. Falkenham is recorded four times in the 1086 Domesday Survey and appears to be a sizeable community recording the presence of a church and mill. The current parish church dates from the 14th century (NHLE entry 1030914), indicating the presence of an earlier building. Ramsholt is also listed two times and appears to be a moderate sized village of 15 households.
64. There are no Saxon finds or features recorded within the Study Area and only a few medieval finds have been recovered (**WA15** and **WA16**). It is likely that the Site lay beyond the immediate settlement areas, however it is also likely that the river would have been used for fishing, navigation and harvesting oysters.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

65. Place-name evidence suggests that Kyson Hill was a Saxon settlement and may have a connection with the early Kings of East Anglia (**WA60**). The area at the southern edge of Woodbridge was known as Kingston in the early medieval period and is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as having 14 households while Martlesham recorded as a moderately sized settlement of 22 households with a church and mill also listed. As the current church (**WA22**) dates from the 14th century another earlier building must have existed, most probably on the same site (**WA64**).
66. Several Saxon finds discovered in the vicinity of the early medieval parish church (**WA22**) suggest potential Saxon occupation in this area (**WA58**, **WA59** and **WA101**). While finds of medieval material (**WA61**, **WA65** and **WA66**) including several pottery scatters (**WA62**, **WA63** and **WA67**) are recorded throughout the Study Area and in particular in the area around Creek Farm, itself an early post-medieval property (**WA24**). While concentrations of pottery and other finds may be indicative of nearby occupation it should also be noted that pottery was also used to manure fields.

1.5.4.5 Post-medieval and 19th Century

67. Both sites lie outside immediate settlement in largely rural areas, these will have been largely unoccupied throughout the later medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The number of findspots reported is substantially less than for other periods, though there may be some bias in collection.

68. Much of the land immediately adjacent to the river would not have been cultivated until the post-medieval period with sea defences and flood banks dating from this period recorded along the areas of the River Deben as far westwards as Martlesham Creek.

Site 1: River Deben

69. Much of the land along the lower Deben area is reclaimed land, which includes much of the Study Area. Large-scale land reclamation is thought to have taken place in the post-medieval period (Hegarty and Newsome 2005, 76-81), though a map of parts of Essex and Suffolk dated to 1796 (British Library ref. OSD 145) shows this area as still largely unenclosed marshland. Stretches of flood defences are likely to reflect the increased cultivation of the formerly marginal land along the river in the late post-medieval period (**WA05** and **WA06**) where areas of post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified (**WA08**).
70. Use of the river for navigation can be seen with quays at Falkenham Creek Wharf (**WA04**), which was used in the 19th century to load straw and hay for London street horses. During the late 19th century and early 20th century there was a network of river trading within and between the rivers of the East Coast. Exploitation of the natural resources of the river at this time can be seen with saltings and oyster beds (**WA07**, **WA09** and **WA11**).
71. A 19th century quarry site can be seen on the 1881 edition OS map and is likely to reflect localised extraction relating to the farm (**WA10**). Though the current Goseford Hall dates to the 18th century it is thought to contain elements of an earlier structure (**WA01**).

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

72. Lumber Wood is an area of Ancient Woodland, such a designation indicates woodland that has existed since 1600 (**WA81**), while such areas of woodland are likely to have developed naturally, rather than being deliberately planted such areas also likely to have been owned and managed.
73. A map dated to 1796 (British Library ref. OSD 145) shows the small settlement of Martlesham focused on the area of the church (**WA22**). At the western end of the creek a crossing point is shown just as it bifurcates, at the western edge of the Study Area. A bridge at this point on the main London to Great Yarmouth road is known to have existed from the mid-15th century and on the 1881 edition OS map the settlement of Martlesham has shifted to focus on the bridge crossing. Little

settlement is seen on the lower ground to the north of the creek though some post-medieval pits and postholes have been recorded in this location (**WA70**).

74. A number of field names listed in 1837 Martlesham tithe apportionment suggest previous land use (**WA73**, **WA75** and **WA76**) including 'Hall Field' (**WA78**) and 'Kiln Field' (**WA79**). Another possible kiln site is also recorded on the 1840 Woodbridge tithe apportionment (**WA71**). A brick kiln is shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey (OS) map to the north of Martlesham Creek (**WA92**), an artefact scatter of brick and tile is also recorded for this location.
75. A number of extraction pits can be seen throughout the Study Area and reflect the quarrying of a range of different materials including sand and crag, a local word for shelly sand (**WA68**, **WA74**, **WA77**, **WA84** and **WA85**).
76. Stretches of flood defences can be seen along the creek, largely composed from raised banks and these are likely to reflect the increased cultivation of the formerly marginal land along the river (**WA69**, **WA90** and **WA91**). Structures identified from aerial photographs at **WA87** are also likely associated with flood defence. Several field boundaries have also been dated to this time (**WA72** and **WA80**). Exploitation of the river and creek is seen with quays at Kyson Point (**WA88** and **WA89**), a mill (**WA82**) and a number of areas of saltings shown on the 1881 OS edition map (**WA83** and **WA86**).

1.5.4.6 Modern

77. Most of the modern entries within the HER for the Study Areas relate to structures and features relating to the Second World War (WWII). This is partially a reflection of the strategic importance and vulnerability of this region during the WWII.

Site 1: River Deben

78. A WWI bomb crater site has been identified on aerial photographs from 1945 onwards (**WA13**), highlighting the potential for unexploded ordnance even in relatively remote locations.
79. Also recorded in the Study Area from this time is a decoy pond associated with trapping wildfowl (**WA12**) and further river defences in the form of groynes (**WA14**) (**Figure 3**), barriers perpendicular to the shore which hinder sediment erosion.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

80. Defensive structures relating to WWII have been identified from contemporary aerial photographs at Sandy Lane (**WA95**), Kyson Point (**WA98**) and near Martlesham

(**WA97**). An undated structure has also been identified near the Sandy Lane road block which may be associated with this site (**WA106**). Martlesham Heath Airfield had been in military use since the First World War and several bomb craters within the Study Area are likely to have been the result of a raid targeted on the airfield in 1940 (**WA94**).

81. Also dating to this time are two decaying hulks (**WA96** and **WA99**) which confirm that the creek was navigable for small river craft into the modern period. Earthworks banks to the east of Martlesham are most probably thought to relate to a modern plantation, though they may be earlier in date (**WA93**).

1.5.4.7 Undated

82. A number of features and structures cannot be precisely dated, largely identified through aerial photography. While undated at this time the potential exists for further investigation to characterise aspects of their date and significance.

Site 1: River Deben

83. In addition to earlier phases of sea defences apparent at the base of the existing sea wall (**WA18**) a number of line of posts have been also been identified in the tidal mud flats (**WA17** and **WA19**) which most probably relate to further defensive measures. A small earthwork has also been identified at the front of one of the sea banks, though its function is unclear (**WA20**).
84. Further oyster beds are also identified (**WA21**) and while undated managed exploitation of shellfish is likely to date from the medieval period onwards.

Site 2: Martlesham Creek

85. A number of field systems have been identified within the Study Area as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (**WA103**, **WA104**, **WA105**, **WA108** and **WA119**). The date of these is unknown could date from the Late Prehistoric to post-medieval periods.
86. A number of post lines have been identified along the creek which may relate to additional flood defences or fishing activities (**WA107**, **WA109**, **WA110**, **WA112**, **WA114**, **WA115**, **WA116**, **WA125**). Within this several groups have been identified which appear to relate to former jetties (**WA121**, **WA122** and **WA123**) as well as several phases of a sluice (**WA120**).

87. The remaining assets relate to two possible quarry pits (**WA111** and **WA117**) and the arc of a structure or wall which can be seen from aerial photographs in the area of Harrison Wood (**WA118**).

1.5.4.8 Palaeoenvironmental

88. Across waterways and marshland there is potential to encounter alluvium or river terrace deposits which may contain palaeoenvironmental evidence for the changing and evolving landscape. This information may be particularly significant for periods when significant landscape change is known to have taken place such as at the end of the last Ice Age and the Mesolithic transition, the Neolithic, woodland clearance and the establishment of farming and post-medieval reclamation and cultivation of former wetlands.
89. This evidence may be contained not just in the changing sediments but also in pollen and other preserved remains as well as peat deposits. While the potential of encountering such deposits is high their significance is currently unknown.

1.5.5 Historic Landscape Character

90. The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) for the Study Area was carried out jointly by the District Council and the County Council. The character of the sites reflects their riverine and inter-tidal nature with the immediately adjacent land is largely a reflection of 18th century or later enclosure of common land and reclamation of former marsh.

1.6 Assessment of Potential and Significance

1.6.1 Introduction

91. The planning policies listed in **Section 1.4** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
92. In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
93. A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

1.6.2 Previous Impacts

94. Riverine locations are dynamic landscapes with sediments continuously eroded and re-deposited. The course and rate of flow of the river will vary and shift over time. As a result archaeological remains may both be damaged by erosion and exposure or protected beneath later depositional events but these conditions can be very localised and subject to change.

1.6.3 Known Heritage Assets within the Site

95. No designated heritage assets fall within the site areas but two areas of posts have been identified in the Suffolk HER as lying within Site 2 at Martlesham Creek (**WA110** and **WA112**). The exact date and purpose of these structures has not yet been fully identified though **WA112** may be the remains of a former dock. Posts associated with the river wall at MHW on the northern bank at Site 2 may also extend into the Site (**WA109**). The full significance of these features cannot be currently confirmed but they are likely to be of at least local significance.

96. The following table (**Table 4**) presents a summary of the known and potential remains within the Site which may be subject to direct impacts as a result of the proposed works.

97. The potential of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study:

- **High.** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate.** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low.** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown.** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

Table 4: Summary of Known and Potential Remains Within the Site

Period	Area	Potential	Description	Significance
Palaeoenvironmental	Site 1	High	As the sites lie within and on the edge of watercourses there is some potential for preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence. This may help indicate long term landscape changes and could be of value to regional or local research objectives. The potential for geoarchaeological analysis of boreholes to address questions of landscape change is highlighted in the Regional Research Framework as a key future research topic (Medlycott 2011, 86-87).	Unknown
	Site 2	High		Unknown
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	Site 1	Unknown	Riverine locations would have been rich in resources and likely to have attracted early prehistoric activity. Although there is limited evidence for these periods within the Study Areas, sites from this period are often ephemeral and artefacts often in secondary contexts. The river course is likely to have shifted overtime and aerial photographs of Falkenham Marshes in particular show the presence of former palaeochannels. This movement is likely to have influenced possible activity areas and may have also destroyed or buried earlier sites. Remains from this period may be underrepresented in particular in Site 1 Study Area as there have been very few archaeological investigations. If present any such remains would be of evidential value and be of value to regional and national research objectives.	Regional to national
	Site 2	Unknown		Regional to national
Neolithic and Bronze Age	Site 1	Low	No Neolithic or Bronze Age material has been found within the Study Area and while this would seem to suggest low potential for these periods in this area it should be noted that relatively few archaeological investigation have been carried out within this area and so remains from this period may be underrepresented. Remains from this period are likely to be of local to regional significance due to their evidential value.	Local to regional

Period	Area	Potential	Description	Significance
	Site 2	Moderate	<p>The recorded resource suggests areas of funerary activity and occupation focused on the higher ground above the creek, however, it is also likely that the estuarine environment would have been exploited for its rich natural resources at this time, though evidence of this may be more ephemeral.</p> <p>Remains from this period are likely to be of local to regional significance due to their evidential value.</p>	Local to regional
Iron Age and Romano-British	Site 1	Low to moderate	<p>The presence of a saltern (WA03) indicates salt-making in this area likely though most likely focused on the smaller braided channels. Modern investigation of saltern sites is highlighted in the Regional Research Framework as a key future research topic (Medlycott 2011, 31) and therefore further remains of this type are likely to be of regional value.</p> <p>The main channel is likely to have been used for fishing and navigation at this time the remains of which would be of local to regional significance depending on their character and preservation. Later oyster beds also indicate the potential for earlier evidence of this activity. Evidence of these activities may be ephemeral and highly localised and would be of evidential value.</p>	Local to regional
	Site 2	Low to moderate	<p>Areas of Roman pottery and tile fragments suggest possible settlement within the northern part of the Study Area with some Iron Age and Romano-British finds also found to the south of the creek.</p> <p>The creek is likely to have been used for fishing and navigation at this time the remains of which would be of local to regional significance depending on their character and preservation. Such remains would be of evidential value.</p>	Local to regional

Period	Area	Potential	Description	Significance
Saxon and medieval	Site 1	Low to moderate	At this time the Site is bordered by marshland with settlement concentrated on the higher ground however the river is likely to have to have been used for fishing, navigation and oyster farming. Evidence of these activities may be ephemeral and highly localised and would be of evidential value and local to regional significance depending on their character and preservation. The use and management of the rivers at this time is highlighted in the Regional Research Framework as a key future research topic (Medlycott 2011, 58).	Local to regional
	Site 2	Low to moderate	At this time the Site is bordered by marshland with settlement concentrated on the higher ground and the crossing point to the west. However the creek is still likely to have to have been used for fishing and navigation. Evidence of these activities may be ephemeral and highly localised and would be of evidential value and local to regional significance depending on their character and preservation. The use and management of the rivers at this time is highlighted in the Regional Research Framework as a key future research topic (Medlycott 2011, 58).	Local to regional
Post-medieval, 19th century and modern	Site 1	Low to moderate	At this time the Site lies below the level of the known flood defences though a line of modern groynes (WA14) is recorded adjacent to the Site. Remains from these periods are likely to be of negligible or local value and largely of evidential value.	Negligible to local

Period	Area	Potential	Description	Significance
	Site 2	High	<p>Two areas of posts have been identified within the Site (WA110) and (WA112). The date of these is currently unknown but their preservation could suggest a post-medieval or later date, though an earlier date (and higher significance) cannot be discounted. The Site lies in close proximity to the known flood defences and therefore there is considered to be potential for associated features and earlier phases of defences within the Site. Post lines associated with the river wall may extend into the northern part of the Site (WA109).</p> <p>Remains from these periods are likely to be of local value and largely of evidential value.</p>	Local

1.7 Impacts

1.7.1 Introduction

98. The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that "...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource..." (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

1.7.2 Statement of impact

1.7.2.1 Archaeological Remains

99. The geotechnical investigation works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their operational footprint.

100. The anticipated footprint of the geotechnical sampling works will be extremely small and will comprise the use of boreholes and CPTs with a target depth of up to 30m, with an anticipated maximum sample/core diameter of 150mm (maximum hole diameter of 300mm) and maximum CPT hole diameter of 45mm, and an anticipated maximum diameter of 30cm. The sampling for both crossings will comprise a maximum of six boreholes and six CPTs at the River Deben crossing; and four boreholes and three CPTs planned for Martlesham Creek.

101. Geotechnical samples will be collected within the tidal extent of the river/creek. The restricted water depths will influence the type of vessel to be used during the geotechnical sampling. The most likely vessel for the Martlesham Creek survey is a free-floating barge 12m by 5m in area (with anchor points using small kedge anchors); although a spud-leg barge (of similar dimensions to the free floating barge) may be deployed. The most likely vessel for the Deben crossing is a spud-leg barge, although a jack-up barge may be used. In both cases the physical impact to the river bed is minimal where both vessels have a leg diameter of between 0.6 and 0.7m. The barge will rest on the river bank during periods of low water.
102. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation presented in the WSI.

1.7.2.2 Historic Landscape Character

103. No significant impacts to the historic landscape character are anticipated.

1.8 Conclusions

104. This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the river crossing sites, this is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains and semi-submerged structures.
105. Within Site 1 there are no known archaeological features within the site area though there is considered to be low to moderate potential for locating features from the later prehistoric period onwards relating to the use of the river and its natural resources. However, due to a paucity of previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Study Area, the full potential for and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. It is anticipated however, that any remains will be of local or regional significance.
106. Within Site 2 there are two areas of posts known within the site area. These are undated and their exact purpose and extent is unknown though a post-medieval or later date is considered likely and they are likely to be associated with a former dock and the flood defences. Additionally there is considered to be low to moderate potential for locating features from the later prehistoric period onwards relating to the use of the river and its natural resources. The full potential for and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the

available evidence. It is anticipated however, that any remains will be of local or regional significance.

107. Within both sites there is considered to be the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains which could provide evidence for the changing and evolving landscape though the assessment of sediments, pollen and other plant macro-fossils, molluscs and peat deposits.
108. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic potential for both sites has been assessed as unknown and much of what is known about these periods is limited to chance finds and remains are often ephemeral and challenging to identify in the archaeological record.
109. Archaeological assessment of both the geophysical survey results and the geotechnical data has the potential to further inform the understanding of the archaeological resource at these locations, including the potential for the assessment of paleoenvironmental remains. Thus improving the local knowledge base. Records of these works will be passed onto the appropriate authorities.
110. Further mitigation through detailed dockside briefings and the ORPAD should reduce the likelihood of significant impacts such that residual impacts are acceptable (as set out in the WSI).

1.9 References

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1.9.2 Online Resources

<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/> - British Geological Survey

www.domesdaymap.co.uk – Domesday survey information

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - information on designated assets

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> - documentary resources

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/> - documentary resources

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/> - data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/> - data on NRHE sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.magic.gov.uk> – map data and information on designated assets

Appendix 1: Terminology Used Within this Report

The following terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as well as within other guidance and legislative documents and has been collated in tabulated format for convenience.

Table 2: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

1.9.3 Chronology

111. The chronology of archaeological periods used in this document is summarised here for clarity.

Table 3: Archaeological Period Chronology

Archaeological Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	c.970,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	1066 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Records within the Study Area

(Based on Suffolk HER, NHLE and RSK 2012)

Entries in bold type are located in the HER as situated within the Site.

1.9.4 River Deben Crossing

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
01	1243876			Grade II Listed Building	Goseford Hall	Post-medieval	House. Circa early 18th century, possibly with earlier fabric inside, extended in late 18th century; altered and extended in 20th century. Formerly known as the Red House.	630198	239198
02		MSF10178	-	HER record	Findspot	Iron Age	Large sherd of pottery, partially abraded (? by water) 'found by ditch near footpath', 29 July 1986.	631350	238950
03		MSF22411, ESF18910	-	HER record	Saltern	Romano-British	Saltern site reported by landowner and verified by SCCAS. Augered to a depth of 750mm.	630324	238788
04		MSF20669		HER record	Falkenham Creek Wharf	Post-medieval	"Built in 1870 to load straw and hay for London street horses. Not used after 1914" - Robert Simper. Now exists as a number of posts - some v. large. Composition behind posts appears to be gravel-cobble sized flint and chalk lumps. May be intact surface under current accreting mud.	630390	240204
05		MXS19664	366	HER record	Sea bank	Post-medieval	A post-medieval sea bank on the eastern side of the Deben estuary, Ramsholt and Bawdsey parishes. A bank is depicted in this position on the 1st edition OS map of	631551	239631

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							1838 and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25" maps of circa 1884 and 1904.		
06		MXS19665	367	HER record	Sea bank	Post-medieval	Post-medieval sea banks and flood defences on the western side of the Deben. A bank is depicted in this position on the 1st edition OS map of 1838 and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25" maps of circa 1884 and 1904.	631275	239124
07		MSF30446	-	HER record	Oyster beds	Post-medieval	General record: oyster beds	630900	240500
08		MXS19325	-	HER record	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Soilmarks of what appears to be ploughed out ridge and furrow can be seen in a number of fields on Falkenham Marshes. The ridge and furrow is very straight and narrow, suggesting that it is of post-medieval, rather than medieval, date.	630776	238899
09		MXS19510	-	HER record	Oyster pits	Post-medieval	Oyster pits cut into the salt-marsh at the edge of the River Deben, Ramsholt parish	631043	240383
10			512	RSK record	Quarry	19th century	Quarry depicted on 1881 OS map and mapped from APs for EAOW.	630200	239200
11			515	RSK record	Saltings	19th century	Saltings illustrated on 1881 OS 1:2500 map. Not visible on Aps.	631200	239200
12		MSF11675	62	HER record	Decoy Pond, Red House Farm	Modern	'Decoy Pond' marked on 1973 1:10000 map north-east of Red House Farm. Water filled, dog- leg shape, with banks shown on north, south and west sides. Arm or tunnel off south-east corner. Second, smaller	630383	239384

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							rectangular water filled pond south of this. Examination of the aerial photographic coverage revealed that the pond was constructed at some time between November 1965 and May 1971.		
13		MXS19511	-	HER record	Bomb crater	Modern	World War II bomb crater in salt-marsh at edge of River Deben, Ramsholt. The bomb was dropped sometime after 6th July 1944 and is visible on Aps taken from 1945 onwards.	630999	240403
14			449	RSK record	Groynes	Modern	Groynes (R. Deben S bank) added from 1927 OS mapping. Recorded as not evident during RSK walkover survey.	630714	239623
15		ESF18847	-	HER record	Artefact scatter	Multi-period	Field walking survey carried out in 1988, locating prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval finds. No findspots specifically recorded within the Study Area.	632053	240822
16		ESF19892	-	HER record	Artefact scatter	Multi-period	Fieldwalking, metal detecting and trenched evaluation of land at Russell's Farm, Falkenham, in advance of an application to create a farm reservoir. Finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date were located during the fieldwalking and metal detecting, although no archaeologically relevant finds or features were located. Fieldwalking finds were very abraded and likely to have come from an upslope site nearer Lower Road.	630064	238828

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
17		MSF20666	-	HER record	Post alignment	Undated	Double line of posts parallel with bank. Third line present in places bank side and horizontal planks set along. Posts also visible eroding out of saltmarsh with shingle on top - old bank.	632084	238788
18		MSF20667	158	HER record	Sea defences	Undated	Sea defence - wooden posts, chalk and rubble lumps at base of current wall. Rubble behind wooden posts. At point between two areas of salt marsh. Various phases of wall evident.	630618	239880
19		MSF20668	-	HER record	Sea defences	Undated	Series of posts - probable revetments (or possibly old bank). Continue round edge of Falkenham Creek at various intervals. No set pattern, normally in groups of 6 or 7 posts. Placed randomly on outside edge. Also some posts within edge of saltmarsh - phases or possible double line? Posts generally rounded.	630474	240190
20		MSF20763	-	HER record	Earthwork	Undated	Low square earthwork directly in front of sea bank. 6m x 6m (approx.)	631097	240386
21		MSF20665	-	HER record	Oyster pits	Undated	General area full of oyster pits and possible feeding channels. (Not mapped from aerial photographs)	632152	238664

1.9.5 Martlesham Creek Crossing

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
22	1030893			Grade II* Listed Building	Church of St Mary	Medieval	Parish church. West tower 15th century with 14th century nave and south porch. Chancel rebuilt c.1836 and east end again in 1905.	626247	246899
23	1030891			Grade II Listed Building	The Old Rectory	Medieval	House, former rectory. Mid 19th century with 15th century priest's house still intact within later building.	626262	246957
24	1199932			Grade II Listed Building	Creek Farm	Post-medieval	16th century property, one storey and attic.	625991	247597
25	1283753			Grade II Listed Building	Sluice Farmhouse	Post-medieval	House formerly two cottages. Early 18th century.	625737	247570
26	1030890			Grade II Listed Building	The Round House	19th century	House, formerly a lodge. Mid 19th century with later wings added 20th century.	625679	246829
27	1030892			Grade II Listed Building	Martlesham Hall	19th century	House, early 19th century, rebuilt around older timber framed core which burnt down.	626196	246845
28	1030898			Grade II Listed Building	Thatch Cottage	19th century	Cottage, early 19th century.	626410	246290
29		MSF22234, ESF18834	-	HER record	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	South-east Suffolk survey, one sherd flint gritted ware.	625951	246502
30		MXS19569	357	HER record	Cropmarks, Martlesham	Prehistoric	A possible Prehistoric sub circular ditched enclosure, can be seen as a cropmark on photographs taken in 1980.	625969	246228
31		MXS19572	360	HER record	Cropmarks,	Prehistoric	Probable Prehistoric enclosure, Martlesham parish.	626360	246377

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					Martlesham				
32		MSF22227, ESF18834	185	HER record	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	South-east Suffolk survey, scatter of struck and burnt flints.	626446	247066
33		MSF22228, ESF18834	186	HER record	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	South-east Suffolk survey, 1 sherd prehistoric pottery.	626495	246912
34		MSF22225, ESF18834	184	HER record	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	South-east Suffolk survey, prehistoric flint and pottery.	626890	246249
35		MSF15175, EXS18033	-	HER record	Hill Farm	Prehistoric	Prehistoric curvilinear enclosure, Martlesham parish.	627171	246441
36	389790		390	NRHE record	Findspot	Palaeolithic	A Palaeolithic flint and bone implements were found during the excavation of a pit at Notcutts Nursery, Martlesham.	625500	247500
37	1201474		409	NRHE record	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic lithic implements were discovered during an excavation at Martlesham.	625500	247500
38		MSF3548	271	HER record	Creek Farm Nursery	Neolithic	Flints, including hammer stone, flakes, scrapers.	626150	247850
39	389792		392	NRHE record	Findspot	Neolithic	Neolithic implements found	626200	247700
40		MSF3541	-	HER record	Notcutts Nurseries	Neolithic	Flint scraper.	626850	247750
41		MSF2717, MSF2718, MSF2719,		HER record	Martlesham By-pass	Neolithic	Four small pits containing Grooved Ware pottery, worked flints and burnt flints were excavated in 1986, following their exposure by road works for the	625645, 625525,	247995, 247935,

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
		ESF18946, ESF18947					Martlesham By-Pass. Also located was a small pit containing Iron Age pottery and a sherd of beaker pottery.	625625	247985
42		MSF1519	96	HER record	Artefact scatter	Bronze Age	Bronze razor, single bladed with one end loop - a Hallstatt C type. Found whilst metal detecting. Flint flakes, also found. Information per Ipswich Museum. A bronze socketed axe was found some time ago in the same field by the farmer who retains it - exact findspot uncertain.	625785	247825
43		MXS19570	358	HER record	Possible barrow	Bronze Age	Probable Bronze Age Round Barrow, Martlesham parish, can be seen as the partial cropmark of a ring ditch on photographs taken in 1980.	626151	246340
44		MSF17901	122	HER record	Waldingfield Road	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Martlesham parish, can be seen as the cropmark of a ring ditch on aerial photographs. Only part of the ring ditch is visible as it is cut by the modern road.	626294	246429
45		MXS19571	359	HER record	Possible barrow	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Martlesham parish.	626352	246358
46		MSF12019	-	HER record		Bronze Age	Leaf-shaped spearhead with a peg-hole, missing point, and also one side of socket which looks like a casting failure.	626950	247950
47		MSF3601, MSF3602		HER record	Sluice Wood	Iron Age	Iron Age and Romano-British pottery found in Sluice Wood.	625850	246950

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
48		MSF3603, MSF3604		HER record	Sluice Wood	Iron Age	Iron Age and Romano British pottery sherds found with worked flints and pot boilers in Sluice Wood.	625950	246950
49		MSF3031	259	HER record		Iron Age	Gold 1/4 stater of Cunobelinus, Found whilst metal detecting.	626585	246885
50		MSF12008	66	HER record		Romano-British	Sestertius of Hadrian (AD 117-138) found metal detecting.	625750	247850
51		MSF22453	-	HER record	Findspot	Romano-British	Two Roman bronze brooch fragments and a medieval bronze buckle and plate found during metal detecting.	625850	246888
52		MSF9632, ESF12128	331	HER record	Anchor House, Sandy Lane Corner.	Romano-British	Pottery sherds - several large pieces of Belgic greyware, mid 1st century - found in ground disturbed by trees uprooted in October 1987 hurricane. Further sherds - including one Iron Age handmade - found 50m to SE.	626285	248095
53		MSF10499	38	HER record	Creek Farm	Romano-British	Roman coin. Sestertius, AD 140-144.	626450	247650
54		MSF3542	-	HER record	Kyson Point	Romano-British	Large area of field at Kyson Point, large scatter of tile and pottery sherds.	626805	247955
55		MSF3537	-	HER record	Notcutts Nursery	Romano-British	Scatter of 3rd - 4th century sherds, including flanged bowl, also possibly flue and roofing tiles.	626850	248150
56		MSF9962	332	HER record	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	Scatter of grey ware pottery sherds and coins. These finds within cropmark area in an area of rectilinear enclosures.	626905	246255
57		MSF7045	-	HER record	Artefact	Romano-	Group of tile fragments, generally large pieces, including	626950	247950

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					scatter	British	tegula, imbrex, box and plain flat types. Over half the roof and flat pieces have been heavily burnt but not the box tiles. May derive from tile manufacture or re- use in oven type structure or (less likely) extreme fire damage to a domestic structure.		
58		MSF19515	-	HER record		Anglo-Saxon	Metal detector find of cruciform brooch fragment.	625950	246650
59		MSF22237, ESF18834	-	HER record	Artefact scatter	Anglo-Saxon	South-east Suffolk survey, Saxon pottery.	626450	246550
60		MSF20613	-	HER record	Kyson Hill; Kyson Point; Kingston Quay (1838)	Anglo-Saxon	Place-name evidence for suggested settlement of early Kings of East Anglia.	627000	247500
61		MSF9529	-	HER record	Martlesham Hall (near)	Medieval	Bronze seal matrix, tinned, faceted cone shape, found metal detecting.	626050	246750
62		MSF14260	83	HER record	Pottery scatter	Medieval	Pottery scatter including one rim of Thetford type ware and as well as medieval coarseware likely 12th-14th century.	626150	246750
63		MSF3547	270	HER record	Creek Farm	Medieval	Large amount of pottery lying in a seam of dark earth circa 3 inches thick and 5 feet long. Metal detecting located silver penny of Edward I (1272- 1307), London mint, and bronze token, French C15-C16. Large medieval pottery scatter.	626250	247650
64		MSF13944	10	HER record	Church of St	Medieval	A church is recorded at Martlesham in the Domesday	626255	246905

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
					Mary		survey.		
65		MSF22454	206	HER record	Findspot	Medieval	Cylindrical bronze terminal fitting found metal detecting in 1998.	626625	246943
66		MSF3594	-	HER record	Findspot	Medieval	Coin of Alexander III of Scotland (C13), found 1965, retained by finder.	626950	248150
67		MSF21678, MSF21677		HER record	Notcutts Glasshouse	Medieval	Monitoring of two areas of soil stripping failed to identify archaeological features. Some medieval and later pottery sherds were recovered.	626075 626086	247753 247859
68			551	RSK record	Quarry pit	Post-medieval	Quarry mapped from APs for EAOW	625500	247700
69		MXS19651	364	HER record	Sea bank	Post-medieval	A post-medieval sea bank around Martlesham Creek, Woodbridge and Martlesham	625882	247235
70	1254809		475	NRHE record	Woodbridge Mains Replacement	Post-medieval	Monitoring of groundworks recorded post-medieval pits and post holes	626000	248000
71		MSF22244	-		'Kiln farm' 1840	Post-medieval	Possible area of kiln based on field name on 1840 tithe map.	626005	247732
72		MXS19573			Field boundary	Post-medieval	Possible Post Medieval field boundary, Martlesham parish	626114	246125
73			481	RSK record	Field name	Post-medieval	Plot name 'Gravel Pit Piece' on Martlesham tithe map (plot 207).	626219	246551
74		MXS19673	368		Quarry pit	Post-medieval	A probable post-medieval quarry pit to the west of	626306	246531

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							Lumber Wood, Martlesham.		
75			482	RSK record	Field name	Post-medieval	Plot name 'Cart Shed Meadow' on Martlesham tithe map (plot 185)	626385	246746
76			483	RSK record	Field name	Post-medieval	Plot name 'Barn Field' on Martlesham tithe map (plot 188)	626396	247071
77			562	RSK record	Sand pit	Post-medieval	Sand pit mapped from APs for EAOW at Broomhill	626400	247700
78			484	RSK record	Field name	Post-medieval	Plot name 'Hall Field' on Martlesham tithe map (plot 200)	626409	247001
79		MSF22242	192		'Kiln field' and 'Old kiln yards' 1840	Post-medieval	Possible site of kilns based on field names on tithe map 1840 'Kiln field' (202) and 'old kiln yards' (203).	626569	246829
80		MSF17220	119			Post-medieval	Post-medieval field boundary and footpath, Martlesham parish	626598	247031
81		MSF18344	129/ 552		Lumber Wood	Post-medieval	Ancient woodland. "Lumber Wood" marked on 1881 1:2500 OS map.	626650	246350
82		MSF30854	-		Mill	Post-medieval	Outline Record: Water Mill. No further details.	626650	247320
83			563	RSK record	Saltings	Post-medieval	Saltings illustrated on 1881 OS 1:2500 map. Not visible on APs	626700	247300
84			553	RSK record	Crag pit	Post-medieval	Crag pit illustrated on 1904 1:2500 OS map. Not visible on APs	626800	246500
85			561	RSK record	Quarry pit	Post-medieval	Quarry in Woodbridge parish mapped by Suffolk Coastal	626900	247800

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							NMP		
86			556	RSK record	Saltings	Post-medieval	Saltings illustrated on 1881 OS 1:2500 map. Not visible on APs	627100	247100
87			557	RSK record	AP feature	Post-medieval	Structures in mudflats on River Deben mapped by Suffolk Coastal NMP. Probably associated with flood defences.	627100	247200
88			564	RSK record	Kingston Quay	Post-medieval	Kingston Quay - mapped by Suffolk Coastal NMP	627100	247400
89		MXS19636	-		Kingston Quay	Post-medieval	Post-medieval quay at Kyson Point, Woodbridge.	627122	247426
90		MXS19659	-		Sea bank	Post-medieval	Post-medieval sea bank, Woodbridge	627316	248026
91		MXS19652	365		Sea bank	Post-medieval	A post-medieval sea bank, Martlesham, visible as an earthwork, on aerial photographs taken in 1945, just to the south of where Martlesham Creek branches off the main channel of the River Deben. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25" maps of circa 1884 and 1904 depict a bank in this position suggesting that the flood defence is of post-medieval or earlier date.	627490	247015
92		MSF10501	39		Kyson Point brickworks	19th century	Two areas of "brick & tile" reported. Shown as 'brick kiln' on 1838 OS map, gone by 1927.	626605	247555
93		MXS22629	-		Earthworks	Modern	A series of earthwork banks visible on aerial photographs to the east of Martlesham village may be related to the management of a modern plantation or be boundary markers of much earlier date.	625577	246345

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
94		MXS22625, EXS18925	-		Bomb craters	Modern	Six bomb craters of Second World War date can be seen on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the east of Martlesham village, Martlesham parish. They were probably dropped during an air raid of 1940 which severely damaged Martlesham Heath airfield.	625698	246505
95		MXS19577	362		WWII road block	Modern	World War II road block, Sandy Lane, Woodbridge.	625852	247625
96		MSF20723	-			Modern	Carvel built vessel - RX 35. Badly decayed - decking gone, hull broken.	626014	247087
97		MXS19568	356			Modern	Possible World War II trench or air raid shelter near Martlesham Hall. The feature consist of a trench roughly 17m in length with low banks of spoil at either side. A small square structure can be seen at the northern end of the trench which could be a small pillbox.	626138	246849
98		MXS19579, EXS18033	-		Kyson Point	Modern	Possible World War II strongpoint, Kyson Point, Woodbridge. Lengths of barbed wire obstruction are visible forming an oval enclosed area.	626918	247522
99		MSF20733	-		Kyson Point	Modern	Small dinghy - 3m? Badly decayed. Ribs and transom remaining.	627095	247473
100		MSF3621, MSF3622, ESF15928	273, 274	HER record	Notcutts Nursery; Martlesham Field	Multi-period	Archaeological investigations including limited trial trenching located E-W ditches, and a pit of Iron Age or early Saxon date. Also found were a flint scatter of scrapers, flakes and core, Roman pottery sherds, two	625750	248250

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							pieces of bronze and a coin.		
101		MSF22220, ESF18834	179		Artefact scatter	Multi-period	South-east Suffolk survey, produced scatters of burnt flint, lithics, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery.	625959	246732
102		MSF22235, MSF22236, MSF22238, ESF18834			Artefact scatter	Multi-period	South-east Suffolk survey, prehistoric flint, medieval and Roman pottery recovered over several fields.	626550	246550
103		MSF17902	-		Mill Lane; Sandy Lane (1950s)	Undated	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries and a trackway of unknown date can be seen on aerial photographs, to the east of Martlesham village, Martlesham parish.	625245	246572
104		MXS22627	-		Field system	Undated	A possible field system of unknown date is visible a cropmarks on aerial photographs, to the west of Martlesham Lodge, Martlesham parish.	625442	246637
105		MXS22628	-		Field system	Undated	A possible field system is visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks to the south of Martlesham Lodge, Martlesham parish.	625721	246668
106			633	RSK record	AP feature	Undated	A structure mapped by the Suffolk Coastal NMP	625865	247623
107		MSF20724	-		Martlesham	Undated	Various posts associated with old river walls and sluice at head of Martlesham creek.	625892	247216
108		MXS19567	-		Field system	Undated	Probable field systems and enclosures of unknown date, Martlesham parish, can be seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1948. The field system covers an	625986	246856

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							area roughly 13m by 7m and consists of a number of linear ditches which appear to form adjoining rectilinear enclosures of varying size.		
109		MSF20726	160		Post lines	Undated	Post lines associated with river wall - two phases visible running parallel with each other and in line with existing wall to corner. From corner up to 5 rows visible all running parallel. Beyond this 2-3 lines visible.	626206	247306
110		MSF20727	161			Undated	Three posts approx. 20m apart, visible at low tide level. Further 3 posts visible in channel.	626309	247275
111		MSF17900	121		Waldingfield Road	Undated	Probable small gravel pit or pond, Martlesham parish	626344	246349
112		MSF20725	159			Undated	Double row of close set posts running out from reed beds. Possibly remains of old river wall or old dock.	626390	247177
113		MSF3627	278		Cropmarks, Martlesham	Undated	Probable Later Prehistoric or Roman field systems and trackways, Martlesham parish.	626494	246171
114		MSF20728	162		Post lines	Undated	Two post lines running from river wall.	626502	247336
115		MXS19578	363		Post lines	Undated	Curvilinear arrangement of posts of unknown date and function, Martlesham Creek.	626554	247346
116		MSF20729	163		Post lines	Undated	Paired or triple posts running in curve out from bank and around saltmarsh.	626596	247344
117		MXS19580	-		Quarry pit	Undated	Probable quarry pit of unknown date, Kyson Hill, Woodbridge.	626845	247778

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
118			565	RSK record	AP feature	Undated	Structure mapped in Harrison Wood by Suffolk Coastal NMP. Arc of a structure or wall.	626900	247500
119		MSF20175	-		Hill Farm	Undated	Possible modern enclosure cropmark, adjoining field boundaries shown on 1950s OS map.	626959	246655
120		MSF20722	-			Undated	Sluice - still working and managed but with earlier timber phases visible.	627000	247248
121		MXS19638	-		Jetty	Undated	Possible jetty structure of unknown date in the inter-tidal zone of Martlesham Creek.	627120	247199
122		MSF20635	-		Kyson Hill	Undated	General area full of posts - some individual, others making jetties. Known to have been used as moorings for pleasure craft quite recently.	627127	247625
123		MSF20634	-			Undated	Posts, possibly forming jetty or footbridge between two saltmarsh islands.	627129	247734
124		MSF20730	-		Kyson Point	Undated	Small posts - 40mm diameter, roughly linear against eroding saltmarsh. Possibly three lines running for 10m.	627155	247323
125		MSF20731	-		Kyson Point	Undated	Line of well spaced large posts running for 100m. Some posts doubles. Run onto beach at Kyson boathouse.	627158	247363
126		MSF15177, MSF15176, MSF15175	95		Hill Farm	Undated	Fragments of trackways and enclosures of possible Later Prehistoric or Roman date at Hill Farm, Martlesham. Cropmark of trackways which combine with field boundaries to make possible sub square enclosure, enclosing small ring ditch. Also includes possible	627231 627171 627035	246404 246441 246415

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	RSK ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
							prehistoric curvilinear enclosure.		
		ESF18941			Watching brief - Sandwood, Dukes Park, Woodbridge	Negative	Watching brief on small extension to NE side of building. Trench fully excavated. Iron stained course sand/gravel below a fairly thin topsoil, no visible features or finds.	625863	248112
		ESF19372			Atfield R, SCCAS monitoring 2007/113	Negative	Archaeological monitoring of small single dwelling development (negative).	626516	248035
		ESF19808			WBG 065 Kings Knoll, Broom Hill, Woodbridge	Negative	Conditional planning consent for an extension to Kings Knoll, Broom Hill, Woodbridge, required archaeological monitoring of the associated groundworks. This revealed no finds or features.	626600	247662
		ESF22760			Archaeological monitoring by SCCAS, January 1999.	Negative	Archaeological monitoring of an extension to Kyson Cottage undertaken by SCCAS in January 1999 revealed no archaeological finds or features.	626957	247600
		ESF21583			Monitoring at Kyson Hill, Woodbridge	Negative	Monitoring of footing trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds.	626966	247542

1.10 Planning Background

1.10.1 Introduction

112. There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
113. The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

Appendix 3. National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National Planning Policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by Historic England (HE), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). Historic England are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
	Para. 132	be.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible
EN-1 Overarching Energy NPS	Historic environment. Para. 5.8.9	Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS	National designations. Para. 2.5.33	In sites with nationally recognised designations (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Registered Parks and Gardens), consent for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits.
EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS	National designations. Para. 2.5.34	In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.8 of EN-1 and whether it is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the national targets for renewable energy supply and emissions reductions.

Local Planning Policy:

Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan - Core Strategy and Development Management Policies 2013		
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Historic Environment, para. 3.150	In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Assessments.