

The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

Sea Link

Volume 6: Environmental Statement

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Cultural Heritage Baseline Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 This Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced to support the assessment of the likely significant effects on cultural heritage that could result from the Proposed Project, specifically the Suffolk Onshore Scheme (as described in **Application Document 6.2.1.4 Part 1 Introduction Chapter 4 Description of the Proposed Project**).
- 1.1.2 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within defined study areas surrounding the Order Limits, to assess the archaeological potential of the land within the Order Limits and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the land within the Order Limits within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage in this context means the above and below-ground archaeology, built heritage, the historic landscape and any other elements which may contribute to the historic and cultural heritage of the area.
- 1.1.3 The Order Limits, which illustrate the boundary of the Proposed Project, are illustrated on **Application Document 2.2.1 Overall Location Plan** and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Boundary is illustrated on **Application Document 2.2.2 Suffolk Location Plan**.

1.2 Structure of this DBA

- 1.2.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:
- Section 2: presents a summary of legislation, policy and guidance relevant to cultural heritage;
 - Section 3: presents the assessment methodology for the DBA;
 - Section 4: presents the cultural heritage baseline for the land within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme and Study Area, including a summary of fieldwork surveys carried out for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme;
 - Section 5: presents an assessment of the archaeological potential within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme and potential research themes relevant for further investigation;
 - Section 6: presents an assessment of the heritage significance within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme; and
 - Section 7: provides a conclusion to this DBA.
- 1.2.2 The DBA is supported by the following appendices and figures:
- **Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers;**
 - **Application Document 6.3.2.3.C Appendix 2.3.C Site Photos;**

- **Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report;**
- **Application Document 6.3.2.3.E Appendix 2.3.E Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report;**
- **Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report; and**
- **Application Document 6.4.2.3 Cultural Heritage.**

2. National Legislation, Policy, and Guidance

2.1.1 This section provides an overview of the legislation and planning policy that is relevant to the cultural heritage assessment. A full review of compliance with relevant national and local planning policy is provided within **Application Document 6.2.1.2 Part 1 Introduction Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** and also discussed in **Application Document 6.2.2.3 Part 2 Suffolk Chapter 3 Cultural Heritage**. A list of legislation, policy, and guidance relevant to this DBA is provided below:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (The National Archives, 2024);
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (The National Archives, 2024);
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government, 2023);
- National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023);
- NPS for Electricity Network Infrastructure (EN-5) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023);
- National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019);
- Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (East Suffolk Council, 2020);
- East Suffolk Council Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (East Suffolk Council, 2021);
- Historic England. Good Practice Advice (GPA) Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Historic England, 2015);
- Historic England. GPA3. The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England , 2017);
- Historic England. Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Historic England , 2019); and
- Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists , 2020).

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The Study Area is the area within which cultural heritage assets may experience effects as a result of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme during construction, maintenance, operation and decommissioning. Effects to heritage assets may arise as a result of physical impacts to their fabric or through changes to their setting.
- 3.1.2 For the purpose of this report, a 500 m buffer was applied to the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Boundary (see **Application Document 2.2.2 Suffolk Location Plan**), which includes the proposed cable route and other associated works including the Saxmundham Converter Station and Friston Substation, as well as elements such as construction compounds and haul roads, as the Study Area to capture information relating to archaeology and cultural heritage. The extent of the Study Area provides the necessary context for establishing the cultural heritage baseline and identifying likely impacts and effects arising from the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, and was agreed with stakeholders at the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage and through subsequent consultation.
- 3.1.3 A second wider Study Area of 2 km was applied to the area around the Saxmundham Converter Station, Friston Substation, and Overhead Line (OHL) in order to provide an assessment of potential setting impacts on designated assets. This review of assets was undertaken alongside a review of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) produced for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, as well as consultation with stakeholders (see **Application Document 6.4.2.3.6 Designated Assets within the Wider 2 km Study Area Adopted for Setting Impacts – Suffolk**).

3.2 Data Sources

- 3.2.1 The cultural heritage baseline described in this section has been informed by the following data sources (see the figures within **Application Document 6.4.2.3 Cultural Heritage** and **Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** for a list of all assets within the 500 m study area):
- National Heritage List for England dataset (NHLE);
 - Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER);
 - Data collected as part of other schemes in the area including published data from the East Anglia One and Two Project;
 - Local libraries and archives;
 - National Library of Scotland Historic Maps;
 - Defence of Britain database archive; and
 - Other online sources and published material.
- 3.2.2 A review of aerial photographic and LiDAR data was undertaken for the Order Limits, as well as geophysical survey and targeted evaluation excavations. The findings of these

reports has been incorporated in the DBA, while the full reports covering these works are reproduced in **Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**, **Application Document 6.3.2.3.C Appendix 2.3.C Site Photos**, **Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report**, **Application Document 6.3.2.3.E Appendix 2.3.E Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**, and **Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**.

3.3 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.3.1 An initial site visit was undertaken in 2021 during the early phase of the Proposed Project to better understand the landscape during the site finding work for the Saxmundham Converter Station.
- 3.3.2 This was followed by site walkovers and visual and setting assessment of heritage assets within the Study Area as part of the assessment process with site visits on the 17 to the 19 August 2022, 20 and 21 June 2023, and 29 and 30 July 2024.
- 3.3.3 The aims of the site walkover were to:
- identify known and previously unknown heritage assets within the Order limits and Study Area, including non-designated buildings of heritage interest not recorded on the HER;
 - identify and describe the experience and setting of heritage assets within the Order limits and Study Area;
 - gain an understanding of the importance of long-range views for some heritage assets and an appreciation of how views change as the viewer moves through the landscape;
 - identify areas suitable for archaeological evaluation; and
 - identify the location and extent of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts.
- 3.3.4 The results of the site walkover are presented in Section 4 of this DBA.

3.4 Consultation

- 3.4.1 Consultation has been carried out with Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the Archaeology Officer for Suffolk, and East Suffolk Council Conservation Officer (the Stakeholders) to ensure, as far as practicable, that cultural heritage issues are identified and potential impacts to cultural heritage assets are included in the assessment.
- 3.4.2 The scope of works for archaeological investigation works undertaken during the assessment process was agreed with the Archaeological Officer for Suffolk. This included a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological geophysical survey, archaeological monitoring of Ground Investigation Works, and archaeological evaluation trenching.
- 3.4.3 Stakeholders have provided responses through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping opinion, as well as commented on the PEIR and the Additional PEIR which accompanied the Statutory Consultation and further targeted consultation.

Further details can be found in **Application Document 6.2.1.6 Part 1 Introduction Chapter 6 Scoping Opinion and EIA Consultation**.

- 3.4.4 Regular meetings were also undertaken with the Stakeholders to discuss elements of the Proposed Project and the assessment process. This has included discussing the results of geophysical survey, the positioning of evaluation trenching locations, and the location of photomontages/ visualisations required as part of the setting assessment. Full details can be found in **Application Document 6.2.1.6 Part 1 Introduction Chapter 6 Scoping Opinion and EIA Consultation** and **Application Document 6.2.2.3 Part 2 Suffolk Chapter 3 Cultural Heritage**.

3.5 Assessing Heritage Significance

- 3.5.1 The heritage significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional, and local policies, and archaeological research frameworks.
- 3.5.2 As listed in Section 2 of this DBA, Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Historic England, 2015), GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition) (Historic England , 2017), and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance (Historic England , 2019).
- 3.5.3 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the ‘first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance’ (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.5.4 GPA3 provides detail on the setting of heritage assets and provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated.
- 3.5.5 GPA3 also provides a broad approach to assessing the impact of a proposed development on the setting of heritage assets, and outlines a series of steps that can be applied proportionately to the complexity of the case:
- Step 1 is to identify the heritage assets and their settings which have the potential to be impacted;
 - Step 2 comprises assessing the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets, or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 3 is to assess the effects of a proposed development on that significance or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 4 comprises exploring ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

- Step 5 should be making and documenting the decision and monitoring the outcomes.

- 3.5.6 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance (its heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development.
- 3.5.7 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary) as follows:
- Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
 - Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture.
 - Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 3.5.8 The significance of potential heritage assets is also based on regional research resource assessments and research frameworks as well as thematic and period-specific publications.

3.6 Archaeological Potential

- 3.6.1 The potential for an area of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains is rated in this DBA as high, medium, low or negligible. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource and the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/ historical sites and find spots within the Order Limits and Study Area. Further considerations include the historical and current land-use, prevailing topography, geology, results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion and the results of stakeholder consultation and engagement.

4. Cultural Heritage Baseline

4.1 Baseline Conditions

Geology, Topography, and Land Use

- 4.1.1 The Suffolk Onshore Scheme extends from the landfall to the north of Aldeburgh (NGR TM 46092 58479) westwards to the Saxmundham Converter Station site which is located on the eastern side of Saxmundham (NGR TM 39745 62300). Passing through a landscape characterised by its gently undulating topography, the Order Limits vary from 10-15 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at Gorse Hill where the Suffolk Onshore Scheme makes landfall, with most of the route sitting at 15-22 m AOD, before rising to 25 m AOD at the Saxmundham Converter Station site.
- 4.1.2 The solid geology varies as the Order Limits pass through the landscape, with the coastline element consisting of Calcarene of the Coralline Crag Formation formed during the Neogene and Quaternary Periods, which changes to Chillesford Church Sand Members, also formed during the Quaternary Period, from the Gorse Hill area (British Geological Survey, 2024). The solid geology remains the same for the Order Limits as they head west until the Friston area where it changes to Crag Group Sands formed during the Neogene and Quaternary Period, with these formations evident for the remaining route (British Geological Survey, 2024).
- 4.1.3 The drift geology of the Order Limits also varies as it transitions from the landfall inland, with the coastal section consisting of marine deposits and tidal flat deposits formed during the Quaternary Period, changing to sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation formed during the Quaternary Period where the landscape rises at Gorse Hill (British Geological Survey, 2024). This drift geology remains the predominant type for much of the Order Limits, although areas of Lowestoft Formation diamicton (including clays) formed in the Quaternary Period have been recorded at the western end of the Order Limits around Friston and Saxmundham (British Geological Survey, 2024).
- 4.1.4 As the Suffolk Onshore Scheme avoids the main settlements, the landscape through which the Order Limits pass is dominated by agricultural land, most of which is used for arable farming. Some limited areas are used for pastoral activities, or are grasslands preserved as habitat, although these areas are largely restricted to the coastal zone.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.1.5 Version 3 of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Map produced in 2012 as part of the regional 'East of England Historic Landscape Characterisation Project' shows the Order Limits as falling within three main categories, with 'Coastal Levels' at the landfall changing to 'Estate Sandlands' at Gorse Hill (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2012). This remains the main historic landscape type until the Friston/Saxmundham area where 'Ancient Estate Claylands' become the predominant landscape type.
- 4.1.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation data provided by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record show the coastal area as 'Unimproved Land' with most of the Order Limits from the Gorse Hill through to Hazelwood categorised as '18th Century

and Later Enclosure', and further sub-categorised as 'Former Common Arable or Heathland'. The majority of land from Hazelwood to Saxmundham is categorised as a 'Post 1950 Agricultural Landscape', with the sub-category 'Boundary Loss From Irregular Co-axial Fields', with two small areas defined as 'Pre 18th-Century Enclosure' sub-category 'Random Fields' near Friston and Sternfield.

- 4.1.7 Both versions of the Historic Landscape Characterisation demonstrate that the landscape through which the Order Limits pass has been dominated by agriculture from at least the 19th century, with this land use continuing into the contemporary landscape.

Designated Assets

- 4.1.8 A review of designated assets within the 500 m Study Area identified 33 listed buildings of which four are Grade II* and 29 are Grade II (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**). The majority of the Grade II* buildings are medieval churches and consist of the Church of St John the Baptist in Saxmundham (NHLE 1268184), the Church of St Mary Magdalene in Sternfield (NHLE 1278252), and the Church of St Mary in Friston (NHLE 1287864). The remaining Grade II* listed building is the former Post Mill in Friston (NHLE 1215741), and this asset is also on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.
- 4.1.9 The Grade II listed buildings date to the post-medieval and modern periods and are largely focused around the central and western sections of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. They include groupings within the settlements which the Order Limits pass, as well as dispersed structures (many of which are former and existing farms) associated with the agricultural land use that dominates the area. Farms include Little Moor Farm (NHLE 1215743), Woodside Farm (NHLE 1215744), Wood Farmhouse (NHLE 1231179), High House Farm (NHLE 1216049), and Hill Farmhouse (NHLE 1231296) all of which are located between Friston and Saxmundham.
- 4.1.10 Other more formal houses include Hurts Hall near Saxmundham (NHLE 1268178), Friston House near Friston (NHLE 1216066), and Sternfield House (NHLE 1231300) in Sternfield. The remaining listed buildings largely consist of smaller houses and cottages with groupings in Friston (NHLE 1287871; NHLE 1215751) and Sternfield (NHLE 1278255; NHLE 1278167; and NHLE 1231355). However, two war memorials have also been recorded, and are located in the churchyards at Friston (NHLE 1435814) and Sternfield (NHLE 1458741).
- 4.1.11 Designated assets within the 500 m Study Area between the landfall and Friston are limited to Gorsehill (NHLE 1269753), and country house dating to 1928 which is located on the eastern side of Leiston Road.
- 4.1.12 No Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites were recorded within the 500 m Study Area.
- 4.1.13 A review of the 2 km Study Area from the main above ground infrastructure adopted as part of the assessment of impacts on the setting of designated assets identified a total of 105 listed buildings (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**). These included nine Grade II* listed buildings and 96 Grade II listed buildings, with the vast majority located in the settlements of Saxmundham and Friston.
- 4.1.14 The Grade II* listed buildings included the churches and post-mill discussed above within the 500 m Study Area, with a further three churches recorded consisting of the Church of St Lawrence in Knodishall (NHLE 1215745), the Church of St Mary in Benhall

(NHLE 1030902), and Church of St Peter in Kelsale cum Carlton (NHLE 1030668). The remaining two Grade II* listed buildings are both large formal houses comprising Buxlow Manor (NHLE 1215749) and The Beeches (NHLE 1365996).

- 4.1.15 The Grade II listed buildings include a large concentration of public and private buildings within Saxmundham, as well as a number of farm houses/former farm houses and larger formal country houses in the agricultural landscape that dominates the Study Area.
- 4.1.16 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites within the wider 2 km Study Area adopted for assessing impacts on setting.

Archaeological Background

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.1.17 While the land within the Study Area has been subject to limited archaeological interventions since the antiquarian period, the main focus of the following overview are the more recent fieldwork events that have been undertaken over the last 10 years, with most associated with infrastructure projects.
- 4.1.18 A full list of previous works is included in **Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**, and are illustrated on **Application Document 6.4.2.3.4 Archaeological Events Recorded on the Suffolk HER**, but include developer led programs of investigation with the most significant works associated with the Scottish Power and Renewables (SPR) works undertaken as part of the East Anglia 1 and 2 (EA1/2) developments. These works have included geophysical survey (FRS075), as well as evaluation trenching (FRS097, FRS097-FRS102, KND050-KND056). This includes a large area where the EA1/2 project overlaps with the Proposed Project around the Friston area, with works in this area including geophysical survey (FRS075), as well as archaeological evaluation trenching in areas defined as Zone 2 (FRS097), Zone 4 (FRS098), Zone 8 (FRS099), Zone 11 (FRS100), Zone 3 (KND050), Zone 5 (KND051), Zone 6 (KND052), Zone 7 (KND053), Zone 14 (KND054), Zone 15 (KND055), and Zone 16 (KND056). Works in these areas identified a number of features dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman period, as well as the post-medieval period, and mitigation has been developed as part of the EA1/2 scheme which includes open area excavation, strip, map, and record, and archaeological monitoring.
- 4.1.19 Works have also been undertaken as part of the Lion Link project which also has a significant overlap with the Proposed Project, although Lion Link is at an early stage and works have been limited to undertaking a geophysical survey (ESF29942). This work has largely helped confirm the extent of previously recorded features, as well as confirm the data collected as part of the Proposed Project.
- 4.1.20 The final significant event recorded on the Suffolk HER is the geophysical survey undertaken on land to the south of Saxmundham/Hurts Hall that was completed as part of a proposed residential development (SXM050). This identified possible parallel linear features to the south of Saxmundham which were interpreted as an earlier trackway that possibly pre-dates the alignment of the B1121 which runs into Saxmundham from the south. Other features recorded included possible field boundaries, as well as possible structures or areas of burning.

- 4.1.21 The remaining events largely consist of smaller isolated elements of archaeological works undertaken in response to residential developments, most of which are located within Saxmundham. These include archaeological evaluation, excavation, and monitoring on the eastern side of the town which identified evidence of settlement activity dating from the Neolithic period onwards (SXM022, SXM036, SXM043), as well as archaeological trenching on the southeast side of the settlement which did not identify any archaeological features (SXM024).

Prehistoric Period (c.700,000BC – AD43)

- 4.1.22 A total 23 previously recorded heritage assets have been recorded within the Study Area representing human activity from the Palaeolithic (700,00 BC – 4,500BC) period onwards, although the vast majority of assets date to the later prehistoric period. Although relatively extensive evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (8,300 BC – 4,500BC) activity has been recorded in the Suffolk area, evidence from within the Study Area is limited to an antiquarian find of an Acheulean hand axe near Marsh Farm in Sternfield (SNF003).
- 4.1.23 While the Study Area currently occupies a coastal location in Suffolk, the coastline did not exist in this area until about 6,500 BC when rising sea levels severed the British Isles, and submerged the land mass of Doggerland that had previously formed a link between what is now East Anglia and Europe (Good & Plouviez, 2007). As a result, stray finds from this now submerged landscape are relatively common along sections of the East Anglian coastline, while some buried peat deposits noted along the coastline might also date to this period.
- 4.1.24 By the end of the Mesolithic the British Isles had been cut off from Europe, and while some ephemeral traces of possible structures/settlement activity have been recorded in parts of the British Isles, most evidence comes in the form of lithics. While lithics, both as stray finds and concentrations of lithics have been recorded in Suffolk, there are no previously recorded assets within the Study Area with the nearest recorded feature being a mace head from West Farm, Leston some 3 km north of the Study Area (Headland Archaeology, 2019).
- 4.1.25 The first clear evidence for human activity within the Study Area dates to the Neolithic (4,500BC – 2,500BC), with a number of assets previously recorded within the Study Area. These include pits and possible postholes recorded during excavations at Saxmundham (SXM036, SXM043 and SXM051), as well as stray finds of lithics (KND005) and polished stone axes (BNL007, BNL043, and DUN148). Neolithic evidence from within the Order Limits is limited to an artifact scatter recorded at Gorse Hill (ADB008), although it is possible that some of the features recorded during the evaluation excavations for both AE1/2 and Sea Link might also date to the Neolithic.
- 4.1.26 The scarcity of evidence for human settlement activity within the Study Area continues into the Bronze Age, with the majority of evidence linked to death and burial. A number of ploughed out round barrows have been recorded as crop marks or through geophysical survey, with examples at Horseshoe Covert and Saxmundham Road, Friston (FRS009 and FRS056 respectively), as well as a possible cremation at Aldeburgh Golf Course (ADB011). Possible burials within the Order Limits include a ring ditch recorded near Grange Farm, Friston, (FRS015), as well as a ring ditch recorded near Saxmundham during the Sea Link geophysical survey (SNF034). Evaluation excavations undertaken at the latter site confirmed a Bronze Age date, with evidence of at least one cremation recorded, as well as other possible cremations and a Bronze Age

pottery vessel in the immediate surroundings. Further possible Bronze Age cremations were also recorded slightly further to the north in the same field.

- 4.1.27 While Bronze Age settlement evidence is limited within the Study Area, pits and associated features were also recorded during excavations in Saxmundham on Church Hill (SXM022) and Beech Road (SXM051). More extensive evidence for settlement activity has been recorded in the Iron Age, with traces of possible trackways, field systems, and enclosures recorded throughout the Study Area. Excavations on the east side of Saxmundham recorded evidence of possible ditches (SXM051), while geophysical survey undertaken near Friston for EA1/2 recorded extensive remains of possible field systems and enclosures (FRS056 and FRS064).
- 4.1.28 The date of a number of other features recorded as during the geophysical survey for EA1/2 and Sea Link is currently defined as 'unknown' on the Suffolk HER. While undated through excavation, their form/style would also suggest an Iron Age date, with assets within the Order Limits including possible enclosures and trackways recorded as crop marks near Aldeburgh (ADB201). Geophysical anomalies within the Order Limits possibly dating to the Iron Age also include field systems (FRS092, KND047), as well as possible enclosures (SNF035), and trackways (SXM050, SXM085), and while recently excavated examples might be relatively limited in East Suffolk, works at Leiston approximately 2 km to the north of the Study Area recorded an extensive coaxial field system dating to the Iron Age (Pre Construct Archaeology, 2021). This evidence would suggest that by the Iron Age large areas of the landscape within the Study Area, as well as the Order Limits, was divided into fields with trackways linking a series of small, dispersed settlements or groupings of roundhouses.

Roman Period (AD43 – 410)

- 4.1.29 The land use pattern that had developed during the Iron Age appears to have continued into the Roman period, with the Study Area characterised by field systems and trackways interspersed with small settlements. As the style and form of many settlements and field systems in the Study Area do not change in a significant way from the Iron Age to the Roman period, the clearest way to identify a Roman presence (or interaction with the Romans) is through the introduction of new material culture. Assets dating specifically to the Roman period within the Study Area include artefact scatters, with most material consisting of pottery (SXM001, SXM005, ADB003).
- 4.1.30 Three assets dating to the Roman period have been recorded within the Order Limits, all of which are focused on the Gorse Hill area north of Aldeburgh where the Suffolk Onshore Scheme makes landfall. Remains in this area include pottery and melon beads (ADB009, ADB014) as well as a possible field system (ADB202). This latter site was originally identified through aerial photography, however, geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Proposed Project provided further information relating to its extent (see **Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report** for full details). Further information was obtained through the evaluation trenching which confirmed the enclosures dated to the Iron Age and Roman period, and noted that the activity appeared to be restricted to the eastern side of Leiston Road and the land overlooking the coastline to the east (draft excavation report in Appendix 2.3.F: Evaluation Trenching Report). The evaluation trenching also noted that at least one amorphous anomaly was a large kiln and confirmed that later activity dating to the Second World War had resulted in truncation across the area.
- 4.1.31 In addition to the aforementioned remains, a number of confidential findspots are also recorded on the Suffolk HER and the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. Due to the

confidential nature of these finds, their precise location cannot be provided. However, they largely consist of Roman coins and other metal work including a statue of Minerva and a hairpin. Four confidential find spots are located within the Order Limits, all of which consist of coins.

- 4.1.32 While larger Roman settlements have been recorded in the wider landscape, including the Roman settlement at Knodishall some 1 km north of the Study Area that has been put forwards as the site of the 'lost' settlement of *Sitomagus* (Steerwood, 2003), the landscape of the Study Area appears to remain one dominated by agriculture and small settlements. This is in keeping with previous works undertaken in the coastal area of Suffolk which note that while a possible port may have existed to the south of the Study Area at Aldeburgh, with some evidence for salt production in the same area, the landscape of the Study Area remained largely Iron Age in character with coaxial field systems dominating large parts of the area (Good & Plouviez, 2007).

Early Medieval Period (AD410 – 1066)

- 4.1.33 Evidence of early medieval activity within the Study Area is limited, with no assets dating to the early medieval period recorded within the Order Limits. Most assets positively dated to the early medieval period recorded during excavations in Saxmundham, and these include sunken floored buildings and a possible hall dating to the Saxon period (SXM043 and SXM049 respectively). Other possible Saxon remains include material recorded during field walking near St Mary's Church, Aldeburgh (ADB223), as well as geophysical anomalies tentatively dated to the Saxon period near Blackheath Corner (FRS064).
- 4.1.34 A further two findspots with confidential locations have been recorded on the Suffolk HER, although with an additional 15 findspots with confidential locations recorded on the Portable Antiquates Scheme database. All of these assets fall outside of the Order Limits, with most recorded in the Parish of Aldeburgh. Most consist of brooches, although other finds include weights and bridle fittings.
- 4.1.35 It is likely that many of the settlements that exist in the Study Area, as well as the wider landscape, were developing in the Early Medieval period, with settlements such as Saxmundham, Aldeburgh, Leiston, Knodishall, and Sternfield all well established by the time the Domesday survey was undertaken in 1086 (Powell-Smith, 2024).
- 4.1.36 Placename evidence also suggests an Early Medieval origin with sites such as Sternfield, Saxmundham, and Aldeburgh all thought to be of old English origins (Ekwall, 1991). These include the 'burgh' suffix of Aldeburgh suggesting a fortified town, while the 'ton' suffix of Leiston and Friston also suggests an Early Medieval origin, being an Old English term for an enclosure (Briggs & Kilpatrick, 2016).

Medieval Period (AD1066 – 1547)

- 4.1.37 The relatively limited evidence for settlement activity within the Study Area noted in the Early Medieval period continues into the Medieval period, with most previously recorded assets being focused in the settlements which are avoided by the Order Limits. Assets within the Order Limits include a pottery scatter at Gorse Hill (ADB014), as well as former common ground recorded through documentary and cartographic sources at Friston Moor (FRS013). A possible moated site has also been suggested at Hill Farm (SNF001), with the later Grade II listed Hill Farmhouse now occupying the site (NHLE 1231296), while historic mapping has also noted a possible ruined church north of Friston Church at Buxlow or Buxton (KND009). However, geophysical survey undertaken as part of the EA1/2 scheme did not identify anything that might represent a

church in this area, and it is possible that the former chapel was marked here in error, with the correct location being near Buxlow Manor and Knodishall Green approximately 2.5 km to the north and outside of the Study Area (KND 001).

- 4.1.38 Evidence for medieval activity recorded on the Suffolk HER within Study Area is still relatively limited, and includes scatters of pottery (ADB010 and FRS003), as well as other find spots such as an axehead (BNL006) and a horse bit (SXM002). Clear evidence of possible settlement activity is largely focused in the settlements that survive in the contemporary landscape, with the most prominent features being the churches (FRS007, SXM008, SNF010, and KND008), all of which are listed, as well as cropmarks suggesting moated sites (SNF012), and possible mill sites (SNF011 and KND017).
- 4.1.39 The majority of the remaining features are linked to agricultural activities, and include areas of common land associated with the various settlements which the Suffolk Onshore Scheme passes (ARG119), as well as the green at near Friston (FRS087) and a warren (ADB269).
- 4.1.40 The intensive arable agriculture practiced in Suffolk since the mid-20th century has resulted in the loss of large areas of ridge and furrow, the characteristic earthwork feature linked to arable agriculture. However, the geophysical survey and aerial photographic and LiDAR review (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report** and **Application Document 6.3.2.3.E Appendix 2.3.E Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**), both recorded traces of ridge and furrow throughout the Order Limits surviving as subsurface features. This was confirmed through the evaluation trenching which also noted traces of furrows (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**), although the dating of the ridge and furrow can be difficult as it continued in use into the Post-Medieval period. Documentary sources also note the importance of rabbits to the economy during this period, with many warrens rented as separate concerns in the parishes, with the warren at Leiston rented for £20 a year, making the land more valuable than the arable and pasture in the parish (Bailey, 2007).
- 4.1.41 As noted in the Early Medieval section above, place name evidence would suggest that most of the settlements in the Study Area were established in the Early Medieval period, with the Domesday Survey of 1086 recording all of the settlements. Some of these settlements would appear to have become relatively significant in size with Sternfield recording 39 households and Leiston recording 17 households, compared to 12 households in Saxmundham and Knodishall (Powell-Smith, 2024). These returns also show a mix of arable and pastoral activities taking place, with some areas of woodland surviving earlier clearances (Page, 1975), a pattern of land use that was relatively common throughout eastern England. This pattern of settlement and land use appears to have continued throughout the Medieval period, with the settlements within the Study Area escaping the type of largescale abandonment seen in other parts of the United Kingdom and associated with events such as the Black Death in the 14th century (Beresford & Hurst, 1989). There is some evidence for settlements expanding during this period, with accounts for Saxmundham suggesting the marketplace was set out over fields and common land during the 14th century (Bailey, 2007). It is, however, clear that some settlements reduced in size, although prospection methods such as geophysical survey would suggest that the Order Limits pass through the fields surrounding the villages and not through remains of shrunken settlements.
- 4.1.42 The one exception to this is the remains identified to the north of the Saxmundham Converter Station on the eastern side of Saxmundham. In this area remains of an extensive settlement including trackways, enclosures, and possible structures was

recorded through geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme (SNF039 and SXM085). While a large proportion of this site falls outside of the Order Limits, features that do fall within the Order Limits were investigated as part of the Evaluation Trenching, and the excavations confirmed the accuracy of the geophysical survey (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**). Remains encountered included possible enclosures and field systems and at least one possible structure, as well as evidence of possible charcoal production. Dating evidence, included pottery and brick, all suggested a medieval date.

- 4.1.43 As a result, the evidence recorded to date would suggest that the landscape of the Order Limits during the Medieval period was once dominated by agricultural land, with settlement activity limited to the land outside of the Order Limits. The one exception being the settlement remains recorded east of Saxmundham.

Post-Medieval Period (1547 – 1900)

- 4.1.44 The Post-Medieval period is the most visible period in the archaeological record with a large number of previously recorded heritage assets on the Suffolk HER. The majority of these are associated with the agricultural land use that dominated the landscape of the Study Area, and include non-designated farmsteads (e.g. FRS084, FRS076, FRS079, KND032, SXM075), as well as farmsteads that are now listed buildings including such as Wood Farm (LB1231179) and Hill Farmhouse (LB1231296) at the western end of the Order Limits, as well as Little Moor Farm (LB1215743), High House Farm (LB1216049), and Woodside Farmhouse (LB1215744) all of which are in the Friston area. Other agricultural features also include field barns (SNF024, SNF025 and SXM073) and a post mill (FRS005). Previously recorded assets in the Study Area also include quarries/pits, with evidence of extraction activities recorded as part of the aerial photograph and LiDAR review as well as geophysical survey (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report** and **Application Document 6.3.2.3.E Appendix 2.3.E Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**). Many of these anomalies were also confirmed through the evaluation trenching (**Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**), although the limited material culture recovered makes their dating difficult.
- 4.1.45 Assets recorded within the Order Limits are typical of the assets identified within the Study Area, and include farmsteads located throughout the various Parishes (FRS077, FRS083, SNF027, SXM076, and KND038), as well as possible quarry pits (FRS018, FRS104; AECOMS011; AECOMS013; AECOMS008), and a mill (ADB017). Other assets from within the Order Limits include evidence of works to protect the land on the coast from the sea, with sea banks noted around Aldeburgh (ADB059 and ADB107), while a possible decoy pound has been recorded near Hill Farm (SNF002) highlighting the practice of wildfowling that became popular in the 19th and 20th century. The final asset recorded within the Order Limits is a possible brickworks suggested by the fieldname 'kiln field' as well as brick fragments recorded near Buxlow (KND016).
- 4.1.46 The settlement pattern recorded in the Study Area during the Post-Medieval period remained largely as in the Medieval period, with the main change being the establishment of the dispersed farmsteads to service the agricultural land. As the Suffolk Onshore Scheme avoids most settlement and farmsteads, the landscape within the Order Limits is dominated by agricultural land. The Grade II listed Hurts Hall (NHLE 1268178) represents one of the largest formal 'country houses' in the Study Area, with a house recorded from at least the 17th century, although the property has undergone

successive episodes of remodeling including extensive works in the late 19th century after a fire destroyed large parts of the building (East Suffolk Council, 2016).

- 4.1.47 A review of historic cartographic sources revealed that the majority of early mapping is limited to County-wide surveys that fail to show the Study Area in any great detail, although the main settlements that survive in the contemporary landscape are depicted. The area was also not subject to extensive periods of enclosure during the 17th and early 18th century (Tate, 1952) which often resulted in detailed surveys, and as such the first accurate surveys that cover the whole Study Area are the plans that accompany the tithe awards dating to the mid-19th century.
- 4.1.48 The tithe surveys for the Parishes covered by the Order Limits date to 1846 and 1847, with Aldeburgh surveyed in May 1846 (The Genealogist, 2025), Hazelwood in June 1846 (The Genealogist, 2025), Friston and Knodishall in March 1847 (The Genealogist, 2025), and Saxmundham in 1840 (Burnay, 2002). The Tithe plan for Sternfield was undated but is assumed to date to the same period. All surveys recorded the land within the Order Limits as arable, with the only areas of pasture and woodland recorded being within the parkland associated with Hurts Hall, and in the fields where the Saxmundham Converter Station is proposed (Burnay, 2002). The field pattern recorded also on the tithe plans can also be largely traced in the contemporary landscape, with only a limited number of field boundaries having been removed to make larger fields. These changes are more obvious around Friston, as well as the area of the Saxmundham Converter Station and the parkland associated to Hurts Hall (LB1268178) near Saxmundham which has had most boundaries removed, and the pasture turned over to arable.
- 4.1.49 A similar view of the landscape of the Study Area is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (National Library of Scotland, 2024). The Study Area was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1881 and 1882, with the First Edition Survey published in 1882 and 1883, and this confirmed that the landscape and field systems had changed very little since the Tithe Plans, and that the removal of field boundaries largely dates to the 20th century. Most farmsteads in the contemporary landscape are also recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, although two cottages named as 'Keeper Cottages' are shown on mapping and no longer survive (AECOMS002).
- 4.1.50 The First Edition surveys also show some of the settlements as more compact, prior to the expansion of the 20th century, although the general settlement pattern remains the same. At the eastern end of the Kent Onshore Scheme the survey notes 'Telegraph Cottage' immediately to the south of the Order Limits (AECOMS001). This is in an area now occupied by residential properties, but the field was named as 'Telegraphy Field' on the Tithe Plan suggesting a telegraph station was in existence in this location from at least the 1840s.
- 4.1.51 The First Edition Ordnance Survey also shows the Aldeburgh Branch Line (ADB226), running roughly north-south on the eastern boundary of the field where the proposed trenchless installation reception pit for the Suffolk Onshore landfall will be located. Originally granted consent in 1859 as part of the East Suffolk Railway Act, the Aldeburgh Branch Line was opened on the 12th April 1860 and was an extension of the early Leiston Branch Line which had been consented five years earlier in 1854 (Paye, 2012). Both of these lines left the main East Suffolk Line (SUF067) north of Saxmundham, and while the East Suffolk Line remain operational, the Aldeburgh Branch Line from Leiston to Aldeburgh was decommissioned in the 1960s and the

alignment is now used as footpath (the line to Leiston remains in use for trains servicing Sizewell Power Station).

- 4.1.52 As a result, the landscape of the Order Limits in the Post-Medieval period largely resembles the proceeding periods, and is one dominated by agriculture as a result of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme avoiding settlements and farmsteads.

Modern Period (1900 – Present)

- 4.1.53 Assets from the modern period are overwhelmingly related to the major conflicts of the 20th century, and defences constructed to repel or slow an invading force. While the majority of previously recorded assets date to the Second World War, the former airfield at Hazelwood dates to the Great War (FRS017). Originally commissioned in late 1915 (Dewing, 1998), the airfield, part of which lies within the Order Limits, was used for flying night patrols against zeppelins in the winter of 1915/16, before being used to train aircrew on anti-submarine operations until its final closure in 1919 (Dewing, 1998). While no surface remains of the airfield survive, a number of geophysical anomalies were recorded in the area, and evaluation trenching undertaken revealed a number of concrete building foundations (see **Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**).
- 4.1.54 The remaining previously recorded assets largely date to the Second World War and include features such as roadblocks (ADB348-ADB350), machine gun posts (ADB339, FRS093 and KND048), and gun emplacements (SNF030), as well as anti-tank ditches (ADB060 and ADB063). The vast majority of the Second World War defences recorded within the Study Area are located in the parish of Aldeburgh due to its position on the coastline, and a relatively large number of assets have been recorded within the Order Limits in this area. These include anti-tank obstacles and ditches (ADB034, ADB106, ADB154 and ADB155), anti-aircraft ditches (ADB063), and anti-aircraft batteries (ADB063 and ADB068). Other remains include possible bomb craters (ADB064) and strong points formed using a combination of slit trenches and pillboxes (ADB050, ADB066, and ADB067).
- 4.1.55 While the vast majority of the Second World War features have been mapped from period aerial photographs, with most features cleared since the end of the conflict, the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the assessment identified evidence of remains associated with some sites such as the Diver Heavy Anti-Aircraft site at Gorse Hill (ADB068). The units based at this site successfully attacked a 'Diver' or V2 flying bomb on the 5th November 1944, with the weapon crashing onto the anti-aircraft battery wounding three men (Noonans of Mayfair, 2024). Evaluation excavations in this area also identified disturbance associated with the anti-aircraft battery including green painted brick and concrete (see **Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**).
- 4.1.56 The most significant change within the Order Limits, as well as the Study Area, during the modern period has been the loss of many field boundaries to create larger fields for more intensive arable cultivation. As noted in the Post-Medieval section, the cartographic sources of the 19th century depicted smaller fields throughout the Order Limits, but especially in the parishes of Friston, Saxmundham, and Knoddishall. This pattern remained the predominant pattern until the mid-20th century when it became relatively common practice to remove field boundaries. For example, the two fields that currently form the proposed Saxmundham Converter Station site were originally divided into over 20 fields and an area of woodland known as Great Wood which has now been cleared (SXM009). Similarly, many boundaries have been removed in the fields which

the Order Limits pass through to the northwest of Friston, while the parkland associated with the Grade II Listed Hurts Hall (NHLE462123) to the south of Saxmundham has been subject to significant changes. The 19th century mapping, as well as the Tithe Apportionment, depicted a parkland that included a large number of mixed pasture and arable fields associated with Hurts Hall. The parkland also included areas of woodland planting, with both small pockets of woodland/copses interspersed with isolated trees, and the vast majority of these were removed in the 20th century with most of the parkland opened up to form very large areas of arable land, especially to the south of the hall.

- 4.1.57 Other changes within the Study Area during the 20th century include the expansion of the settlements, with areas of new development (most of which was residential) apparent in Aldeburgh, Saxmundham, Knoddishall Common/Coldfair Green, and Aldringham, as well as small expansion around Friston. The landscape of the Order Limits, however, remained a landscape dominated by arable agriculture, a situation which continues today.

Site Visit

- 4.1.58 A number of site visits were undertaken as part of the assessment process, with all areas of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme visited, as well as the Study Area. This found the vast majority of the Order Limits to be agricultural land, with arable farming dominating the landscape. Some limited areas of pasture and woodland were observed, but these were largely in the Study Area rather than the Order Limits.
- 4.1.59 In the wider landscape, developments of the later twentieth and early twenty-first century were largely visible in the expansion of the settlements such as Saxmundham and Aldeburgh, as well as the widescale loss of field boundaries to create larger arable fields.
- 4.1.60 It was also noted that existing woodland and high hedgerows/vegetation cover, as well as the gently undulating landscape of the Study Area, limited most long or wide-ranging views and provided effective screening. The most visible feature in the landscape was the existing OHL, and views of this were often restricted due to tree cover.

Review of LiDAR and Aerial Photographic Report

- 4.1.61 A review of aerial photography and LiDAR data was undertaken as part of the assessment, with the full report provided as **Application Document 6.3.2.3.E Appendix 2.3.E Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**. This did not identify any previously unrecorded assets, however, it did confirm the presence of a number of landscape features such as former field boundaries and military defences that had been previously recorded as part of the National Mapping Project. It also identified a number of possible quarries/extraction pits, most of which had been recorded on historic mapping and through geophysical survey. A plot-by-plot overview of the aerial photographic and LiDAR review within the Order Limits is provided in Table 4.1. Plot numbers are also shown on **Application Document 6.4.2.3.1 Plot Numbers Within the Suffolk Study Area**.

Review of Geophysical Survey

- 4.1.62 An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken, with large areas of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme examined. Only limited areas were not subject to survey due to

elements such as access not being granted, unsuitable ground conditions (i.e. land covered in Christmas trees).

- 4.1.63 In general, the survey helped define the extent of some assets that had been previously recorded through aerial photography or historic mapping. However, a number of new assets were also identified including a possible barrow (SNF034) and settlement remains (SNF033; SNF038; SNF039; SXM085) within Plots 421.3, 422.1, 91.22, and 91.26 in the area around Saxmundham Converter Station. Other previously unrecorded assets included possible enclosures east of Friston in Plots 25.1 to 25.3 (FRS107).
- 4.1.64 The full report covering the results of the geophysical survey report is provided as **Application Document 6.3.2.3.D Appendix 2.3.D Geophysical Survey Report**. A plot-by-plot overview of the geophysical survey review within the Order Limits is provided in Table 4.1.

Review of Evaluation Trenching

- 4.1.65 Two phases of archaeological evaluation trenching were undertaken across the Order Limits of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. Phase One focused on areas considered to be a priority due to the nature of the works proposed (i.e. the landfall and the Saxmundham Converter Station), as well as areas where archaeological remains had been previously recorded but their full extent or dating was not well understood. This was followed immediately by a second phase (Phase Two) which examined other areas where works requiring ground disturbance are proposed, and where access could be obtained.
- 4.1.66 The full report for Phase One is provided as **Application Document 6.3.2.3.F Appendix 2.3.F Draft Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report**. Phase Two is due to be completed in March 2025 and the reporting will follow after submission of the DCO.
- 4.1.67 Both phases of trenching confirmed the presence of previously recorded assets, and largely also confirmed that the geophysical survey had worked well with features recorded during excavation largely matching features recorded during the geophysical survey. This included the previously unrecorded assets in the fields near the Saxmundham Converter Station within Plots 421.3, 422.1, 91.22, and 91.26 (SNF033; SNF034; SNF038; SNF039; SXM085). It also detected the presence of additional burials near the barrow in Plot 421.3 (SNF034), as well as further cremations in Plots 468.1 near the River Fromus, and Plots 58.6 and 58.26 north of Hazelwood Hall Farm reservoir.
- 4.1.68 While the trenching around Gorse Hill in Plots 193.1 and 193.2 confirmed the presence of a multi-period site, they also noted that many of the earlier remains had been truncated by the later Second World War military remains. Key features recorded at Gorse Hill included a possible Roman kiln, which now falls outside of the Order Limits, and a possible Roman structure at the western end of Plot 193.2 near Leiston Road.
- 4.1.69 The trenching also noted remains linked to quarrying and extraction across the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, and in most cases, these were not dated due to a lack of material culture recovered from the features. Other remains included former field boundaries, as well as traces of possible enclosures. Full details of the Phase One trenching has been included in Table 4.1, as well as well as provisional data from Phase Two where available.
- 4.1.70 The Phase One trenching noted that all archaeological remains encountered were considered to be of local or regional significance, with the remains examined as part of

the Phase Two works at the time of writing also considered to be of local or regional significance. No remains of national or international significance were identified.

- 4.1.71 Both phases of trenching also noted that in most areas archaeological deposits had suffered from truncation as a result of agricultural practices. This varied throughout the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, but in most areas the upper deposits were less than 0.30 m below the current ground level, while in some areas the remains were less than 0.20 m below the surface.

Table 4.1 Overview of Findings from LiDAR, Geophysical Survey and Evaluation Trenching within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Boundary

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
212.1	ADB106	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.11	ADB106; ADB064	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.09	ADB160	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.4	ADB160	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.2	ABD160	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.3	ADB066	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
205.5	ADB066; ADB107	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
205.7	ADB059; ADB107	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
192.12	ADB226	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as works are area limited to cable installation through a trenchless installation method.
188.1	ADB067	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching due to access and only a very small area of plot falling within the Order Limits.
193.1	ADB014; ADB065; ADB009; ADB067; ADB068; ADB202; AECOMS004	<p>LiDAR Plot 9. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey provided additional details on the archaeological remains previously identified at Gorse Hill. This included a number of linear features (D1 and D2), as well as possible enclosure remains (E1), and other areas or burning (B1-B5) and magnetic enhancements (ME1-ME3).</p> <p>The Phase One evaluation excavations confirmed that most anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey were archaeological, with remains including ditches and pits, as well as one oven or kiln. All datable evidence was roman, and the distribution of features suggested more industrial type activities in the eastern area and a possible structure in the western areas.</p>
193.2	ADB202; ADB010; ADB014; ADB008	<p>LiDAR Plot 10. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey provided additional details on the archaeological remains previously identified at Gorse Hill. This included possible enclosures remains (E2) that continue into Field 193.1.</p>
162.1	None	LiDAR and Aerial photographic review did not identify any new features. Area not subject to geophysical

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		survey or evaluation trenching area largely woodland, with only a narrow corridor free from woodland but used as an access road.
152.9	ADB034; AECOMS005	<p>LiDAR Plot 12. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey noted a number of features not previously recorded including possible ditches (D3), as well as potential quarrying (Q1) and magnetic enhancement (ME4).</p> <p>The ditches appear to be a continuation of the trackway recorded through aerial photography and historic mapping.</p> <p>Phase One evaluation excavations were focused in the eastern section of the field, with construction works associated with the Aldeburgh Golf Course expansion preventing works in the western end.</p> <p>The trenching revealed one ditch and three pits (Trenches 355, 356, and 365), the ditch having been identified by the geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered.</p>
152.1	ADB039	<p>LiDAR Plot 14. One small 'Archaeological Bank' noted. Geophysical survey identified a number of possible ditches (D40) which appear to continue into Plot 152.9.</p> <p>Evaluation trenching not undertaken as construction works underway associated with the Aldeburgh Golf Club extension.</p>
152.2	ADB335 – Outline Record for Sea Link	<p>LiDAR Plot 18. No new features recorded, with no clear features recorded in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>Phase One evaluation trenching also did not identify any archaeological features of significance with remains limited to one ditch, two pits, and two possible postholes (Trenches 346, 347, and 349).</p> <p>The trench containing the two postholes (Trench 347) was extended, but no further remains were encountered.</p> <p>No dating evidence was recovered.</p>
152.3	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 21. One small 'Archaeological Ditch' noted.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of possible ditches (D5) which appear to form part of a wider complex recorded in Plots 152.1 and 152.9. A 'star-shaped' feature (ME6) was also noted which may be associated with Second World War defences or</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		<p>quarrying recorded in the area on aerial photographs. The positioning of ME6 corresponds with the 'Archaeological Ditch' noted on the LiDAR survey.</p> <p>Phase One archaeological evaluation trenching identified a number of linear features potentially relating to a field system due to them all being on the same alignment. Only one sherd of pottery was recovered and this was tentatively dated to the Roman period (Trench 337).</p> <p>The 'star-shaped' feature was found to be hollow filled with colluvium (Trench 339).</p> <p>These features grouped as AECOMS007.</p>
58.28	FRS016 – Six Post-Medieval Quarry Pits	<p>LiDAR Plot 22. One small sub-circular feature noted in the south half of the field (Archaeological Ditch). Possible quarrying.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of features including parallel lines suggestive of trackways, as well as other linear anomalies (D6 and D7). These appear to be part of a larger complex continuing into Plot 58.34.</p> <p>The trenching also confirmed a number of other linear features which are suggesting of agricultural activity rather than settlement activity, as well as two features containing Neolithic pottery. These consisted of pottery recovered from a pit in Trench 864, as well as further sherds of pottery from a possible natural hollow that have been infilled in Trench 878.</p> <p>New features grouped as AECOMS008.</p>
58.29	FRS016 – Six Post-Medieval Quarry Pits; FRS017– Hazelwood Aerodrome; ADB261	<p>LiDAR Plot 22. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of features including parallel lines suggestive of trackways, as well as other linear anomalies (D7 and D8). These appear to be part of a larger complex continuing into Plot 58.28. A former post-medieval field boundary was also noted (FB1).</p> <p>The trenching also confirmed a number of other linear features which are suggesting of agricultural activity rather than settlement activity, as well as two features containing Neolithic pottery. These consisted of pottery recovered from a pit in Trench 864, as well as further sherds of pottery from a possible natural hollow that have been infilled in Trench 878.</p> <p>New features grouped as AECOMS008.</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
58.21	FRS017 – Hazelwood Aerodrome	<p>LiDAR Plot 22. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Small field in which the geophysical survey noted a large service (SP3). Trenching not undertaken due to the small size of the holdings, and the service recorded in the geophysical survey.</p>
86.3	FRS017 – Hazelwood Aerodrome	<p>LiDAR Plot 23. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of features including linear anomalies. These appear to be part of a larger complex continuing into the plots to the east and west.</p> <p>Phase One evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of a number of features identified by the geophysical survey, although most linear features were not identified in the trenches. The trenching noted ridge and furrow as well as traces of a field system, however, there was no datable evidence.</p> <p>The trenching also identified a number of pits in the north side of the field which contained material dating to the Neolithic period including a polished stone axe.</p> <p>A number of building foundations were also recorded, although works in these areas were halted due to asbestos. These structures formed part of the former Hazelwood Aerodrome (FRS017), and corresponded with building recorded on historic mapping of the airfield.</p>
58.26	FRS104: Possible trackway north of Hazelwood Farm; FRS105: Possible enclosure north of Hazelwood Farm	<p>LiDAR Plot 26. One small circular feature noted (Archaeological Ditch) although not identified in geophysical survey. Geophysical survey identified a number of features including parallel lines suggestive of trackways (D9), as well as other linear anomalies, and a possible enclosure (E?1). One area of possible quarrying was also noted (Q?2) (FRS104).</p> <p>Phase Two archaeological evaluation trenching identified a number of the features recorded as part of the geophysical survey. These features appeared to form part of an enclosure which contained a number of cremations as well as a single animal burial.</p> <p>New features grouped as AECOMS009.</p>
58.6	FRS105: Possible enclosure north of Hazelwood Farm	<p>LiDAR Plot 29. One small circular feature noted (Archaeological Ditch) although not identified in geophysical survey.</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		<p>Geophysical survey identified a number of features including linear anomalies. These appear to be part of a larger complex continuing into the plots to the east and west (FRS105).</p> <p>Phase One archaeological evaluation trenching noted that parts of the field had been disturbed, possibly as a result of the construction of the reservoir to the south. However, the trenching did identify a single Bronze Age cremation pit containing an inverted urn which contained human bone (Trench 321). A ditch, which corresponded to geophysical anomalies, was also recorded along with three post holes possibly representing a small structure (Trench 297). These latter features were provisionally dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period based on limited pottery recovered from the features.</p>
58.15	FRS106: Possible enclosure east of Park Farm	<p>LiDAR Plot 30. One small circular feature noted in southern section of field (Archaeological Ditch) in area of possible quarrying recorded on geophysical survey.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a limited number of features including linear anomalies as well as a possible enclosure (E?2), and a number of possible quarries (Q?3) (FRS106).</p> <p>Phase One archaeological evaluation trenching identified a number of anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. These included a number of pits which are assumed to be quarries although a lack of material means these are undated.</p> <p>Other features were largely associated with post-medieval agriculture and included ridge and furrow and field boundaries.</p> <p>A limited number of more discrete linear features were also noted, with the only dating evidence being sherd of Neolithic pottery from one ditch in the north part of the field (Trench 277).</p>
58.8	FRS108: Possible field system northeast of Park Farm	<p>LiDAR Plot 31. Features noted in the north half of the field (Archaeological Ditch) in an area where the geophysical survey identified possible quarrying. Geophysical survey identified a number of features including linear anomalies that appear to represent a field system (D10), as well as a number of possible quarries (FRS108).</p> <p>Phase One evaluation trenching noted that some of the features recorded in the geophysical survey may</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		<p>have been geological, although a number of small sterile pits, and linear features were recorded. These were assumed to represent parts of an outlying field system associated with Romano-British activity recorded in Plot 58.27 to the west, and are assumed to be agricultural rather than settlement related.</p>
58.27	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 32. Features noted throughout the field (Archaeological Ditch) all of which appear to be related to quarrying. Geophysical survey identified a limited number of features including linear anomalies (D11), as well as a number of possible quarries (Q?4), and post-medieval field boundaries (FB2).</p> <p>The results of the Phase One evaluation excavations largely confirmed the features recorded by the geophysical survey. Features recorded included three Pits containing a large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery (Trench 215). As well as a number of ditches containing pottery (Trench 221) and pottery and oyster shells (Trench 211), with the pottery in both trenches dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. Other amorphous features were also recorded with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Advisor suggesting they might represent Roman sand extraction pits or quarries, although no dating evidence was recovered.</p> <p>New features grouped as AECOMS011 and AECOM012.</p>
25.2	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 33. Two possible features noted ('Archaeological Ditches'). Linear feature possible former field boundary.</p> <p>Geophysical survey not undertaken in field.</p> <p>Phase Two trenching not undertaken at time of writing.</p>
25.1	FRS107: Enclosures east of Friston	<p>LiDAR Plot 34. Three possible features recorded ('Archaeological Ditches'), all of which appear to be quarrying. Geophysical survey identified a number of features including possible enclosures (E3; E?3), linear anomalies (D12), and areas of possible quarrying (Q?5) (FRS107).</p> <p>Area where geophysical survey overlapped LiDAR coverage both suggest quarrying.</p> <p>Phase Two trenching not undertaken at time of writing.</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
25.3	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 35. One feature noted that appears to represent quarrying ('Archaeological Ditch').</p> <p>No features noted on geophysical survey, although geophysical survey in this field was based on the Draft Order Limits and as such did not cover the whole area that now falls within the Order Limits.</p> <p>Phase Two trenching not undertaken at time of writing.</p>
20.2	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 36. No features recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a limited number of features including possible quarrying (Q?6), and a post-medieval field boundary (FB3).</p> <p>Evaluation excavation was undertaken in both plots as part of the Phase Two trenching, and as such only preliminary results were available at the time of writing. However, these noted that archaeological remains were very limited, and largely consisted of former quarrying as identified by the geophysical survey. The linear features identified on the geophysical survey were also confirmed, although dating evidence was limited to a few small sherds of possible prehistoric pottery. Similar linear features were noted in Plot 20.1 where the geophysical survey had been undertaken, and these also contained a limited number of sherds of prehistoric pottery. Assets grouped as AECOMS013.</p>
20.1	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 39. One feature noted that appears to represent quarrying ('Archaeological Ditch').</p> <p>Geophysical survey not undertaken in field.</p> <p>Phase Two trenching revealed a continuation of features recorded in Plot 20.2. Assets grouped as AECOMS013.</p>
28.16	KND064; Linear anomalies recorded as part of EA1N/2 surveys.	<p>LiDAR Plot 45. One possible 'Archaeological Ditch' recorded.</p> <p>Area subject to geophysical survey as part of EA1N/2 scheme with possible enclosure recorded in localised area in south of field (KND064).</p> <p>Field largely trenched as part of EA1N/2 works, with Sea Link trenching (covering areas not previously trenched by EA1N/2) not undertaken at time of DCO submission.</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
28.14	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 45. One possible 'Archaeological Ditch' recorded.</p> <p>Possible enclosure. Identified through geophysical survey and confirmed by Sea Link Phase Two trenching. Dating material limited to possible medieval pottery in other pits nearby.</p> <p>Assets grouped as AECOMS014.</p>
28.5	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 44. One possible 'Archaeological Bank' recorded running north-south, as well as a possible 'Archaeological Ditch' recorded. Ditch feature possible quarrying. Linear feature continues north into 'LiDAR Field 47'.</p> <p>No geophysical survey undertaken due to access restrictions.</p> <p>Evaluation trenching as part of the Phase Two works, with full result not known at the time of the DCO submission. Although preliminary results note a quarry and former field boundaries recorded, with at least one possible trackway also identified.</p> <p>New assets grouped as AECOMS015.</p>
28.7	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 47. A number of possible 'Archaeological Ditches' noted, all of which are roughly circular and possible old quarries. One possible 'Archaeological Bank' also recorded running north-south, and continues south into 'LiDAR Field 44'.</p>
28.12	KND066; Square enclosure with internal features.	<p>LiDAR Plot 48. Areas of possible ridge and furrow recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey not undertaken as part of Sea Link as previously surveyed as part of EAN/2 with a square enclosure identified (KND066).</p> <p>Phase Two archaeological evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of a Roman enclosure with internal divisions as well as a later field boundary passing through the earlier Roman remains. The excavations also highlighted heavy truncations across the site, with many of the archaeological remains heavily truncated.</p>
13.2	KND016; Old Kiln Field. KND050; EA1N/2 EXC Site 3.	<p>LiDAR Plot 50. One possible 'Archaeological Bank' and one possible 'Archaeological Ditch' recorded.</p> <p>Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as area previously investigated as part of EA1N/2 works.</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		Area to be excavated as part of EA1N/2 mitigation (KND050).
13.5		LiDAR Plot 52. Two possible quarry pits/depressions and one linear feature (a possible former boundary) noted.
18		LiDAR Plot 51. Two circular features noted.
13.2	FRS097; EA1N/2 Mitigation Area Excavation Site 2. KND047; Geophysical survey undertaken as part of Lion Link recorded a number of anomalies suggestive of enclosures.	LiDAR Plot 58. One possible former quarry pit recorded. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as geophysical survey undertaken as part EA1N/2 and Lion Link recorded possible traces of settlement and field system remains (KND047), which also extended over the wider area. Two areas to be excavated as part of EA1N/2 mitigation (FRS097).
13.3	KND047 Geophysical anomalies identified as part of EA1N/2 and Lion Link	LiDAR Plot 54. No new features recorded. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as proposed works linked to access track works. However, geophysical survey undertaken as part EA1N/2 and Lion Link in field and wider area recorded possible traces of settlement and field system remains (KND047).
13.7		LiDAR Plot 55. A number of features were recorded including possible enclosures and former quarries.
7.2		LiDAR Plot 55. A number of features were recorded including possible enclosures and former quarries.
3.2	FRS093; associated with occupation recorded by Lion Link.	LiDAR Plot 58. One possible former quarry recorded. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as proposed works linked to access track works. However, geophysical survey undertaken as part EA1N/2 and Lion Link recorded possible traces of settlement and field system remains (FRS092), which also extended over the wider area.
5.1	KND047; Geophysical anomalies identified as part of EA1N/2 and Lion Link	LiDAR Plot 54. Ridge and furrow noted. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as proposed works linked to access track works. However, geophysical survey undertaken as part EA1N/2 and Lion Link in

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		field and wider area recorded possible traces of settlement and field system remains (KND047).
3.3	KND047; Geophysical anomalies identified as part of EA1N/2 and Lion Link	LiDAR Plot 57. Ridge and furrow noted, along with two possible quarries ('Archaeological Ditches'). Geophysical survey undertaken as part of Sea Link covered areas not previously examined by EA1N/2. Survey identified a complex system of field drains, with some limited quarrying.
3.4	FRS013; Friston Moor. KND047; anomalies identified as part of EA1N/2 and Lion Link.	LiDAR Plot 56. No features identified. Geophysical survey identified a complex system of field drains, with some limited quarrying (Q?7).
1.1	FRS013; Friston Moor. FRS092; Anomalies associated with occupation recorded by Lion Link.	Lidar Plot 59. Two possible pits recorded. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching not undertaken as part of Sea Link as proposed works linked to access track works. However, geophysical survey undertaken as part of Lion Link recorded possible traces of settlement and field system remains (FRS092).
89.5	SNF036; Anomalies recorded as part of the Lion Link project geophysical survey. SNF037; EA1N/2 Excavation Site 1.	LiDAR Plot 60 and 61. Not subject to geophysical survey. Christmas trees in northern end of plot and Sea Link works limited to proposed access tracks in south. Some areas of plot also previously covered by EA1N/2, as well as more recent works linked to Lion Link. These works identified a number of anomalies suggesting of Roman-British activity in the southern end of the plot (SNF036), with EA1N/2 Mitigation Area 1 involving the excavation of the main areas of anomalies.
89.2	None	LiDAR Plot 60. Possible features recorded limited to drainage and possible pits/quarries. Not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching due to Christmas trees crop.
89.16	None	LiDAR Plot 60. Possible features recorded limited to drainage and possible pits/quarries. Not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching due to Christmas trees crop.

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
89.3	None	<p>LiDAR Plots 63 and 64. Possible linear feature recorded in southern section of field ('Archaeological Ditch'). Possible former field boundary.</p> <p>Not subject to geophysical survey due to Christmas trees crop.</p>
91.22	SNF038; Features recorded through Sea Link geophysical survey.	<p>LiDAR Plot 70. No archaeological features recorded. Geophysical survey noted a possible enclosure (E?4) (SNF038).</p> <p>Phase One evaluation trenching identified the possible enclosure in two trenches (Trenches 200 and 201), as well as a possible oven and associated pit (Trench 201). Although the fills of the features did not contain much dateable material other than a few sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period.</p>
91.20	None	<p>LiDAR Plot 70. No archaeological features recorded. Geophysical survey did not identify any potential archaeological features.</p> <p>Phase One evaluation trenching identified two ditches, both in Trench 203, potentially agricultural in nature.</p>
91.19	SNF029; Sea Link Geophysical survey.	LiDAR Plot 69. No archaeological features recorded. Geophysical survey did not identify any potential archaeological features (SNF029).
91.26	SXM085 Enclosures, field system, and possible settlement remains recorded through geophysical survey.	LiDAR Plot 69. No archaeological features recorded. Geophysical survey identified a number of possible archaeological features which possibly represent elements of a field system.
421.3	<p>SNF033 Possible enclosures and field system recorded through geophysical survey.</p> <p>SNF034 Ring Ditch.</p> <p>SXM085 Enclosures, field system, and possible settlement remains recorded</p>	<p>LiDAR Plot 73. LiDAR report noted a number of linear features (both 'Archaeological Banks' and 'Archaeological Ditches') that appear to represent post-medieval field boundaries. A number of circular features were also identified ('Archaeological Ditches') that may represent former small quarries or ponds.</p> <p>Geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies including a circular feature (RD1), post-medieval field boundaries (FB4, FB5 and FB6), and a possible settlement with enclosures and field system (E4, E5,</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
	through geophysical survey. SXM009, Great Wood.	<p>E6, E7, E8, and D13). Some areas of possible burning were also located within the possible settlement/enclosure areas (B?6, B?7, and B?8). At least one possible quarry was also recorded (Q?8). along with one possible former pond (FP1).</p> <p>Phase One evaluation excavations confirmed the presence of ring ditch SNF034 (Trenches 191 and 192) with pottery dated to the Bronze Age recorded, although no evidence of a barrow mound was noted. A further possible unurned cremation pit was also recorded to the east of the ring ditch (Trench 194) and this has also been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. Two further possible cremations were recorded in Trench 112, as well as Late Bronze Age pottery vessel in Trench 180. Finally, two shallow pits recorded in Trench 127 also contained burnt flint, fired clay, and pottery fragments, although both were heavily truncated. Trenches 180, 191, 192, and 194 were all located near the southern end of Plot 421.3, while Trenches 122 and 127 were located further north.</p> <p>The evaluation excavations also confirmed the presence of possible enclosures and associated field systems in the central and northern end of the field (SXM085) and while datable material was limited, pottery and brick recovered suggests a medieval date. A number of pits were also noted and these have been defined as charcoal production pits.</p> <p>Finally, traces of the post-medieval field system was also recorded.</p>
422.1	<p>SNF033, Possible enclosures and field system recorded through geophysical survey.</p> <p>SNF039 Possible enclosure east of Bloomfield's Covert</p> <p>SXM085 Enclosures, field system, and possible settlement remains recorded through geophysical survey.</p>	<p>LiDAR Plot 73. LiDAR report noted a number of linear features (both 'Archaeological Banks' and 'Archaeological Ditches') that appear to represent post-medieval field boundaries. A number of circular features were also identified ('Archaeological Ditches') that may represent former small quarries or ponds.</p> <p>Geophysical survey also identified a number of possible enclosures (E9 and E?5), as well as possible post-medieval field boundaries (FB7 and FB10), and a number of former ponds (FP2, FP6, FP7, FP8, and FP9).</p> <p>Phase One evaluation excavations largely found the geophysical survey data to be accurate, with traces</p>

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
	SXM009, Great Wood.	of the enclosure/field system identified in Plot 421.3 (SXM085) also identified in Plot 422.14. The evaluation trenching also identified the possible enclosures in the western limits of the plot (SNF039), which also appears to the date to the medieval or post-medieval period.
468.1	SXM010, artifact scatter (civil war coin hoard).	LiDAR Plot 78. Features identified include traces of a possible enclosure system ('Archaeological Banks' and 'Archaeological Ditches') on two distinct alignments suggesting at least two separate phases. Geophysical survey identified limited traces of possible linear features, as well as a possible pond (FP9), and an area of magnetic disturbance (MD1). Phase Two evaluation trenching revealed limited assets, all of which were focused at the western end of the field towards the River Fromus. These included a possible cremation, as well as a possible round house gully and a former pond. Full reporting not completed at the time of DCO submission. New assets recorded as AECOMS017-019.
468.2	SXM010; Coin hoard/purse loss.	LiDAR Plot 78. Features identified include traces of a possible enclosure system ('Archaeological Banks' and 'Archaeological Ditches') on two distinct alignments suggesting at least two separate phases. Geophysical survey limited as plot covers the lower landscape near the River Fromus containing woodland. Evaluation trenching not taken in most areas of plot due to tree cover. Full reporting not completed at the time of DCO submission.
468.4	SXM003; Double line cropmark marking possible former road/track.	LiDAR Plot 79. Review identified a possible linear feature near the watercourse. Geophysical survey limited as plot covers the lower landscape near the River Fromus containing woodland. Evaluation trenching not taken in more areas of plot due to tree cover.
468.5	SXM003, Double line cropmark marking possible former road/track.	LiDAR Plot 79. Review identified a number of linear features representing a possible trackway running north-south, along with traces of a possible field system running off the track.

Plot Reference	Previously Recorded Assets within Order Limits	Overview of LiDAR, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation Trenching
		<p>The geophysical survey also noted the track and associated field system, although traces of the field system were fragmentary.</p> <p>Evaluation trenching identified at least one possible cremation as well as a possible post-medieval structure. Most remains were focused in the eastern section of the field near the River Fromus. Full reporting not completed at the time of DCO submission. New assets grouped as AECOMS016.</p>
91.5	SNF030; Possible Second World War gun emplacement.	<p>LiDAR Plot 74. No new features recorded.</p> <p>Not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as part of Sea Link as works limited to access track works at time when surveys undertaken.</p>
91.6	SNF035; Multi-period settlement site possibly dating from the Romano-British through to Early-medieval period.	<p>LiDAR Plot 67. Possible linear recorded.</p> <p>Not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as part of Sea Link as works limited to access track works. However, surveyed as part of Lion Link and a possible Romano-British through to early-medieval settlement and field system recorded.</p>
91.11	SNF035; Multi-period settlement site possibly dating from the Romano-British through to Early-medieval period.	<p>LiDAR Plot 66. A possible field system recorded as cropmarks.</p> <p>Not subject to geophysical survey or evaluation trenching as part of Sea Link as works limited to access track works. However, surveyed as part of Lion Link and a possible Romano-British through to early-medieval settlement and field system recorded.</p>
Ecological Mitigation Area South	FRS010. FRS011. FRS012. FRS052. FRS053. FRS054.	<p>Area not subject to LiDAR or aerial photographic review, or geophysical survey and evaluation trenching as added as part of the DF4 alterations, and all works proposed non-intrusive (linked to habitat restoration).</p>

Note, this table covers the areas of main works associated with the Proposed Project and does not cover plots where limited works (such as the upgrade of existing access tracks or limited drainage works) are proposed.

5. Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.1 Discussion of Archaeological Potential

- 5.1.1 The archaeological potential of the land within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has been determined by reviewing the known archaeological resource alongside current land-use, topography, the results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion, and as a result of stakeholder engagement and consultation.
- 5.1.2 No Paleolithic or Mesolithic findspots or archaeological remains have been recorded within the Order Limits, and the geological history of the Study Area would suggest that any remains that are encountered would be residual finds rather than *in situ* material. Furthermore, the review of data collected as part of the Ground Investigation works undertaken for Sea Link, as well as a review of other borehole data from the area, note limited deposits of archaeological potential such as peat in the terrestrial section of the Proposed Project. As a result, the potential for discoveries dating to these periods within the Order Limits is assessed to be **Negligible to Low**.
- 5.1.3 While there is clear evidence for activity dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age within the Study Area, it is largely limited to chance finds of lithics within the Order Limits, along with some evidence of Bronze Age burial activity. Both the geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation trenching has confirmed that significant features such as round barrows are likely to have been recorded through aerial photography or geophysical survey, as would features such as structures and enclosures. However, more ephemeral features, such as pits and post holes, as well as isolated/satellite cremations are unlikely to be evident in the geophysical survey data. This is further demonstrated by the evaluation trenching which identified a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age assets. As a result, previously unrecorded Neolithic features recorded within the Order Limits are likely to be ephemeral and possibly sealed under later prehistoric remains, while Bronze Age features are likely to be associated with burial practices. As such, the potential for new discoveries dating to both the Neolithic and Bronze Age is considered to be **Low to Moderate**.
- 5.1.4 There is relatively extensive evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity, with features recorded through previous excavations as well as geophysical survey and evaluation trenching undertaken as part of the current assessment. The evaluation trenching has also confirmed that the geophysical survey results are accurate and very few new features were recorded. The successful use of geophysical survey, which has been ground-truthed through archaeological evaluation, would suggest that most features have been identified through the geophysical survey and/or aerial photography. However, some discrete burials and associated features were recorded as part of the evaluation trenching, and therefore the potential for further discoveries dating to these periods is considered to be **Low to Moderate**.
- 5.1.5 There is no evidence for early medieval period activity within the Order Limits, with limited evidence in the Study Area. This is largely within the settlements which appear to have been established by this period, and as such the land through which the Order Limits pass was potentially agricultural from this period onwards. Furthermore, no evidence of early medieval activity was recorded as part of the evaluation trenching. As

such, the potential for new discoveries dating to this period is considered to be **Negligible**.

- 5.1.6 The medieval period continues to see the landscape of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme dominated by arable agriculture, with the main focus of settlement being outside of the Order Limits. Evidence from the archaeological evaluation trenching has suggested that the aerial photographic/LiDAR review as well as the geophysical survey have identified most features, and medieval activity is largely agricultural. The exception is the Saxmundham Converter Station site where settlement remains have been recorded, however, the trenching has confirmed that the geophysical survey in this area worked well and is likely to have identified the extent of the settlement. As such, the potential for new discoveries dating to the medieval period is **Low**.
- 5.1.7 The post-medieval and modern period is well represented with cartographic and documentary sources providing an accurate picture of the landscape of the Order Limits, which has remained a landscape dominated by agriculture. While there has been some loss of field boundaries in the twentieth century, the locations of many of these is known from historic mapping as well as geophysical survey, evaluation trenching, and aerial photography. As a result, the potential for new discoveries is considered to be **Negligible**.

6. Assessment of Heritage Significance

6.1 Designated Assets

- 6.1.1 While there are no designated assets within the Order Limits, a number of designated assets have been identified within 2 km of the permanent above ground infrastructure (Friston Substation, Saxmundham Converter Station, and the River Fromus Crossing) which has the potential to cause impacts on setting. The Study Area adopted for the setting assessment is depicted in **Application Document 6.4.2.3.6 Designated Assets within the Wider 2 km Study Area Adopted for Setting Impacts – Suffolk**, with the list of designated assets identified in **Application Document 6.3.2.3.B Appendix 2.3.B Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**. These assets include nine Grade II* listed building considered to be of high value, and 96 Grade II listed buildings considered to be of medium value. No scheduled monuments were identified within the 2 km Study Area adopted for setting.
- 6.1.2 The majority of the listed buildings are located within the settlement of Saxmundham which is also a Conservation Area, with smaller groupings in Friston and Sternfield. Most of these are private dwellings, former shops, and other public buildings. However, there are also a number of churches including the Church of St John the Baptist in Saxmundham (NHLE 1268184), the Church of St Mary Magdalene in Sternfield (NHLE 1278252), and the Church of St Mary in Friston (NHLE 1287864). Larger, more formal houses, include Hurts Hall (NHLE 1268178), Friston House (NHLE 1216066), Sternfield House (NHLE 1231300), and Buxlow Manor (NHLE 1215749), with the majority of these located on the fringes of settlements.
- 6.1.3 The remaining listed buildings are largely former farmhouses located in the agricultural landscape that surrounds the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. While many of these were originally built as farmhouses in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, most are now private dwellings and are no longer part of the farm holdings.

Wood Farm Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1231179)

- 6.1.4 The Grade II listed Wood Farm is located adjacent to the Order Limits in the area of Saxmundham Converter Station. The 17th century building has been subject to alterations during the 19th and 20th century and suffered significant damage to its historic elements as a result of a fire in 2023. Originally linked to Hurts Hall to the west by means of a wooded avenue, this link appears to have been largely severed with the track removed and only limited trees surviving as a relic of the former connection.
- 6.1.5 Its immediate surroundings are dominated by a working farm, with large barns and other agricultural structures to the north, while woodland borders the asset to the south and west. The fields it serves are located to the east and still remain in use for arable agriculture.
- 6.1.6 As a Grade II listed building it is considered to be of Medium Value. However, large sections of the structure were demolished as a result of the fire, with the structural report submitted as part of the application to demolish noting that the remaining fabric was of little historic value.

- 6.1.7 The proximity of the Saxmundham Converter Station has the potential to result in a visually dominating feature on the landscape resulting in impacts on the setting of the asset. Furthermore, the loss of arable land also has the potential to result in an impact on the setting of the assets. As a result, it will be taken forwards to full assessment in the Environmental Statement (ES).

Saxmundham Conservation Area and the Grade II* St John the Baptist Church (NHLE1268184)

- 6.1.8 The majority of the designated assets are located within the settlement of Saxmundham, a conservation area located at the western end of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme to the west of the Saxmundham Converter Station site. Archaeological excavations in the town have recovered evidence of activity from the prehistoric period onwards, although the settlement probably had its origins in the early medieval period and continued to develop as a key market town in the medieval period.
- 6.1.9 The setting of the settlement is key to its understanding and significance, with the Conservation Area Appraisal highlighting elements such as the former parkland associated with Hurts Hall to the south (East Suffolk Council, 2016). While this parkland, which is discussed separately in paragraph 6.1.12, has been degraded as a result of its conversion to arable land, its rural nature is highlighted as key to understanding the settlement when approaching from the south.
- 6.1.10 As a Conservation Area containing a number of Grade II* listed buildings, including the Church of St John the Baptist, the settlement and its associated assets are considered to be of High Value. The value largely derives from the architectural and historic interest.
- 6.1.11 Most assets within the Conservation Area are screened from the Saxmundham Converter Station by the topography as well as the built environment and their settings will not experience change as a result of the Proposed Project, additionally, key views within and towards the Conservation Area will not be affected by the Proposed Project. However, the Suffolk Onshore Scheme does have the potential to introduce perceptible visual change on the southern approach to the Conservation Area, and a key view in this area that includes the Grade II* listed church, and as a result the Conservation Area will be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Hurts Hall Grade II Listed Building and Associated Non-Designated Parkland (NHLE1268178; SXM017; SXM077)

- 6.1.12 The Grade II listed Hurts Hall is located on the southern edge of Saxmundham, and approximately 141 m north of the Order Limits. Recorded from at least the 17th century, the current hall (designed T. W. Cotman (The Suffolk and Essex Free Press, 1890) was built in the late 19th century after the previous hall (by Samuel Wyatt) was destroyed by fire in 1889. The hall underwent various alterations in the 20th century, and was used as the Major General Sir Percy Hobart's headquarters during the Second World War when he was developing the specialist vehicles, or 'Hobart's Funnies' that were key to the success of the D-Day landings. During this period, the area known as 'The Layers' to the southwest was used to billet men, while Churchill, Montgomery, and Eisenhower visited Hurts Hall to approve plans for D-Day. The hall was sold in the opening years of the 21st century, and is now separated from its parkland as a result of the different owners. The house was subject to an extensive programme of restoration in the 21st century after being taken over by the current owner.

- 6.1.13 The hall is set within formal gardens, which were re-established as part of the 21st century restoration, and a wider parkland. Both the inner formal gardens and wider parkland are not designated, and the wider parkland is much degraded. This is largely a result of the removal of field boundaries and trees to create large open arable fields – a significant change from the landscape of smaller mixed arable and pasture fields recorded on the historic mapping of the 19th century.
- 6.1.14 Most of the former Hurts Hall parkland lies within the area defined as ‘Peripheral Area SX2’ in the Suffolk Settlement Sensitivity Assessment (Alison Farmer Associates, 2018). This assessment notes that hedgerows have been lost in the parkland, and identifies the reinstatement of hedgerows and replanting of parkland trees as a way to enhance the character of the area and the approach to the town.
- 6.1.15 Hurts Hall represents a key building on the southern side of Saxmundham, and while it lies outside of the Conservation Area, the Conservation Area Appraisal notes that the setting of the Conservation Area is much enhanced by the Hurts Hall parkland which provides ‘attractive rural character before entering the density of the town’ (East Suffolk Council, 2016). The Conservation Area Appraisal also notes the importance of views towards both Hurts Hall and the Grade II* listed Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE) which is located to the north of the Hurts Hall, from the B1121 to the south. The church is linked to the hall by a private track, while the main access to the hall is via a driveway that starts at the southern edge of the town.
- 6.1.16 The importance of views from the B1121 of Hurts Hall, the relict parkland that surround it, and the church, are also highlighted by the recently adopted Saxmundham Neighbourhood Plan (East Suffolk Council, 2023). This document also notes the importance of views from landscape known as The Layers, on the western side of the B1121, towards Hurts Hall recognising that the woodland on the ridge to the east of Hurts Hall which provides a marked contrast to the open landscape of the Fromus Valley. Both views are considered ‘important to the overall landscape character of the parish’ and Policy SAX12 of the Saxmundham Neighbourhood Plan states that ‘Developments, which would have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape character of the view concerned, will not be supported’.
- 6.1.17 As a Grade II listed building, Hurts Hall is considered to be of Medium Value, and this value largely stems from its architectural interest, as well as the former halls and the estates historic interest derived from its role associated with post-medieval development of Saxmundham. While the parkland is associated with the hall, it is much degraded due to a loss of hedgerows that are a result of it being opened up to form large arable fields, as well as parkland trees that are depicted on historic mapping. The largescale move from pastoral to arable agriculture throughout the vast majority of the parkland has also resulted in a significant change in character. As such the parkland is considered to be of local importance and therefore of Low Value.
- 6.1.18 While Hurts Hall is located to the north of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, the Order Limits pass through the parkland, and the construction of the permanent access and associated Fromus Crossing have the potential to result in physical impacts on the parkland as well as impact on the setting of the parkland and Hurts Hall. As a result, the asset will be taken forward to full assessment in the ES.

Assets within Friston

- 6.1.19 A number of designated assets have been recorded in the northern historic core of Friston, centered on the church. These include the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary

(NHLE1287864), the Grade II listed war memorial in the church grounds (NHLE1435814), and the Grade II listed 'Church Walls Cottages' which consist of four houses to the west of the church (NHLE1287971). The Church of St Mary dates to the 11th century, although much of the surviving fabric is later with the main body of the church dating to the 14th and 15th century, and extensive evidence of restoration work dating to the 19th and 20th century. Churches with medieval origins also have important archaeological interest as well, as they hold evidence of previous phases of construction and alteration, and demonstrate aspects of medieval and later building techniques. The 'Church Cottages' grouping date to the 17th century, with alter additions, while the war memorial dates to the 20th century.

- 6.1.20 The setting of the assets is very much the settlement of Friston, with the church serving the population of the parish, while the cottages housed elements of the local population, and the war memorial commemorate those who died in the First World War. The setting of the church (NHLE1287864) extends further over the wider area, with the tower representing a landmark in the wider parish. This is, however, limited from most areas due to tree cover, as well as topography which limits views from certain directions.
- 6.1.21 The Grade II* listed church is considered to be of High Value, while the Grade II listed buildings are considered to be of Medium Value. This value largely stems from their architectural and historic interest derived from the information they contain associated with medieval and post-medieval development of Friston, as well as the part the church played in the community.
- 6.1.22 The potential for impacts on the setting of these assets, and in particular the Church of St Mary (NHLE1287864) and the war memorial within the churchyard (NHLE1435814), as well as Friston Post Mill were previously assessed as part of the consented EA1N/2 project, as the consented substation had the potential to result in impacts on their setting. This found the residual Significance of Effect to be Moderate on the Church of St Mary, and Minor for both the war memorial and Friston Post Mill (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021).
- 6.1.23 The Suffolk Onshore Scheme would only construct Friston Substation if SPR did not construct the Friston Substation, and due to a worst-case scenario being adopted the potential for impacts resulting from the Friston Substation on the setting of these three assets has been reassessed as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project. Additional impacts to their setting from the Saxmundham Converter Station are not predicted. This is largely a result of the primary additional above ground infrastructure that has the potential to result in impacts (i.e. the Saxmundham Converter Station) being located over 2 km to the northwest and screened by topography, existing buildings, and existing vegetation.

Assets within Sternfield

- 6.1.24 A small grouping of listed buildings is located within the hamlet of Sternfield to the south of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. These include the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary (NHLE1278252) as well as the Grade II listed war memorial in the churchyard (NHLE1458741), and the Grade II listed Sternfield House to the east of the church (NHLE1231300).
- 6.1.25 The Grade II* listed building is considered to be of High Value, while the two Grade II buildings are of Medium Value. Their value largely stems from their architectural and historic interest derived from the information they contain associated the development of medieval and post-medieval settlement in the area.

- 6.1.26 The setting of the assets is the historic core of the settlement of Sternfield, which is located near a crossing of the River Fromus to the south of the Order Limits. The church represents a focal point for the settlement, with the war memorial within the churchyard, while Sternfield house is a prominent formal property overlooking the church. All of the assets are very well screened by woodland which provides an intimate setting and limits both views in and out of the grouping of buildings. This woodland includes Bloomfield's Covert and Leekhill Plantation which are located between the settlement and the Saxmundham Converter Station site, and both are historic woodlands recorded from at least the mid-19th century which will be fully retained.
- 6.1.27 While the assets are relatively close to the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, they will not have views of the above ground infrastructure. The agricultural land that surrounds the settlement in the wider area also forms part of the assets setting as the settlement was historically reliant on agriculture. However, the fields that will house the Saxmundham Converter Station will be from both the Parish of Sternfield as well as the adjacent Parish of Saxmundham, and as a result the potential for significant impacts on the setting of these assets is considered to be low. As a result, they will not be taken forward to the full assessment in the ES.

Assets Outside of the Settlements

- 6.1.28 The majority of the remaining Grade II listed buildings are farmhouses, or associated structures such as barns, as well as a limited number of residential dwellings. Most of these buildings are dispersed throughout the surrounding landscape, with the individual buildings discussed below.

Woodside Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE1215744; FRS077)

- 6.1.29 Woodside Farm is a Grade II listed farmstead dating from at least the late 17th century and still in existence as a house. It is located on a narrow historic track that runs north from Friston towards Friston Moor, with the farmstead including the main farmhouse on the eastern side of the track and ancillary buildings on the western side of the track.
- 6.1.30 As a Grade II listed building, the farmstead is considered to be of Medium Value, and this value largely stems from its architectural and historic interest derived from the information it contains associated with post-medieval agriculture and the structures that supported it.
- 6.1.31 While originally built as a farmhouse, the asset no longer forms part of a working farm or agricultural complex and is instead a private residence. The house is still located in an agricultural setting, with fields to the north, east and south, with woodland to the west. However, the landscape has been altered since the 17th century when the farmhouse was originally built, with the small fields that originally existed combined to form large arable fields. Furthermore, other modern infrastructure in the surroundings includes an overhead power line approximately 0.5 km to the north.
- 6.1.32 The farmstead is located on an existing trackway along which new drainage will be installed. Potential impacts on the setting of the asset resulting from the consented Friston Substation were originally assessed as part of the consented EA1N/2 scheme. This concluded that there would be a Minor Adverse significance of effect, and that the Residual Effect (taking into account Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation) would be Minor Adverse (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021).
- 6.1.33 The Suffolk Onshore Scheme would only construct Friston Substation if SPR did not construct the Friston Substation, and due to a worst-case scenario being adopted the

potential for impacts resulting from the Friston Substation on the setting of Woodside Farm has been reassessed as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project. Additional impacts to its setting from the Saxmundham Converter Station is not predicted. This is largely a result of the primary additional above ground infrastructure that has the potential to result in impacts (i.e. the Saxmundham Converter Station) being located approximately 1.95 km to the northwest and screened by topography, existing buildings, and existing vegetation.

- 6.1.34 As a result, this asset will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Hill Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE1231296)

- 6.1.35 Hill Farm is a Grade II listed farmstead dating to the 17th century, with some later 19th century additions. Now used as a private dwelling, it is no longer associated with the fields and farmland it was built to serve, although most of the surrounding land remains in use for agriculture, which contributes to its significance.
- 6.1.36 As a Grade II listed building, the farmstead is considered to be of Medium Value, and this value largely stems from its architectural and historic interest derived from the information it contains associated with post-medieval agriculture.
- 6.1.37 While the asset is no longer associated with agricultural practices, it is surrounded by agricultural land. Many of these fields have, however, increased in size through the removal of hedgerows and boundaries with the fieldscape different to that which existed when the farmhouse was built. Furthermore, a large complex of modern agricultural buildings exists
- 6.1.38 While the asset is located outside of the Order Limits, the Saxmundham Converter Station is located some 0.3 km to the north, and as such has the potential to result in change to the setting of the asset. As a result, it will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

High House Farm and Little Moor Farm Grade II listed buildings (NHLE1216049 and NHLE1215743)

- 6.1.39 High House Farm and Little Moor Farm are Grade II listed buildings dating to the 17th century located to the north of Friston on Friston Moor. Both were originally farmhouses, and while they retain lots of their original features, they have been subject to changes in the 19th and 20th century. Historic mapping from the 19th century shows the field systems which forms the setting of the assets have suffered significant changes due to the loss of most field boundaries to open up the landscape and create larger arable fields.
- 6.1.40 As Grade II listed buildings, the farmsteads are considered to be of Medium Value, and this value largely stems from their architectural and historic interest derived from the information they contain associated with post-medieval agricultural activities.
- 6.1.41 Both assets were originally built as farmsteads constructed to the house the local population working and managing the surrounding fields, but are now residential properties and no longer associated with the agricultural landscape. They also formed part of a larger settlement complex which included a possible moated site (KND011) and enclosure (KND015), at the northern edge of Friston Moor (FRS013).
- 6.1.42 While the two listed buildings are no longer involved in the agricultural land use of the surrounding landscape, they are both surrounded by agricultural land which does contribute to their setting. These field systems have been altered since the 17th century,

when the buildings were originally constructed, with the smaller fields opened to create larger fields and agriculture on an industrial scale. Furthermore, other modern additions to the landscape include an existing overhead line to the south.

- 6.1.43 Both assets are also relatively well screened with woodland and other planting to the north, west, and south of High House Farm, and later farm buildings to the east. Planting and woodland also provides screening of Little Moor Farm, and the result is that inward views of both assets are limited.
- 6.1.44 Potential impacts from the Suffolk Onshore Scheme are limited to possible impacts on the setting of the assets resulting from the Friston Substation. Potential impacts on the setting of the asset resulting from the consented Friston Substation were originally assessed as part of the consented EA1N/2 scheme (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021). This concluded that there would be a Minor Residual Significance of Effect taking into account Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021).
- 6.1.45 The Proposed Project would only construct Friston Substation if SPR does not construct the Friston Substation, and due to a worst-case scenario being adopted the potential for impacts resulting from the Friston Substation on the setting of both Little Moor Farm and High House Farm has been reassessed as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project, and this also reaches the same conclusion as the SPR project with a Minor Residual Significance of Effect taking into account Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation. Additional impacts to their setting from the Saxmundham Converter Station are not predicted. This is largely a result of the additional above ground infrastructure that has the potential to result in impacts (i.e. the Saxmundham Converter Station) being located approximately at least 1.1 km to the northwest and screened by topography, existing buildings, and existing vegetation. As a result, these assets will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Friston House Grade II listed building (NHLE1216066)

- 6.1.46 Friston House is a Grade II listed substantial house built in the early 19th century with later 19th century additions. Its setting comprises of landscaped grounds that surround the house and give way to extensive woodland on the south towards Friston. To the north a bank of woodland screens the house from the agricultural land, with historic mapping from the 19th century demonstrating that the inner gardens and outer woodland have always provided the house with screening. As such the setting of the house is the inner formal landscaped grounds and outer woodland.
- 6.1.47 As a Grade II listed building, the farmstead is considered to be of Medium Value, and this value largely stems from its architectural and historic interest derived from the information it contains associated with post-medieval agriculture. The house is set within an inner formal garden, with broad bands of woodland which enclose both the house and the formal gardens. This situation is also depicted on early mapping, including the tithe plan of 1845, and the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1882, and as such it is clear that the house was not designed to have long reaching views beyond the formal gardens. It was also not designed to be viewed from the surrounding landscape.
- 6.1.48 Potential impacts from the Suffolk Onshore Scheme are limited to possible impacts on the setting of the assets resulting from the Friston Substation. Potential impacts on the setting of the asset resulting from the consented Friston Substation were originally assessed as part of the consented EA1N/2 scheme (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021). This concluded that there would be a Minor Residual Significance of Effect taking

into account Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation (Scottish Power Renewables, 2021).

- 6.1.49 The Proposed Project would only construct Friston Substation if SPR does not construct the Friston Substation, and due to a worst-case scenario being adopted the potential for impacts resulting from the Friston Substation on the setting of Friston House has been reassessed as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project. Additional impacts to its setting from the Saxmundham Converter Station are not predicted. This is largely a result of the additional above ground infrastructure that has the potential to result in impacts (i.e. the Saxmundham Converter Station) being located approximately 1.6 km to the northwest and screened by topography, existing buildings, and existing vegetation. As a result, this asset will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Buxlow Manor Grade II* listed building (NHLE1215749)

- 6.1.50 Buxlow Manor is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.35km to the northeast of the Saxmundham Converter Station. The two-storey building with attic is now located in a private, well screened, position surrounded by woodland, which means the asset is not visible in the wider landscape. While it may have originally commanded views over a wider area, and had a prominent position in the settlement which has now been much reduced in size, elements such as woodland mean its prominence has been limited to the settlement in which it is located and the immediate surroundings.
- 6.1.51 As a Grade II* listed building, the asset is considered to be of High Value. This value largely stems from its architectural and historic interest which is derived from the information it contains associated with large formal post-medieval houses.
- 6.1.52 Both the distance between the asset and the above ground infrastructure, which is at least 1.35 km away, and existing screening would block most views from the asset to the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. Furthermore, the distance between the Saxmundham Converter Station and Buxlow Manor will mean that the Proposed Project will not impact the dominance of the house in the landscape, which is limited due to existing screening, and will not result in significant impacts on its setting. As a result, this asset will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

6.2 Non-designated Assets

- 6.2.1 A total of 97 non-designated assets have been recorded within the Order Limits for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, including previously recorded assets on the Suffolk HER, as well as new assets identified as during the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching undertaken to inform the assessment. These include archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric period onwards, as well as find spots, and a limited number of earthwork remains. The majority of the non-designated assets recorded within the Order Limits are buried archaeological features that have been recorded through non-intrusive methods such as geophysical survey and aerial photography, with evaluation excavation providing additional information for most.
- 6.2.2 While find spots have been considered for the information they can contain associated with the dating of features in a field, or as a possible indicator of previously unrecorded assets in a field, they have not been taken forwards to assessment as they represent assets that have been recovered and therefore no longer exist '*in situ*'.

- 6.2.3 Assets within the Order Limits are discussed below. A number of concentrations of features have been recorded, and therefore they have been grouped when discussing their significance. Assets of a similar type/form have also been grouped together when discussing their significance.

Plots 212.1, 205.2, 205.3, 205.4, 205.5, 205.7, 205.9

Second World War Defences

- 6.2.4 A number of defensive features dating to the Second World War have been recorded on the coastline north of Aldeburgh between the low water mark and the former Aldeburgh Branch Line. These include beach scaffolding (ARG051), strongpoints/minelfields (ARG050), anti-tank cubes (ADB155; ADB154), anti-tank ditches (ADB106), anti-aircraft ditches (ADB063), and bomb craters (ADB064; ADB066). Most of these features were recorded as part of the National Mapping Programme (NMP), as well as subsequent reviews of historic 1940s aerial photographs and LiDAR data, and the review of aerial photographs and LiDAR data undertaken for the Proposed Project did not identify any new features. Most features were very short lived, and we removed or decommissioned at the end of the Second World War, with the only clear features surviving being slight earthworks associated with anti-tank ditches and bomb craters which have been identified through the LiDAR survey.
- 6.2.5 The value of the assets largely stem from their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain, as a group of features, relating to the development of coastal defences during the Second World War. Assets that have been removed, such as the anti-tank cubes, are considered to have Negligible Value. However, assets that survive as earthworks or that were more intrusive (such as the anti-aircraft ditches and anti-tank ditches) may survive as sub-surface features and as a grouping are considered to be of local importance. As such, the grouping of assets has been deemed to be of Low Value. The setting of the assets is largely defined by their positioning along the coastline, and slightly inland parallel to the coastline, to form a defensive line against invasion. Furthermore, the various elements were designed to function together forming a cohesive group.
- 6.2.6 While the group of military remains on the coastline in this area fall within the Order Limits, there are no surface works proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme with the cable installation in this area making landfall via a trenchless installation method. The depth of this process means the works will be below the assets, and the methods of working means there will be no impacts through vibration. Furthermore, the underground works means that the setting of the assets will not be impacted. As a result, these assets will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 212.1 and 205.7

Small Smock Mill, Thorpe Road (ADB017)

- 6.2.7 A former Smock Mill was recorded on the coastline north of Aldeburgh, with the Suffolk HER suggesting it was built c.1800 and demolished c.1900 with no traces now surviving. The mill is visible on the Ordnance Survey mapping of the area published in 1884, and based on a survey of 1881-1882, where it is noted as a 'pumping mill' and is associated with a number of drains linked to the drainage of the area. A later cottage,

named Windmill Cottage, is recorded from the Ordnance Survey mapping of the area dated 1904, suggesting that the mill had been demolished and replaced by the cottage between 1884 and 1904. Windmill Cottage, which is assumed to have been a cottages for those involved in operating the drains and sluices, now stands derelict and in a very poor state of repair.

- 6.2.8 While the mill no longer exists, some traces may survive as sub-surface features and as such it has some archaeological and historic interest due to the information it might contain relating to the operational use of the mill. The cottage also has some historic and architectural interest linked to its role in the drainage operations in the area, as well as the people involved in managing the dykes and sluices. As a grouping they are considered to be of local importance and are therefore of Low Value.
- 6.2.9 While the assets fall within the Order Limits, there are no surface works proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, with the cable installation in this area making landfall via a trenchless installation method. The depth of this process means the works will be below the assets, and the methods of working means there will be no impacts through vibration. As a result, these assets will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 205.7

Post-Medieval Relict Sea Bank (ADB059; ADB107)

- 6.2.10 The series of earthworks associated with flood defences and land management have been recorded along the coastline between Aldeburgh and Thorpeness. These include a southern earthwork running for approximately 2.2 km, as well as a later northern earthwork running for approximately 1.8 km. The HER data for both features notes that they have been subject to phases of remodeling as they still form part of the flood/sea defences in the area.
- 6.2.11 Both features have archaeological and historic interest due to the information they provide relating to the management of the coastline and earthworks constructed to protect the land against the sea and flooding. As a grouping they are considered to be of local importance and are therefore of Low Value.

While the assets fall within the Order Limits, there are no surface works proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, with the cable installation in this area making landfall via a trenchless installation method. The depth of this process means the works will be below the assets, and the methods of working means there will be no impacts through vibration. As a result, these assets will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 205.02, 205.04, 205.09

The Mear (ADB160)

- 6.2.12 The Mear represents an area of land set slightly inland from the current coastline that has previously been recorded as a possible haven or harbour area, as well as turbary or area of peat cutting. The name is still retained for the very northern end of the area which is used as a lake for recreation, while most of the area has been the focus of reclamation and drainage with the land largely used for agriculture and as a nature reserve.

- 6.2.13 There are no traces of surface features surviving within the asset, and the Ground Investigation works undertaken as part of the Proposed Project within the footprint of the Mear did not note any organic remains with Crag Group Sands to approximately 20m below current ground level when London Clay was recorded (full details of the Ground Investigation (GI) works can be found in the factual report provided in **Application Document 6.3.2.5.D Appendix 2.5.D Ground Investigation Report – Suffolk** and **Application Document 6.3.2.5.E Appendix 2.5.E Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment - Suffolk**. However, a borehole undertaken to the east of the asset did record peat at approximately 5.2 m below current ground level, with possible Tidal Flat Deposits above and below the peat. These results might suggest that peat survival is localised with the majority of organic deposits in the area of the Mear removed through peat cutting/extraction that took place while it operated as a turbary, and this extraction may have contributed to the landscape of the Mear being lower than the coastline to the east.
- 6.2.14 The asset has archaeological and historic interest due to the information it might contain relating to the management of the landscape of the coastline in this area, while any peat or organic/palaeo-environmental remains would also have interest relating to the information they can provide associated with past environments/landscapes. It is considered to be of local importance and are therefore of Low Value.
- 6.2.15 While the asset falls within the Order Limits, there are no surface works proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, with the cable installation in this area making landfall via a trenchless installation method. While peat has not been recorded within the borehole undertaken in the Mear, it was recorded to the east of the assets and therefore there is the potential for impacts on any geo-archaeological remains that might survive, although these are considered to be minimal due to the limited nature of the works. As a result, this asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 192.12

Aldeburgh Branch Railway Line (ADB226).

- 6.2.16 The route of the former Aldeburgh Branch Line survives as a linear feature running north south between Aldeburgh and Thorpeness to the east of the trenchless installation method starter/reception pit required for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. Originally opened in 1860, the line in this area was decommissioned in 1966 and the route is now used as a public footpath.
- 6.2.17 The asset has archaeological and historic interest due to the information it might contain relating to the development of railways in the area, although the history of the line is well documented through reports and plans from the time, as well as photographs of the line while in operation. It is considered to be of local importance and are therefore of Low Value.
- 6.2.18 While the asset falls within the Order Limits, there are no surface works proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, with the cable installation in this area making landfall via a trenchless installation method. The depth of this process means the works will be below the assets, and the methods of working means there will be no impacts through vibration. As a result, this asset will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 193.1 and 193.2

Gorse Hill Multi-Period Complex (ADB358; ADB014; ADB008; ADB009; ADB202; ADB010; ADB065; AECOMS004) and Second World War Anti-Diver Site (ADB067, ADB068).

- 6.2.19 A large multi-period site has been identified at Gorse Hill with remains dating from the Neolithic period onwards recorded through aerial photography and geophysical survey with a number of features and anomalies investigated as part of the evaluation trenching. While stray finds include material dating to the Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, and Post-Medieval Periods, features recorded as part of the evaluation phase include possible structures, enclosure ditches, and at least one kiln with most remains dating to the Roman period.
- 6.2.20 The complex has archaeological and historic interest due to the information it might contain relating to settlement and land use in the area, particularly during the prehistoric and Roman periods, as well as the later use of the area as part of the wartime defences for the region. While there has been some truncation of earlier features as a result of the modern military activity, this disturbance is concentrated in the eastern areas of the asset. The type of features identified during the evaluation trenching, as well as the level of preservation, would suggest the asset is of regional importance, and are therefore of Low Value.
- 6.2.21 The multi-period complex falls within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable, the construction of the trenchless installation method starter/reception pits, and general temporary access works. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 152.9

Fragmentary Linear Cropmarks (ADB201; AECOMS005)

- 6.2.22 A series of fragmentary cropmarks were recorded through aerial photography (ADB201), with the geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Proposed Project identifying a continuation of the features in the northern half of the field. These features were not investigated as part of the evaluation works due to works being undertaken as part of the extension of Aldeburgh Golf Course, however, they are assumed to represent a post medieval trackway which can be seen heading south towards the Red House and Aldeburgh on the Ordnance Survey mapping in the late 19th century.
- 6.2.23 The features have some archaeological interest due to the information they might contain relating to land use in the area, as well as some limited historic interest. As a post-medieval trackway, it is assumed to be of local importance, and therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.24 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable, although it is assumed the remains may have been removed or damaged by works associated by the Aldeburgh Golf Course extension. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 152.9 and 152.1

Second World War Anti-Tank Obstacles and Anti-Diver Battery (ADB034; ADB039; ADB334; AECOM006)

- 6.2.25 A series of features forming part of the Second World War military defences in the area have been recorded within Parcel 152 of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. These include anti-tank obstacles as well as an Anti-Diver Battery. Both of which were recorded through a review of 1940s aerial photographs. While no traces of the Anti-Diver Battery survive as surface features, a slight linear ditch along the field boundary might be associated with the anti-tank works. Geophysical survey in the area of the features did identify some disturbance suggesting that remains might exist as buried remains, however, evaluation trenching was not undertaken due to construction works associated with the expansion of Aldeburgh Golf Course.
- 6.2.26 The value of the assets largely stems from their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain, as a group of features, relating to the development of coastal defences during the Second World War. They are considered to be of local importance, and as such the assets are deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.27 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable, although it is assumed the remains may have been removed or damaged by works associated by the Aldeburgh Golf Course extension. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 152.3

Geophysical anomalies (AECOMS007)

- 6.2.28 A number of possible features were identified by the geophysical survey, including features interpreted by Headland as a ditch (D5), and an area of magnetic enhancement (ME6). The area was subject to evaluation trenching as part of the Phase One works which confirmed the presence of the geophysical anomalies, although dating evidence was limited. This included Middle Bronze Age pottery from ditches in Trench 343 and Trench 345 in the area of geophysical anomaly 'D5', as well as Roman pottery from a ditches in Trench 337 at the western end of the field. Trenching in the area of the magnetic enhancement 'ME6' suggested the feature was geological with no archaeological features or remains identified.
- 6.2.29 The value of the assets largely stems from their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain relating to prehistoric land use, with the remains suggesting land use and agriculture rather than settlement. They are considered to be of local importance, based on their level of survival and current interpretation, and as such the assets are deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.30 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 58.28 and 58.29

Possible Trackway West of Chapel Barn Farm and Geophysical Anomalies (FRS103; AECOMS008)

- 6.2.31 A possible trackway was identified through geophysical survey undertaken as part of the Proposed Project, along with other discrete features. The evaluation trenching in the area undertaken as part of the Phase Two works, and as a result the detailed results of this work was not available at the time of writing. However, initial analysis of the excavation data confirmed the trackway had been identified, although no dating evidence was recovered. Post-medieval quarries have been recorded in the surroundings and the trackway is potentially associated with quarrying activities.
- 6.2.32 The trenching also confirmed a number of other linear features which are suggesting of agricultural activity rather than settlement activity, as well as two features containing Neolithic pottery. These consisted of pottery recovered from a pit in Trench 864, as well as further sherds of pottery from a possible natural hollow that have been infilled in Trench 878.
- 6.2.33 The features have some archaeological interest due to the information they might contain relating to land use in the area, as well as some limited historic interest. As a post-medieval trackway which was found to be heavily disturbed/truncated, it is assumed to be of limited importance, and therefore deemed to be of Low Value. Likewise, the possible linear features suggestive of agricultural activities or enclosures are also assumed to be of limited importance, and therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.34 The Neolithic features may hold information associated with the activities taking place during this period, with the study of pits identified as a part of the regional research agenda. While only a single pit was recorded in Plot 58.29, further pits containing Neolithic pottery were identified in Plot 86.3 to the west, and the pits may form part of a concentration. As such, they are considered to be of local significance and therefore of Low Value.
- 6.2.35 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 86.3 and 58.21

Hazlewood Airfield (FRS017)

- 6.2.36 Remains of the First World War airfield have been recorded through aerial photographs, historic mapping, and geophysical survey. Evaluation trenching undertaken as part of the Phase One trenching for the Proposed Project also identified traces of buildings in Trench 329 which largely correspond with plans of the airfield and are assumed to relate to a former hanger. Pits containing Early Neolithic pottery were also recorded in Trenches 322 and 329
- 6.2.37 The value of the assets are largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information it contains relating to the development of First World War airfields, as well as the distribution and purpose of Neolithic pits. They are considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.38 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 58.26 and 58.6

Possible Enclosure North of Hazelwood Farm (FR105) and Linear Features (FRS104/ AECOMS009)

- 6.2.39 A number of previously unrecorded assets were identified as part of the geophysical survey including a possible enclosure (E?1), a quarry pit (Q?2), and a ditch (D9). Most of these are focused in Plot 58.26, however, traces of the possible enclosure continue west into Plot 58.6.
- 6.2.40 Evaluation trenching has been undertaken, with Plot 58.6 examined as part of the Phase One trenching, and Plot 58.26 as part of the Phase Two works. As a result, detailed information is only available for Plot 58.6, with the trenching confirming a ditch identified by the geophysical survey in Trench 297. A limited number of pits and postholes were also recorded in the area, and a small assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from some of these features as well as the ditch. A single Bronze Age cremation urn was also recorded in southeastern corner of the Plot in Trench 317.
- 6.2.41 Some evidence of disturbance was noted in Plot 58.6, and it was suggested that this might have been a result of the construction of the reservoir to the south.
- 6.2.42 While full analysis of the Plot 58.26 data has not been undertaken, preliminary analysis noted that most trenches confirmed the features identified by the geophysical survey, and while dating material was limited, Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from a number of ditches and pits in Trench 849. Two unurned cremations were also recorded in Trench 851, and have been tentatively dated to the Iron Age or Roman period. Most features were recorded at the western end of the Plot and are assumed to form part of the field system that continues into the eastern end of Plot 58.6.
- 6.2.43 The value of the assets are largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain relating to settlement and burial activity in the Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman periods. While they have suffered some truncation, the multi-period nature of the features, including burials, means the remains that straddle Plots 58.26 and 58.6 are considered to be of regional importance, and as such deemed to be of Medium Value. The remaining features (FRS104) appear to be agricultural in nature and of a form common in the region. As such they are deemed to be of local importance and therefore Low Value.
- 6.2.44 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. Therefore, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 58.15

Possible Enclosure East of Park Farm (FR106)

- 6.2.45 Traces of a possible enclosure (E?2) as well as possible disturbance resulting from quarrying (Q?3) was recorded through geophysical survey. Evaluation excavation undertaken as part of the Phase One trenching confirmed the disturbance as former quarry/extraction pits, while the enclosure identified by the geophysical survey was located in Trench 280. While no dateable evidence was recorded from the enclosure, a ditch recorded in Trench 283 contained Middle Iron Age pottery, suggesting an possible Iron Age date for the enclosure. A pit containing Early to Middle Neolithic pottery was also identified in Trench 277.

- 6.2.46 The value of the assets are largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain relating to activity in the Neolithic and Iron Age. They are considered to be of local importance and therefore Low Value.
- 6.2.47 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. Therefore, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 58.8

Possible Field System Northeast of Park Farm (FR108/ AECOMS010)

- 6.2.48 Traces of a possible field system/boundary ditches and an enclosure were identified through geophysical survey, however, evaluation excavation undertaken as part of the Phase One works failed to identify the possible enclosure or the boundary ditches. The trenching did, however, record a number of discrete features, and while dateable material was limited, a small amount of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from a three features, while early Neolithic Pottery was also recovered from two pits and a posthole.
- 6.2.49 The value of the assets is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain relating to activity in the Neolithic and Iron Age. They are of a form common in the area and considered to be of local importance and therefore Low Value.
- 6.2.50 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. Therefore, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 58.27

Possible Field Systems and Quarry Pits North of Park Farm (AECOMS011 and AECOMS012)

- 6.2.51 Traces of a possible field system/boundary ditches and quarry pits were identified through geophysical survey, with the evaluation excavation undertaken as part of the Phase One works largely confirming the geophysical survey date. Most dateable features were identified at the western end of the Plot near Snape Road, with Trench 211 identifying a ditch containing medieval pottery, while Trench 215 contained pits from which a relatively large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery was recovered. Other features in the plot contained a number of undated quarry pits as well as a small pit containing Neolithic pottery in Trench 221.
- 6.2.52 The value of the assets is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contain relating to activity in the Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Medieval periods. They are of a form common in the area and considered to be of local importance and therefore Low Value.
- 6.2.53 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. Therefore, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 25.2 and 25.1

Geophysical Anomalies Possibly Relating to Enclosures and Settlement Activity (FRS107)

- 6.2.54 Traces of enclosures and possible field systems were recorded in Plot 25.1, with possible features extending into Plot 25.2 as part of the geophysical survey. Most appeared to be associated, and did not follow the modern field pattern, with an Iron Age/Romano-British date tentatively assigned. Evaluation excavations had not been undertaken at the time of writing.
- 6.2.55 The value of the complex is largely associated with its archaeological and historic interest relating to the information it contains relating to land use and activity during the Romano-British period, although this date is tentative. The features are considered to be of local importance, based on similar examples recorded in the Study Area, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.56 While the main focus of the remains fall outside of the Order Limits, based on current knowledge it is assumed that some limited remains extend into the Order Limits. The Suffolk Onshore Scheme therefore has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable as well as a temporary compound. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 20.1 and 20.2

Linear Features and Quarrying (AECOMS013)

- 6.2.57 A series of anomalies, possibly representing a field boundary (FB3) and former quarrying (Q?6) were identified by geophysical survey in Plot 20.2. The geophysical survey was not undertaken in Plot 20.1.
- 6.2.58 Evaluation excavation was undertaken in both plots as part of the Phase Two trenching, and as such only preliminary results were available at the time of writing. However, these noted that archaeological remains were very limited, and largely consisted of former quarrying as identified by the geophysical survey. The linear features identified on the geophysical survey were also confirmed, although dating evidence was limited to a few small sherds of possible prehistoric pottery. Similar linear features were noted in Plot 20.1 where the geophysical survey had been undertaken, and these also contained a limited number of sherds of prehistoric pottery.
- 6.2.59 The value of the complex is largely associated with its archaeological and historic interest relating to the information it contains relating to land use and activity in the area. Detailed post-excavation has not yet been undertaken as features were uncovered as part of the Phase Two trenching, however a tentative Romano-British period date has been assigned based on similar remains identified to the north as part of the SPR works, and the remains appear to be part of a larger field system rather than suggestive of settlement. The features are considered to be of local importance, based on similar examples recorded in the Study Area, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.60 The remains, which are assumed to be part of a large field system, fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable as well as a possible infiltration pond. Therefore, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 28.16 and 28.14

Possible Enclosures (KND064 & AECOMS014)

- 6.2.61 A series of anomalies, possibly representing an enclosure, were identified as part of EA1/2 project. The possible enclosure was also confirmed as part of the Phase Two trenching, with no dating evidence recovered, although the features are assumed to date to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period based on form and similar remains recorded in the surrounding area. The trenching also identified a quarry, as well as a number of possible boundary ditched and pits. Dating evidence we limited to a few sherds of possible medieval pottery.
- 6.2.62 The value of the complex is largely associated with its archaeological and historic interest relating to the information it contains relating to land use and activity during the Iron Age/Romano-British period. The features are considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.63 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 28.5

Boundaries and Quarrying Remains (AECOMS015)

- 6.2.64 A series of linear features, suggestive of field boundaries, as well as a possible trackway and quarry, were identified as part of the Phase Two trenching. No dating evidence recovered, although the features are assumed to date to the Post-Medieval period. A number of Neolithic lithics were also recovered from a possible tree throw.
- 6.2.65 The value of the assets is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they contains relating to land use and activity during the Post-Medieval period. The features are considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value
- 6.2.66 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable as well as a temporary compound. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 28.12

Square Enclosure with Internal Features (KND066)

- 6.2.67 A square enclosure with a number of possible internal divisions was first identified through geophysical survey undertaken as part of the EA1/2 scheme in the Proposed Project's Plot 28.12. Evaluation trenching undertaken as part of the Phase Two works for the Proposed Project confirmed the presence of the enclosure, with evidence all suggesting a Roman date. The trenching did, however, note the site had been extremely truncated with some features recorded on the geophysical survey now appearing to be ploughed out.
- 6.2.68 The value of the complex is largely associated with its archaeological and historic interest relating to the information it contains relating to settlement and land use/activity during the Roman period. The features are considered to be of local importance as they

are of a form common in the region, and have been extensively damaged by ploughing., As such, they are deemed to be of Low Value.

- 6.2.69 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works including the installation of the cable as well as a temporary compound. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 13.2

Old Kiln Field (KND016)

- 6.2.70 The tithe mapping for the area records the field as 'Kiln Field and Old Kiln Field' and brick fragments were recorded during surveys for EA1N/2. The area was arable by the mid-19th century when the tithe plan was produced, and as such any brickworks or kiln is assumed to date to the 18th century. Intrusive works have not been undertaken in the field, however, the area of the asset that falls within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme lies within EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 3, and work are due to commence Winter 2024/25.
- 6.2.71 The value of the asset is largely associated with its archaeological interest any surviving subsurface features may have relating to post-medieval brick production. The asset also has some historic interest. The feature is considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.72 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in limited physical impacts as a result of access track works. Furthermore, mitigation is being undertaken as part of the EA1N/2 project. As a result, the asset will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 13.2, 5.1, 3.3, 3.4

Geophysical Survey Anomalies of Possible Enclosures and Linear Features (KND047)

- 6.2.73 Geophysical survey undertaken as part of EA1N/2 and Lion Link identified a series of features to the north of Friston. These are assumed to relate to enclosures and associated field systems and have been tentatively dated to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period based on style/form and on similar remains in the adjacent fields. The majority of the features are located in the southern area of the field and fall within EA1N/2 Mitigation Area, however, the area covered by KND047 extends to cover a number of fields where fragmentary remains may be associated.
- 6.2.74 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they may contain relating to settlement and land use/activity during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The features are considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.75 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts as a result of works such as underground cable installation and access track works. However, mitigation in this area is being undertaken as part of the EA1N/2 project and as a result the asset will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 3.4, 1.1

Friston Moor (FRS013)

- 6.2.76 Friston Moor represents a former area of common recorded on historic mapping from at least the late 18th century. Later mapping shows the area as having been reduced, and while most boundaries can still be traced in the contemporary landscape, most of the land is now used for large scale arable agriculture.
- 6.2.77 The value of the asset is largely associated with its historic interest relating to the post-medieval land use/activity in the area. The feature is considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.78 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme has the potential to result in limited physical impacts as a result of cable installation and temporary access track works. However, as the asset represents a former landholding which involved cultivation being undertaken in a specific way, the Proposed Project is unlikely to result in any significant impacts as the agricultural regimes have already changed, with the original use of Friston Moor with large arable fields replacing the mixed land use that was previously practiced. As a result, the asset will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 91.22

Possible Enclosure Northeast of Hill Farm (SNF038)

- 6.2.79 A small possible enclosure was identified in Plot 91.22 as part of the Proposed Project's geophysical survey. This was investigated as part of the evaluation trenching exercise, with a possible oven, ditches, and a pit also identified during the trenching. Possible traces of cultivation activity was also noted, with a number of evenly spaced linear features with a square profile recorded in the same area. While finds were limited, the features were dated to the Romano-British period based on their form, and some limited pottery which was spot dated to the Roman period.
- 6.2.80 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they may contain relating to the history and development of settlement and land use during the Romano-British. In isolation, the features may be considered to be of local importance, and as such deemed to be of Low Value. However, as a number of features have been recorded in the adjacent fields, the assets can be seen to form part of a larger landscape and as such they are considered to be of regional importance. They are therefore deemed to be of Medium Value.
- 6.2.81 The remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, although most features fall outside of the Limits of Deviation for the Onshore Cable. However, as the asset still falls within the Order Limits it will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 91.23

19th Century Decoy or Flight Pond Northeast of Hill Farm (SNF002)

- 6.2.82 A possible decoy pond has been recorded to the northeast of Hill Farm and immediately to the south of Plot 421.3, and partially falling within Plot. Recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area, the HER notes the pond as being a decoy pond or similar, and not a moated site.
- 6.2.83 The value of the asset is largely associated with its historic interest and the information it might contain relating to the history and development of wildfowling in the post-medieval period. It is considered to be of local importance, and therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.84 While the asset falls within the Order Limits the pond falls outside of the Limits of Deviation and no works are proposed in or around the asset. As a result, the asset will not be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 421.3 and 422.1

Saxmundham Converter Station (SXM085; SNF033; SNF039)

- 6.2.85 An extensive complex consisting of enclosures, trackways, and possible structures was recorded in the northern end of Plots 421.3 and 422.1 (SXM085) with further remains recorded in the southwestern area of Plot 422.1 during the geophysical survey conducted as part of the ceiling project. The features were investigated as part of the evaluation trenching, and while dating evidence was limited, the northern complex appears to date to the medieval period while the southern enclosure appears to be Romano-British.
- 6.2.86 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest relating to the information they may contain relating to the history and development of settlement and land use during the Romano-British and medieval period. Further earlier features have been identified in the same field, and as such the assets can be seen to form part of a larger landscape and are considered to be of regional importance. They are therefore deemed to be of Medium Value.
- 6.2.87 An element of the remains fall within the Order Limits and the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, with most of the complex falling outside of the Order Limits. Works which have the potential to result in physical impacts include temporary access track works and drainage, as well as landscape and ecological mitigation associated with the construction of the Saxmundham Converter Station. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 421.3

Saxmundham Converter Station South, Ring Ditch (SNF034)

- 6.2.88 A possible ring-ditch was identified in the southern limits of Plot 421.3 during the geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Project. Intrusive investigations undertaken as part of the evaluation trenching identified a barrow ring-ditch which contained some sherds of Bronze Age pottery, although to traces of barrow mound material was recorded. A possible isolated cremation was also recorded to the east of the ring-ditch.
- 6.2.89 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to the funerary and ritual activities during the Bronze Age. Further remains have been identified in the same

field, and as such the asset forms part of a larger multi-period landscape and is considered to be of regional importance. They are therefore deemed to be of Medium Value.

- 6.2.90 The ring-ditch falls with the Order Limits and within the footprint of attenuation drainage required for the Saxmundham Converter Station. As a result, the asset will be taken through to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 91.28

Geophysical Survey Anomalies of Possible Iron Age/Romano-British, and Early Medieval Settlement Site (SNF035)

- 6.2.91 Possible remains of an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site were recorded as part of the Lion Link geophysical survey in the Proposed Project's Plot 91.28. The features have been tentatively dated on their form, as well as the presence of similar features in the surrounding area, although their date has not been confirmed through intrusive investigation.
- 6.2.92 The value of the remains are largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to settlement and land use in the Iron Age/Romano-British period. Based on current knowledge they are assumed to be a type relatively common in the area and are considered to be of local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.93 Only very small section of the assets falls within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Order Limits, and no works are proposed in this area of the Order Limits. As a result, this asset will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 468.1

Various remains including a possible cremation, a possible roundhouse, and a former quarry or pond (AECOMS017-019)

- 6.2.94 Geophysical survey of the plot revealed limited new information, however, evaluation trenching undertaken as part of the Phase Two works identified a limited number of assets. These included a possible cremation (AECOMS017), a possible former quarry or pond (AECOMS018), and a potential round house gully (AECOMS019).
- 6.2.95 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to settlement and land use around Saxmundham, and possibly the development of the parkland associated with Hurts Hall, as well as earlier burial activities. Based on current knowledge they are assumed to be of local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.96 The assets are all located within the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Order Limits, and works in the area of the asset will include the permanent access track. As a result, this asset will be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 468.5

Double Line Cropmark South of Saxmundham (SXM003; SXM087), and possible cremation and post-medieval building (AECOMS016)

- 6.2.97 Two parallel linear features running on a north-south alignment have been identified through aerial photography in Plot 468.5 to the south of Saxmundham. The features were also recorded through geophysical survey, and are presumed to relate to an earlier road or trackway leading into Saxmundham. Evaluation excavations were undertaken as part of the Phase Two works, and preliminary data reports that at least one possible undated cremation was recorded near the eastern section of the field, along with a later post-medieval building.
- 6.2.98 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to settlement and land use around Saxmundham, and possibly the development of the parkland associated with Hurts Hall. While the full details of the features identified as part of the Phase Two trenching are not known, they appear to include a prehistoric cremation and post-medieval structure, and the cremation could provide information relating to prehistoric burial activities. Based on current knowledge they are assumed to be of local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.99 The asset runs through the Suffolk Onshore Scheme Order Limits on a north-south alignment, and works in the area of the asset will include a temporary compound and the permanent access track. As a result, this asset will be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

No Plot ID

Friston Hall and Surrounding Parkland (FRS048)

- 6.2.100 Extensive parkland associated with Friston Hall is recorded on the Suffolk to the southwest of Saxmundham Road. The manor was reported to have originally been the property of Snape Priory before passing to Cardinal Wolsey in 1524, and documentary sources provide relatively extensive details relating to the history of the house and holding, although the extents of the parkland are not clear. Furthermore, the parkland is much degraded due to the removal of field boundaries to create large open field for intensive agriculture, as well as associated features including a reservoir.
- 6.2.101 The value of the assets is largely associated with its historic interest relating to the post-medieval land use/activity in the area, including designed landscapes. However, the asset is considered to be of local importance due to the loss of many original boundaries and much of its character. As such, it is deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.102 The Order Limits only pass through the northern extent of the parkland to allow for alterations to an existing OHL, and works associated with this element of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme will be limited to access existing towers from trackway. As a result, significant impacts are not predicted and the asset will not be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 89.5

Geophysical Survey Anomalies of Undated Linear Features (SNF036; SNF037)

- 6.2.103 An area of geophysical anomalies were identified in the Proposed Project's Plot 89.5 as part of the EA1N/2 project and Lion Link (SNF036), and the main concentration of features forms EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 1 (SNF037).

- 6.2.104 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to earlier settlement and land. Based on current knowledge they are assumed to be of local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.105 Works forming part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme that have the potential to result in an impact on remains include utilities diversions, as well as a new permanent access. However, impacts will be mitigated as part of the EA1N/2 project with mitigation commencing in October 2024. Therefore, impacts are not predicted and the asset will not be taken to full assessment in the ES.

Plots 3.2 and 13.1

Geophysical Survey Anomalies of Possible Settlement Site (FRS092; FRS097)

- 6.2.106 An area of geophysical anomalies were identified in the Proposed Project's Plots 3.2 and 13.1 as part of the EA1N/2 project and Lion Link (SNF092), and the main concentration of features forms EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 2 (FRS097).
- 6.2.107 The value of the remains is largely associated with their archaeological and historic interest stemming from the information they may contain relating to earlier settlement and land. Based on current knowledge they are assumed to be of local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.108 Works forming part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme that have the potential to result in an impact on remains include utilities diversions, as well as drainage works and a new permanent access. However, impacts will be mitigated as part of the EA1N/2 project with mitigation commencing in October 2024. Therefore, impacts are not predicted and the asset will not be taken to full assessment in the ES.

Plot 7.2

EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC 4 (FRS098)

- 6.2.109 Suffolk HER has recorded an 'Outline Record' prepared for 'EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 4'. It is not clear why mitigation has been requested in this area, however, it is assumed that any impacts will be mitigated as part of the EA1N/2 project with mitigation commencing in October 2024. Therefore, impacts are not predicted, and this will not be considered further in the ES.

EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC 8 (FRS099)

- 6.2.110 Suffolk HER has recorded an 'Outline Record' prepared for 'EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 8'. It is not clear why mitigation has been requested in this area, however, it is assumed that any impacts will be mitigated as part of the EA1N/2 project with mitigation commencing in October 2024. Therefore, impacts are not predicted, and this will not be considered further in the ES

Plot 13.5

EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC 6 (KND052)

- 6.2.111 While this area falls within the Suffolk Order Limits, no works are proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. As a result, this SPR Mitigation Area will not be taken through to full assessment.

No Plot ID

Buxlow/Buxton (KND009)

- 6.2.112 A possible church/church ruin has been recorded on map of 1753. However, no evidence was recorded during geophysical survey undertaken for the SPR works, and it is assumed that the location of the chapel is actual further north in Buxlow.
- 6.2.113 While this area falls within the Suffolk Order Limits, no works are proposed in this area as part of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme. Furthermore, this area forms EA1N/2 Mitigation Area EXC Site 4. As a result, no further assessment is required.

Possible Quarries or Extraction Pits

- 6.2.114 A number of possible quarry or extraction pits were identified by the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching. Most of these features, where investigated by the evaluation trenching, did not contain any dating evidence and as a result most remain undated. Possible quarries or pits with associated features, such as enclosures or ditches, have been assessed above as part of the complexes which they are assumed to be linked to. The remaining pits/quarries that appear to be isolated have been considered as isolated features in the landscape, and local interest. They are therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.115 These assets are located in various areas of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, and as a result have the potential to suffer physical impacts from various works during construction. As a result, this asset will be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

Field Boundaries and Hedgerows

- 6.2.116 The majority of the hedgerows and boundaries that survive throughout the Suffolk Onshore Scheme can be traced on mapping from at least the mid-19th century, although many appear to have been replanted or replaced with more recent boundaries. Hedgerows that can be considered to have historic interest, based on the Hedgerow Regulations, have been plotted on **Application Document 2.12.1 Trees and Hedgerows - Suffolk**.
- 6.2.117 They have some historic value stemming from their place in the history and development of the landscape in the post-medieval period, and possibly earlier. They are, however, a type of common in the Study Area as well as wider Suffolk landscape, and therefore deemed to be of Low Value.
- 6.2.118 These assets are located in various areas of the Suffolk Onshore Scheme, and as a result have the potential to suffer physical impacts from various works during construction. As a result, this asset will be taken forwards to full assessment in the ES.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The assessment outlined in the previous section allows for consideration of the potential for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme to result in significant effects to heritage assets either through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification of assets where there is no potential for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme to result in such effects. Such assets, as detailed above, can now be scoped out of further assessment. The remaining assets are those where the assessment has identified the potential for the Suffolk Onshore Scheme to result in impacts to the assets.
- 7.1.2 The following designated heritage assets have been scoped into further assessment in the ES:
- Wood Farm Grade II Listed Building (NHLE1231179);
 - Saxmundham Conservation Area;
 - St John the Baptist Church Grade II* (NHLE1268184);
 - Hurts Hall Grade II Listed Building and Associated Parkland (NHLE1268178; SXM017; SXM077); and
 - Hill Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE1231296).
- 7.1.3 The following non-designated heritage assets have been scoped into further assessment in the ES:
- The Mear (ADB160);
 - Gorse Hill Multi-Period Complex (ADB358; ADB014; ADB008; ADB009; ADB202; ADB010; ADB065; AECOMS004) and Second World War Anti-Diver Site (ADB067, ADB068);
 - Fragmentary Linear Cropmarks (ADB201; AECOMS005);
 - Second World War Anti-Tank Obstacles and Anti-Diver Battery (ADB034; ADB039; ADB334; AECOM006);
 - Geophysical anomalies (AECOMS007);
 - Possible Trackway West of Chapel Barn Farm (FRS103; AECOMS008);
 - Hazlewood Airfield and Possible Trackway (FRS017);
 - Possible Enclosure North of Hazelwood Farm (FR105) and linear features (FRS105; AECOMS009);
 - Possible Enclosure East of Park Farm (FR106);
 - Possible Field System Northeast of Park Farm (FR108/AECOMS010);
 - Possible Field Systems and Quarry Pits North of Park Farm (AECOMS011 and AECOMS012);

- Geophysical Anomalies Possibly Relating to Enclosures and Settlement Activity (FR092; FRS107);
- Linear Features and Quarrying (AECOMS013);
- Possible Enclosures (KND064 & AECOMS014);
- Boundaries and Quarrying Remains (AECOMS015);
- Square Enclosure with Internal Features (KND066);
- Possible Enclosure Northeast of Hill Farm (SNF038);
- Enclosures, trackways, and possible structures at Saxmundham Converter Station (SXM085; SNF033; SNF039);
- Possible ring-ditch at Saxmundham Converter Station South (SNF034);
- Various remains including a possible cremation, a possible roundhouse, and a former quarry or pond (AECOMS017-019); and
- Double Line Cropmark South of Saxmundham (SXM003; SXM087).

7.1.4 Outside of the known areas of archaeological activity, there is a low potential for the Order Limits to contain previously unknown archaeological remains.

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