



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarm

Appendix 24.1

**East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE
North Offshore Windfarms: Onshore
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Desk Based Assessment**

Preliminary Environmental Information
Volume 3
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EAST ANGLIA TWO AND EAST ANGLIA ONE NORTH OFFSHORE WINDFARMS

*Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment
for Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of ScottishPower Renewables*

November 2018

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HA Job no.:	EAO
HAS no.:	1310
NGR (approx centre of study area):	644534 260988
Parishes:	Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, Leiston, Knodishall, Friston, Aldburgh
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EAST ANGLIA TWO AND EAST ANGLIA ONE NORTH OFFSHORE WINDFARMS

ONSHORE ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

ScottishPower Renewables is currently building the 714MW East Anglia ONE offshore windfarm approximately 43km off the coast of Suffolk and are proposing to develop further offshore windfarms in the area (including the 800MW East Anglia ONE North windfarm and the 900MW East Anglia TWO windfarm). These windfarms will require connection to the National Grid via offshore and onshore cables, a transition bay and new transmission substations and potential upgrading of existing pylons. These elements would be consented as part of either the East Anglia TWO or East Anglia ONE North Development Consent Order (DCO).

Scoping opinions for the two windfarms have been received from the Planning Inspectorate, comments relating to the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (Onshore) sections will be partly addressed by the completion of this Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), the remaining comments being addressed in the forthcoming Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and subsequent Environmental Statement (ES).

1.2 Site Description

The site for the proposed onshore cables and substations has been identified by initial constraints and feasibility studies as set out in section 1.3.2 of the Scoping Report (RHDHV, 2017) and Chapter 4 Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives of the forthcoming PEIR. The site includes land between Sizewell and Thorpeness at the landfall and extends inland approximately 7km to the north of Friston (Figure 2).

The site forming the Archaeological DBA (ADBA) Study Area corresponds to the area defined by the drawing in Appendix A1 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (RHDHV, June 2018) and consists of the:

- Landfall Refined Area of Search;
- Onshore Cable Corridor Refined Area of Search;
- Substation Refined Area of Search; and
- Indicative National Grid Overhead Line Realignment Area.

The ADBA Study Area runs through the parishes of Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, Leiston, Knodishall and Friston. It is in multiple landownership and the land use is a mixture of arable and market garden agriculture with areas of heath/scrub and woodland, as well as sand dunes to the far east of the ADBA Study Area along the coastal edge.

1.3 Consultation

Scoping Reports for the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in November 2017.

A combined Method Statement for the East Anglia TWO and ONE North Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) in respect to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage (ScottishPower Renewables, 2018) was produced

in April 2018 and submitted to the Heritage Steering Group (HSG) in advance of the first Expert Topic Group (ETG) meeting held on the 26th April 2018. Following this, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the DBA was prepared by Royal HaskoningDHV (RHDHV) in June 2018 (RHDHV, 2018).

This report has been produced in accordance with the WSI, and all consultation with the HSG to date has been carried out by ScottishPower Renewables and RHDHV.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014). This DBA examines and assesses the historic environment above the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) line. Offshore and intertidal archaeology and cultural heritage below the MHWS is not included. This DBA aims to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the development site;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed development on the historic environment.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study areas

At the time of preparing this document, the development area for both the onshore substations and the onshore cable corridor for the proposed East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North projects and the National Grid substation is yet to be finalised. However, the projects have been refined further from the Onshore Study Area presented as part of the Scoping Report (ScottishPower Renewables, 2017).

Three distinct study areas have been used in this DBA and are depicted on Figure 1. They comprise the ADBA Study Area, the Inner Study Area and the Outer Study Area.

The ADBA Study Area consists of the:

- Landfall Refined Area of Search;
- Onshore Cable Corridor Refined Area of Search;
- Substation Refined Area of Search; and
- Indicative National Grid Overhead Line Realignment Area.

The ADBA Study Area has been used to identify all heritage assets that may experience direct construction impacts and setting impacts as a result of the proposals.

The Inner Study Area (ISA) comprises a 500m buffer extending from the limits of the ADBA Study Area and has been used to gather baseline information on known designated and non-designated heritage assets that may experience setting impacts and to inform the assessment of archaeological potential within the ADBA Study Area for currently unrecorded heritage assets.

The Outer Study Area (OSA) extends for 1km around the Substation Refined Area of Search and the Indicative National Grid Overhead Line Realignment Area has been used to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets that may experience changes within their setting. The Substation Refined Area of Search will contain within it the only 'permanent' new above ground onshore infrastructure associated with the project(s) and therefore forms the main focus of the heritage settings assessment work undertaken. Heritage assets within the OSA have therefore been considered to ensure that any and all assets which may be subject to heritage

setting impacts are considered. This study area was then further refined during the setting assessment (see Section 4.8).

2.2 Data sources

This detailed assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA, 2014). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website on 9th May 2018;
- Descriptions of designated heritage assets in the National Heritage List for England, viewed on the Historic England website;
- Archaeological records from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), obtained as a digital data extract on 4th July 2018;
- Vertical aerial photographs in the Historic England Archive;
- National Mapping Programme (NMP) data held by Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) obtained as a digital data extract on 27th June 2018;
- Archaeological records held by Suffolk HER, and obtained as a digital data extract on 27th June 2018;
- Information on Conservation Areas, locally listed buildings, parklands and landscapes, and non-designated heritage assets held by East Suffolk District Council;
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data supplied by Suffolk HER;
- Historic maps and plans held in the Suffolk Archives (Ipswich Branch);
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps viewed on the National Library of Scotland website;
- Environment Agency Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data;
- Geological data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Aerial imagery from the APEM study carried out by ScottishPower Renewables;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data (supplied by Suffolk HER and supplemented by a search of the PAS website on 30th July 2018);
- Relevant internet sources including opendomesday.org, and www.british-history.ac.uk; and
- Other relevant and readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

2.3 Information Gaps

The assessment is based on the data sources identified above. Certain areas of land within the ADBA Study Area, particularly in the east, were not fully accessible for the walkover survey and were viewed from publicly accessible areas (roads, rights-of-way and public footpaths), where necessary. Consequently, some heritage assets or potential heritage assets identified in the baseline research could only be examined from distance. Areas of gorse and other vegetation cover also partially hampered visibility of areas of the ADBA Study Area during the walkover. These areas are shown on Figure 2.

Available Environment Agency LiDAR data for the whole ADBA Study Area is only available at 2m resolution, with limited areas at greater resolution. The majority of earthwork features will be visible at 2m resolution, although smaller discrete features may not be, and some detail of extensive features is also likely to be lost, making interpretation more difficult.

There are no other significant information gaps, and on the whole, the sources consulted provide good evidence for upstanding archaeological features and for the setting of heritage assets. There inevitably remains some uncertainty regarding the below ground archaeological potential of the ADBA Study Area, which can only be

addressed and further substantiated through a combination of geophysical survey (in progress at the time of writing this assessment) and later intrusive archaeological evaluation and investigation.

2.4 Identification of heritage assets

The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and to estimate the potential for currently unknown heritage assets. A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2) as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Some heritage assets are designated, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Non-designated assets may be recorded in HERs, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

Aerial Photography Analysis

A full search of aerial photographs was requested from the Historic England Archives, which resulted in a total of 440 vertical images, of which 204 were held directly by Historic England. The 204 original prints were examined at the Historic England archives in Swindon. Features identified during the aerial photography (AP) analysis are discussed in Section 3.3, and their location and approximate extent are depicted on Figures 10 and 11, and Figures 28 and 29. Features identified in AP data and not previously recorded by the HER or NRHE are labelled with unique numbers and prefixed ‘AP’.

Historic Map Regression

Historic mapping comprising estate records, Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey maps was studied in order to identify changes in the landscape within the ADBA Study Area. The presence / absence of field boundaries, parish boundaries, buildings, woodland and watercourses have altered throughout the history of the ADBA Study Area, and comparison of successive maps (in conjunction with AP, LiDAR and field survey) aids in the identification and quantification of these changes. The results of the map regression are discussed below (Section 3.4), and certain historic maps are illustrated in Figures 20 to 32.

LiDAR Processing and Analysis

Environment Agency LiDAR data (Digital Terrain Model) at 2m resolution for the whole ADBA Study Area was processed in QGIS 2.8.1. Individual tiles were merged to form a composite dataset from which the general topography could be determined. This merged dataset was then further processed to produce a Digital Elevation (hillshade) model using an azimuth of light of 315 and an altitude of light of 45, this produces a good 3D impression of earthwork features allowing them to be interpreted. Hillshades were also produced from Digital Surface Model (DSM) LiDAR data for selected areas of the ADBA Study Area, which are currently wooded.

The hillshade model was then loaded into ArcGIS 10.6.1 along with the current Ordnance Survey mapping. The hillshade was compared with current and historic mapping, as well as historic aerial photography and the APEM imagery in order to identify earthworks of potential archaeological interest, and to exclude those relating to modern features such as recent field boundaries and roads or footpaths.

The results of the LiDAR study are discussed below (Section 3.5) and illustrated in Figures 17 to 19. Features of potential archaeological interest identified as part of this process (where not previously recorded by the HER or NRHE) were initially labelled with unique numbers prefixed ‘LF’, before being consolidated and given a Heritage Asset ‘HA’ reference.

Walkover Survey

The desktop research was supplemented by site visits. Between 9th and 13th July 2018 a walkover of accessible areas of the ADBA Study Area was carried out by two archaeologists to confirm the location and status of heritage assets and potential heritage assets identified during the baseline data gathering. A second visit was

undertaken on 19th July to examine the baseline setting of heritage assets identified as having potential for changes in their setting.

The aims of the walkovers were:

- to examine the current ground conditions;
- to confirm the locations of heritage assets identified in the HER and NRHE datasets;
- to examine features of possible archaeological interest identified during the AP, LiDAR and historic map study in order to gather further information about them; and
- to identify any other previously unidentified or unrecorded features of potential archaeological interest.

Compilation of baseline

Following refinement of the baseline and ground-truthing of features, many of the AP, LiDAR and historic map features were found to correspond. Individual features have therefore often been amalgamated into groups. These groups of previously unrecorded features have been given 'HA' numbers and are depicted on Figure 3 and listed in Table 5. The 'HA' reference number supersedes any and all reference numbers used to identify individual AP or LiDAR features, although cross-references are retained in Table 5. The original 'AP'/'LF' numbers are used on Figures 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 28 and 29 for ease of cross-reference.

Setting Study

A detailed study was also made of certain designated and non-designated assets in both the ISA and OSA. This was undertaken with the aim of identifying any potential setting effects arising from the proposed substations at the western end of the ADBA Study Area, and operational effects of other groundworks within the ADBA Study Area. The heritage settings assessment process is detailed in section 3.8.

Illustration and Annotation

Heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Tables 3 to 5. Previously recorded assets are labelled with the appropriate reference number used in the HER, NRHE or NHLE. Where such assets are recorded in both the NRHE and the HER, the HER record has been deferred to in order to avoid confusion and/or duplication. Designated assets are referred to only with their NHLE number.

Previously unrecorded assets within the ADBA Study Area have been assigned a Heritage Asset number (prefixed HA for Heritage Asset). A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in other data sources (such as LiDAR and/or aerial photographs), and include assets identified during this assessment.

Heritage assets in the Inner and Outer Study Areas are shown on Figures 4 to 7 and listed in Appendices 1 to 5. As with the assets in the ADBA Study Area, assets in the ISA and OSA are labelled with the appropriate reference number used in the HER, NRHE or NHLE. Where such assets are recorded in both the NRHE and the HER, the HER record has been deferred to in order to avoid confusion and/or duplication. Designated assets are referred to only with their NHLE number.

Records of any heritage assets that are present within both the OSA and ISA (i.e. any heritage assets within 500m of the ADBA Study Area) are not duplicated in the gazetteers in the appendices - the OSA essentially 'overrides' the ISA as indicated by Figure 1.

2.5 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

Heritage assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 189, and taking account of Historic England's Good Practice Advice (GPA) guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2). Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the NPPF (Glossary, Annex 2) as

“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”

Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

“the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”

Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes ‘assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)’, following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England’s guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3). Attributes of an asset’s setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset’s ‘level of significance’ (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 194). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. Following the NPPF (Annex 2), a historic feature which lacks ‘a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ is not considered to be a heritage asset; it may also be said to have negligible heritage importance.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and non-designated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and non-designated assets of equal importance
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of lesser importance

2.6 Potential for unknown heritage assets

Archaeological features are often difficult to identify and confirm through desk-based assessment techniques alone. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the ADBA Study Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 2, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Suffolk HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;

- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 2: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

3 RESULTS

The results of the baseline research are presented and discussed below. Heritage assets identified within the ADBA Study Area are listed in Tables 3 to 5 and depicted on Figure 3. These include designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets recorded within the HER (including some also recorded in the NRHE), and previously unrecorded features visible on aerial photographs, historic mapping, and the LiDAR data. The results of HLC analysis (Figure 9) are also included here in order to inform the baseline. Separate figures depicting the features identified in aerial photographs (Figures 9 to 11, Figure 28 and Figure 29) and LiDAR images (Figures 17 to 19) are also included in order to clarify the sources of information for Table 3.

The wider baseline of heritage assets within the ISA and OSA has also been examined in order to inform the potential of the ADBA Study Area. Designated and non-designated assets within these areas are listed in the Appendices and depicted on Figures 4 to 7. Previous investigations and artefact discoveries recorded on the HER and NRHE are depicted on Figures 12 to 15.

3.1 Overview of the historic environment

Previous investigations

Previous investigations within the ADBA Study Area, ISA and OSA are shown on Figure 3 and Figures 12 to 14 and listed in Appendix 6 (HER event records are prefixed 'ESF', and NRHE records are labelled with the reference number).

The ADBA Study Area was included within the Suffolk wide HLC project (Figure 8) and the eastern part of the ADBA Study Area, extending approximately 2.5km inland from the shoreline, was included in the NMP, which identified heritage assets from aerial photographs (Figure 9). Information from these two extensive studies is included in the Suffolk HER and has informed this assessment. Besides these two studies there has been limited previous archaeological investigation within the ADBA Study Area – the NRHE records an excavation of a barrow at Knodishall Common on the border of the ADBA Study Area and OSA (646869, Figure 12) and an area of archaeological monitoring of a reservoir south of Grimsey's Lane (ESF19859, Figure 3) is shown as extending into the ADBA Study Area. The NRHE also records an evaluation in Aldringham churchyard (90047, not illustrated) as being within the ADBA Study Area, it is likely that this is a digitisation error as Aldringham

churchyard lies further south outside the ADBA Study Area. Part of the ADBA Study Area southwest of Sizewell Power Station was also included within a DBA for Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Extension (ESF26155, Figures 3 and 13).

Other previous archaeological work in the ISA and OSA has largely been development-led and has focused on areas around Leiston, Aldringham, Coldfair Green, Thorpeness and Sizewell.

Topography, geology and geomorphology

The ADBA Study Area undulates, with the lowest ground at the eastern coastal edge being around sea level, but then steeply climbing to 10m AOD over Sizewell Cliff and Thorpe Ness, and then generally varying between 10 and 20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) with the highest ground being located around Coldfair Green and Aldringham.

The merged 2m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR dataset for the ADBA Study Area (Figure 17 and 18) clearly shows the floodplain of the Hundred River running along the northern edge of the ADBA Study Area around Leiston and crossing the ADBA Study Area approximately northwest to southeast and also shows the lower lying ground in the east of the study area adjacent to the coast (Figure 19). A tributary of the Hundred River is also visible running across Aldringham Common (Figure 19).

The underlying bedrock geology comprises White Chalk in the west and Crag Group (sand and gravel) in the east, although the BGS plots a boundary between this geology in the north and Chillesford Church Sand Member in the south, along an arbitrary line between Farnham and Thorpeness (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). This is overlain by a mixture of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) within the floodplains, bounded by Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel and Lowestoft Formation Clay and Silt with Lowestoft Formation Diamicton deposits outside the floodplains. Channels of alluvium, river terrace deposits and glaciofluvial deposits occur alongside several watercourses throughout the route (NERC, 2018). A band of marine beach deposits (sand and gravel) is recorded along the coastline. Peat deposits are recorded northwest of Sizewell and Tidal Flat deposits south of Thorpeness.

The soils overlying the White Chalk in the west are classified in the Soilscape 8 and Soilscape 18 associations, characterised as seasonally wet loams and clays with impeded drainage. The soils overlying the Crag Group bedrock in the east are mostly classified in the Soilscape 6 association, characterised as freely draining loams. Loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface (Soilscape 23 association) occur at several locations along the courses of streams and rivers (Cranfield University, 2018).

Prehistory

Palaeolithic and Neolithic artefacts are particularly well represented in Suffolk – especially in the northwest of the county – despite the absence of megalithic monuments (Page, 1975: 235). The coastal area has also revealed Palaeolithic evidence from the cliffs (Good et al, 2017: 8) and further north near Happisburgh in Norfolk an important discovery of hominin footprints was recorded within intertidal deposits (Ashton et al, 2014). Within the ISA a possible Lower Palaeolithic chalk ring feature 2m in diameter was excavated west of Elm Tree Farm (ARG 020, Figure 5), evidence of Lower Palaeolithic activity was also found along the northern edge of Sizewell Common (LCS 148, Figure 5).

A Mesolithic macehead was found at West Farm, Leiston and is recorded by the NRHE (870163, outside both the OSA and ISA and not illustrated), this is the only evidence of Mesolithic activity close to the study areas. However, across East Anglia there are a number of important lithic scatters of Mesolithic date and the river valleys and estuaries including the Orwell and the Stour have revealed evidence of Mesolithic activity, as well as preserving important palaeoenvironmental sequences (Good et al, 2017: 8).

Neolithic scrapers and flakes were reportedly found at Friston (Page 1975: 258), and at Leiston (ibid: 260), and findspots of this date are recorded in the HER and NRHE datasets for the study areas (Figure 15), including a scatter of worked flints of possible late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date near Knodishall (KND 013) indicative of a focus of activity in this period. A multiperiod site south of Red House in Leiston (LCS 175, Figure 5) included evidence of Neolithic activity in the form of clusters of pits.

The ISA and OSA both include a number of prehistoric monuments, most of those that survive as earthwork features have been scheduled (1011376, 1011378, 1011440, Figure 5), but there are some non-designated earthwork examples such as ARG 003 and KND 003. Other similar sites in the wider area visible as cropmarks or identified through excavation include a group of Early Bronze Age barrows at Carr Road near Leiston (392044, outside the study areas and not illustrated), there have also been isolated finds of Bronze Age artefacts within the OSA (391974, Figure 15).

An area of Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement activity in the form of field boundaries, possible roundhouses, pits and a cremation burial was identified on land south of Red House Lane, Leiston (LCS 218, Figure 5).

Many of the undated cropmark features may also be prehistoric sites, and include possible ring ditches, and field systems.

Roman

Three Roman coins were reported to the PAS from locations in Friston Parish in 2006 (finds.org.uk). Details of the finds' precise locations is kept confidential by the PAS due to the need to protect the locations from potential damage or disturbance by treasure hunters. A further coin, a piece of armour and an un-named object of Roman date have also been reported to the PAS to the south of the ADBA Study Area and are recorded in the HER (again their exact locations cannot be given, however none are recorded within the ADBA Study Area). None of the PAS finds are depicted on the figures.

The NRHE and HER also record stray finds of Roman date within the study areas (Figure 15) including a brooch (392042), pottery, tile and quernstone fragments (392043), an isolated pottery sherd (LCS 049), pottery and tile fragments (LCS 051), and seven copper alloy coins (KND 023).

A possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site is recorded in the HER north of Sizewell Common (LCS 059, Figure 5), which comprises cropmarks of probable field boundaries and enclosures of more than one phase of activity. The site of a villa is also recorded near Knodishall (KND 004, Figure 7) where roofing and flue tiles have been found on the field surface along with tesserae. Roman features were also discovered during onshore works relating to the Galloper Offshore Wind Farm (LCS 148, Figure 5).

Saxon and Medieval

Thorpe, Aldringham, Leiston, and Knodishall are all recorded in the Domesday Survey, but Friston, Thorpeness and Sizewell are not (www.opendomesday.org).

Thorpe was recorded as a small manor with only seven householders (three smallholders and four freemen) with land for only one plough team. The freemen had held the manor from Edric of Laxfield before the conquest, but it was granted to Robert Malet by 1086. Aldringham was slightly larger with nine households (seven villagers and one small holder) and was again transferred from Edric to Robert Malet. Leiston, however, was a very large manor with 117 households (comprised of 27 villagers, 27 smallholders, seven slaves and 56 free men). There was land for over 20 plough teams, as well as six acres of meadow, woodland for 200 pigs, a mill, three churches and some church land. Also recorded for Leiston were the livestock – five cobs (ponies), seven cattle, 112 sheep and seven beehives (possibly belonging to the church). Part of Leiston was held by Edric, with the remainder held by freemen and in 1086 it was divided between Robert Malet and Gilbert Fulcred.

Three manors are recorded at Knodishall, one comprising only a single free man and held by Roger Bigot, a second of four households held by Roger Bigot of Ranulf son of Walter, but prior to the conquest being held by Northmann the sheriff, and the largest comprising 23 households, with land for eight plough teams, nine acres of meadow, and two churches also held by Roger Bigot of Ranulf son of Walter, but prior to the conquest being held by Algar, Wulfnoth and seven freemen.

The abbey of Leiston was founded for the white canons of the Premonstratensian Order, in the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanville. The abbey was granted the manor of Leiston and the advowsons (or patronage) of the churches of St Margaret, Leiston (outside the study areas, not illustrated), and St Andrew, Aldringham (Grade II-listed, 1287886). The churches of St Mary, Middleton and St Botolph, Culpho (both outside the study areas,

not illustrated) were granted later (Page, 1975). The taxation roll of 1291 gave the annual value of the priory as just over £130, however, by 1344 the abbey was licenced rents of £20 yearly to counter their impoverished state as a result of frequent inundations by the sea over their lands. In 1350 the advowson or patronage of Leiston Abbey was granted to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk. A few years later in 1363 the abbey was refounded (the original buildings having become too small) and new, larger buildings were constructed about a mile eastward, in a better and somewhat higher position. This new abbey was almost destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt on the same site on a finer scale in 1308-9. The old abbey near the sea was never quite abandoned but was treated as a small cell. Legacies were left to our Lady of the old abbey in 1511 and 1516, and John Green, the penultimate abbot, relinquishing his office by choice, was consecrated anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary in the old monastery near the sea. The abbey was suppressed in 1536, and the abbey and its possessions formed a part of the vast monastic grants made by the crown to Charles, Duke of Suffolk on 7 April 1537. A "free chapel" was also recorded at Leiston on the sea banks (Page, 1975: 30).

Some of the earliest surviving buildings within the study areas are the medieval churches, which are protected as listed buildings, including the 12th century Church of St Lawrence in Knodishall (1215745), the Church of St Mary in Friston (1287864), which has some 11th century fabric, and St Andrew's Church in Aldringham (1287886).

St Margaret's Church in Leiston incorporates a 15th century tower (outside the study areas, not illustrated). The remains of a medieval chapel including a cemetery were discovered south of Thorpeness Common when later almshouses on the site were demolished (391944, Figure 5), late medieval ditches were also found adjacent to this during an evaluation (ARG 058, Figure 5). The remains of another chapel are located within the garden of a cottage in Knodishall parish (1211672, Figure 7).

There have also been finds of medieval pottery within the study areas (Figure 15), including at Moor Farm / High House Farm (FRS 003), and within Aldringham parish (ARG 019) and Leiston parish (LCS 049, LCS 051, LCS 054, LCS 058, LCS 060, LCS 066, LCS 073, LCS Misc), and a medieval coin was found in Knodishall parish (KND 023).

There is evidence of a deserted medieval village (DMV) known as Buxlow or Buxton to the west of Knodishall Green (KND 006, Figure 7) where earthworks survive. The church for this settlement is shown on Bowen's map of 1753 in ruins to the north of Friston Church and is recorded in the HER (KND 009, Figure 3) and the earthwork remains of the parsonage, which occupied a moated site (KND 011, Figure 3) are recorded at Little Moor Farm on the southern edge of Friston Moor. A small enclosure with a scatter of medieval pottery sherds is also recorded here (KND014, Figure 3). Friston Moor itself is an area of former medieval common land (FRS 013, Figure 3). Similarly, Aldringham Green (ARG 064, Figure 5) is a remnant of medieval landscape and evidence of medieval activity around the edges of the green have been recorded from evaluation and archaeological monitoring (ARG 020, Figure 5).

The likely extent of the medieval settlements of Leiston (the medieval village is outside the study areas and not illustrated), Aldringham (ARG 057, Figure 3), Knodishall Coldfair Green (KND 018, Figure 7) and Thorpeness (ARG 063, Figure 5) are recorded in the HER.

The manor of Friston was the property of Snape Priory and there is likely to have been an earlier manor house somewhere on the manor (FRS 048, Figure 3), although the current Friston Hall dates from the 17th century with later alterations. Sizewell had a market from 1237 indicating a medieval township was located here (LCS 170, Figure 5). Fragments of medieval pottery and evidence of medieval industrial activity was identified during monitoring of test pits at the power station (LCS 150 and 160, Figure 5). An extensive grain processing site was discovered during works in advance of the Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works (LCS 148, Figure 5). Although a settlement is known to have existed at Thorpeness in the medieval period no features of this date were found during an evaluation adjacent to Dormy House and only unstratified pottery was recovered (ARG 055, Figure 5). Cropmarks representing possible medieval settlement are recorded north of St Andrew's Church, Aldringham-cum-Thorpe (ARGF 073, Figure 3).

Several mills are known or thought to have existed within the study areas in the medieval period. The cropmark of a probable post-mill of medieval date is recorded in the ADBA Study Area near Knodishall (KND 017, Figure 3), a mound of a former windmill is recorded near Leiston (LCS Misc5, Figure 5).

Post-medieval and modern

The majority of HER records within the study areas relate to post-medieval buildings, in particular at Thorpeness and in Leiston, the two main settlements within the study area.

Thorpeness developed as a holiday resort with multiple new buildings being constructed in the early to mid-20th century – a country club was also created west of Thorpeness in 1912 on the north edge of The Meare and several buildings associated with this are recorded in the NRHE. The complex includes a golf course to the northwest.

The strategic importance of the east coast of England during the two World Wars is also reflected in the archaeological record for the study areas, with over thirty sites of land and air defences recorded between Leiston and the coast (ADBA Study Area – Figure 3 and ISA – Figure 5). These include a large site on Aldringham Common, which included aircraft obstructions and practice trenches (ARG 017, Figure 3). Four areas of aircraft obstructions surviving as ditches and earthworks are recorded in the east of the study areas, several Second World War “Diver Station” defences are also recorded as are areas of early radar defences (LCS 206). Beach defences in the form of pillboxes, barbed wire obstructions, tank traps, slit trenches and coastal batteries were also recorded by the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment project.

In the post-war period, the first nuclear power station at Sizewell was constructed, although not considered a heritage asset, the power station complex has led to widespread changes in the landscape of the study area.

3.2 Historic Landscape Character

The Historic Landscape Character of the ADBA Study Area as mapped by the Suffolk HER (Figure 8) is mostly 18th century and later enclosure from former common arable land and/or heathland, but around Knodishall there are surviving areas of earlier enclosure forming small irregular fields and ancient woodland. This pattern is interrupted to the south and east of Manor Farm where the post-1950 agricultural landscape has erased any earlier historic landscape features, and to the west of Manor Farm where the post-1950 agricultural landscape has resulted from boundary loss and expansion of the irregular fields; and south of Halfway Cottages (to the east of Leiston) where the 18th century enclosures were from former common pasture and open margins, with an area of common pasture surviving into the present. A small area of managed wetland meadow flanks the Hundred River close to Aldringham Court. There is a strip of intertidal land at the eastern extent of the ADBA Study Area, as well as a small area of unimproved land (heath or rough pasture) inland of this to the north of Thorpeness and adjacent to a remnant of common land.

3.3 Aerial Photograph Analysis

The following is a discussion of the results from the AP analysis, which identified 82 features (potential heritage assets) not previously recorded by the HER or NRHE. They are described here starting in the eastern part of the ADBA Study Area, depicted on Figures 10, 11, 28 and 29, and a full list is provided in Appendix 7.

AP RAF/106G/UK/929/3252 (October 1945)

A number of faint linear marks were seen on photographs taken in October 1945, in fields in the southeastern part of the ADBA Study Area to the west of Thorpeness. It is thought these may relate to drainage features in the fields. Other large dark patches in the same location were also noted, these formed a few wide linear features and possibly a large semi-circular form (AP1). It is not known whether these are artificial or a product of geological processes.

RAF/82/1214/F21/0444 (June 1955)

This image revealed a semi-circular feature at the edge of a field north of Thorpeness (AP6), it was not previously shown on LiDAR or other sources.

OS/69069/134 (April 1969)

Another circular feature (AP11), which does not appear on LiDAR, was located in the same field as AP6 on this later image.

This photograph also showed a number of buildings which no longer exist, they include building (AP3) and the possible ruins of a structure (AP4) at the edge of a field. Another structure, possibly with stone walls was seen just outside the ADBA Study Area boundary (AP13), there is also a building within a field to the south (AP5) and other structures close to the beach in AP15. The former are likely agricultural buildings, whilst AP15 may be modern structures perhaps associated with the holiday resort. The image also showed a now lost field boundary (AP14) and field enclosure (AP12), also close to the beach and to the north, an area of linear cropmarks (AP16), which may have been recorded in the NMP.

RAF/58/1674/F21/0199 (March 1955)

Triangular forms were visible on fields to the north of Thorpeness (AP7 to AP10), these are possibly field drains or other by-product of modern agricultural practice.

Further north a number of circular cropmark features were noted in an area where several extraction pits are indicated on the 1st Edition OS map. Those which did not correspond to features on the map or LiDAR were recorded as AP18, AP22 and AP23 (the latter two were also visible on images from 1968, OS/68144/083).

RAF/106G/1673/3231 (July 1946)

Another photograph recorded similar circular cropmarks around the old extraction pits that are not recorded on historic mapping (AP2) and may include the above features. This photograph also showed another circular feature further north (AP20) not previously recorded.

Given the quantity of known extraction sites in the area, it is assumed that many of these are likely to also be extraction pits, especially perhaps the larger forms, however, monuments such as round barrows are known in the area and it is possible that some may be other types of man-made features, without further investigation it is not possible to say.

OS/68144/045 (May 1968)

A lost field boundary (AP17) was recorded in this area north of Thorpeness.

RAF/106G/UK/929/4259 (Oct 1045) and RAF/106g/UK/1589/6209 (June 1946)

A large number of features were noted in the northeastern corner of the ADBA Study Area, many of which are recorded in the NMP. A circular feature not found on mapping or in other sources, possibly a former extraction pit was seen on two photographs (AP21).

These images also revealed a complex of linear and other cropmarks east of Leiston (AP19), which have probably been recorded in the NMP and which may relate to military bases and their operations in the area during World War Two. These appear to include practice trenches.

OS/69069/035 (Apr 1969)

This image revealed a line of pits along the edge of a field (AP25) near Sizewell, this may have resulted from modern farming practices, although it appears to extend beyond the field boundary to the west.

This image also revealed a small circular parch or soil mark (AP24) within the complex of features (AP19), which are likely to be of modern military origin. The small size may suggest a round barrow or it could be part of the likely modern activity.

Further north, just beyond the ADBA Study Area boundary and also in proximity to another Second World War military base or depot, is an oval form which appears to be made up of segmented ditches or large pits, it encircles an area currently indicted on mapping as a pond. It may relate to the activity within the military base or could be earlier (AP26).

OS/94004/097 (Mar 1994)

The above image recorded some unusual features in fields to the southeast of Leiston. These are likely to be a result of modern agricultural practices, but it is uncertain what the features are. AP43 includes three fields

which have all been divided up in a radiating form from a central circle, creating triangular shaped enclosures around the centre. Each of these has one to three small structures within which may be animal shelters. Comparison with Google Earth imagery of 2000 indicates that this feature is a pig farm – common in the local area.

Immediately northeast of these there are three to four irregular rows of rectangular features aligned along the edge of the neighbouring field (AP44), there is some evidence for modern vehicle track marks passing through them. These are also assumed to be modern and are probably associated with the pig enclosures which neighbour them.

Another field immediately west has diagonal and straight lines, possible internal divisions which are a product of either modern agriculture or military practices (AP74).

On the same image to the south of Leiston are two linears which form two sides of a field boundary (shown on the OS 1st Edition), a number of dark features within resemble ditches or pits (AP46).

RAF/540/1082/0011 (Feb 1953)

Also, to the south of Leiston, this image revealed a number of features of potential interest.

Large triangular areas at the edges of fields were noted, these resemble those seen near Thorpeness. AP38 and AP39 are likely to be modern - possibly field drains.

Within the same field, however, two circular features were visible (AP36 and AP37), these have the appearance of ploughed out barrows. There are a high number of LiDAR hollows in this area, although none of those correspond to AP36 or AP37.

400m south of these features a possible hexagonal enclosure (AP40) was picked up in an area which has shown a number of features in other photographs and LiDAR.

The parch mark of a possible structure lies on the edge of a field 650m to the southeast (AP45), and further markings of two small property boundaries and possible structures can be seen at the corner of this field (AP75), also as parch marks.

RAF/106G/UK/1673/3233 (July 1946)

A number of features were identified in a field southeast of Leiston, these appeared on more than one image. They included on this photograph a possible group of small slight circular features (AP31), these could be agricultural in origin, such as the previous siting of feeding rings. West of these in the same area is a large semi-circular form AP28), which is probably associated with other circular features seen in aerial photography and on the LiDAR.

OS/69069/029 (Apr 1969)

This photograph revealed a circular feature (AP41) to the north of AP28.

RAF/58/1674/f22/0144 (Mar 1955)

Another image of this field showed a large number of lost field boundaries (AP32 to AP35). Within these fields are two tall structures (AP79 and AP80), which are possibly military in origin, perhaps remnants of World War Two activity in the area. Also, at the edge of a neighbouring field is a standing building, possibly a field barn, which is no longer present on later images (AP78).

RAF/106G/UK/1589/3211 (June 1946)

A group of circular features (AP27) is seen in this image from 1946, they are probably a component of the same activity recorded as (AP28).

This photograph also revealed a circular feature (AP47) 1km to the southwest, along with a rectangular feature, possibly the remnants of an old copse or enclosure (AP49).

RAF/106G/929/4262 (Oct 1945) & RAF/58/6492/0026 (Aug 1964)

A very large circular feature (AP76) is found on the boundary of three fields, the most well-preserved part of this is in the triangular field to the south (Figure 28). This negative feature is also visible in LiDAR images (LF40, Figure 18), but is mentioned here as the aerial photography gives better detail of its extent. It can be seen in several images particularly on earlier photography, the 1964 photograph appears to show a single or double outer ditch.

Also, on the image from 1964 are two features to the south of AP76, one is curvilinear and probably a palaeo-channel (AP29) and immediately south of it are at least two circular features (AP30).

OS/68144/042 (May 1968)

Southeast of Hawsell's Farm two features were noted on this aerial photograph from 1968, a linear which runs diagonally across the field (AP77) and may be an old boundary or path, and a possible cropmark, a dark area which may form part of a square (AP42) just to the west of AP77. This image also showed a group of three large buildings at the edge of a former field boundary, which appear to be modern agricultural sheds (AP81).

OS/94004/68 (Mar 1994)

This image revealed curvilinear features around a central focus, it is uncertain if these have a natural or man-made origin (AP48).

RAF/540/1082/0028 (Feb 1953)

A number of features were noted on this image south of Aldringham. They include a former area of plantation and its boundary (AP52), to the west is a field with a large number of small hollows or mounds arranged in lines across the field (AP53). These may be agricultural or a result of military activity in the Second World War. West of here is a small semi-circular form, a possible former property boundary at the edge of a field (AP54).

To the south is a small circular feature (AP56) and a semi-circular one nearby (AP57), although these may be 'fairy rings' (naturally occurring differential growth patterns). South of these features are seven small possible pits arranged in an approximate square (AP55).

RAF/58/6492/F41/0028 (Aug 1964)

A large number of curvilinear irregular features were noted, these may be geological, although they include the line of an early field boundary (AP51).

RAF/58/6492/F42/0068 (Aug 1964)

West of these is a field with possible linear features running diagonally southwest-northeast, other features here are unclear and they may be a result of the geology (AP58). South of Billeaford Hall is a possible large semi-circular feature (AP59), though it is faint.

Approximately 1.5km northwest of this area, close to Manor Farm, is a band running north-south of a mixture of features, including a possible linear ditch at its eastern edge, lines of small pits in the north and some diagonal lines in the southern part (AP63). These may be man-made or natural.

RAF/106G/UK/929/4267 (Oct 1945)

A curvilinear feature (AP50) within the area (AP58) already noted in RAF/58/6492/f42/0068 may be a palaeo-channel.

OS/69069/127 (Apr 1969)

The northern part of Billeaford Hall has a large number of modern agricultural buildings present in this image which are no longer extant (AP60).

RAF/106G/UK/929/4270 (Oct 1945)

Further west this aerial photograph (Figure 29) contained a number of features including a pair of parallel lines southeast of Manor Farm (AP61). To the south is a rectangle aligned north-south with a curved northern end (AP70), which is around 70m long. Three partial sub-circular features were also seen immediately west of Manor Farm (AP71).

RAF/106G/UK/1673/3240 (Jul 1946)

Two intersecting linear features were seen south of Peartree Farm, these could be old tracks or the corner of a boundary (AP72).

RAF/106G/UK/1589/3215 (Jun 1946)

In this photograph a possible series of pits arranged in a curvilinear form were seen (AP62) east of Manor Farm.

OS/68144/035 (May 1968)

This aerial photograph east of Friston showed circular and semi-circular features like ring ditches, they are interlocking and lie at the corner of a field (AP69). An orchard was noted in an area north of Friston (AP65).

OS/69069/125 (Apr 1969)

A number of features around Friston were seen in this image from 1969, including a very large rectangular feature with an apsidal shaped end, aligned approximately east-west, it is approximately 65m long (AP64). This feature is in proximity to the location of a ruined church or chapel recorded in the HER (KND009, Figure 3) just north of Friston, and it is possible this is the actual location further east.

A number of extant small buildings can be seen to the east of Woodside Farm (AP82).

Within Grove Wood to the east there is a linear feature, a probable pathway, on this image (AP68) and a clearing in the woods, which may suggest a possible old enclosure (AP67). A semi-circular feature may be present to the north of the woods (AP66).

OS/94004/21 (Mar 1994)

In the fields to the north of this area regular diagonal lines can be seen, sometimes creating a herringbone pattern (AP73). This is likely to be a product of modern agricultural practice.

3.4 Historic Map Regression

Tithe maps

The ADBA Study Area passes close to and through the boundaries of five historic parishes, most of these are irregular in shape, with small corridors of land protruding into neighbouring parishes or are made up of separate large areas connected by narrower strips (Figure 16).

Leiston Tithe map and apportionment part I & II 1842 [SROI FDA 164/A1/1 Pt I, Pt II and 1a]

The tithe of Leiston parish is divided into two parts, part I is the town and western area, part II is the eastern area up to the coast. Both maps are damaged with parts missing, but the eastern area in proximity to the ADBA Study Area is particularly damaged with large areas including almost the entire portion of the ADBA Study Area within the historic parish missing (Figure 20). The area near Hawsell's Farm, at the parish border in the south, is present. The remaining section of map which is not missing around the ADBA Study Area is blank, probably indicating common land, for example within The Walks, which is presently scrub and rough pasture, or Leiston Common. Alternatively, it could be the case that they were not subject to tithe for other reasons, such as ownership by the church.

Of those identified, the majority of land within and adjoining the ADBA Study Area was arable at the time. Land parcels (191, 193 and 156) are in the ownership of Lord Joshua Huntingfield, as is parcel 188, which is Hawsell's

Farm House and pasture; and northeast of the ADBA Study Area is 265, part of a house and yard (the parcel later includes the Vulcan public house). Parcel 187, Little Hawsells, is owned and occupied by John Grimsey.

Some of the land northeast of the ADBA Study Area is owned and occupied by Francis Hayle Esquire, including parcels 223, 224, 269, 270 and 271. He also has possession of a strip of plantation in the east, 274. Of these, parcels 269 and 270, both described as Hog Field or Valley, are whin, scrubland and very rough pasture, populated by gorse or furze.

Aldringham with Thorpe Tithe map and apportionment 1839 [SROI FDA 4/A1/1b and 1a]

The ADBA Study Area passes through the eastern (Figure 22) and western (Figure 21) parts of the parish of Aldringham with Thorpe. Originally two distinct parishes, the boundary between them is shown on the tithe.

The majority of the ADBA Study Area covers arable fields between Thorpe and Aldringham, an area depicted as whin and rough pasture and shown as blank on the tithe.

The area in the east is within Thorpe, the landownership is divided between Francis Hayle and William Abraham Shuldham, with the exception of land parcel 59 which is common land, and 93 and 94 which are owned by the crown and the tenant is Francis Hayle. The majority of land is arable, with 94 as whin.

The ADBA Study Area land parcels within Aldringham are all in the ownership of Francis Hayle, these are arable with the exception of 146, 147 and 148 (pasture) and 145 and 113 (woodland).

To the east of the ADBA Study Area is Stone Cottage, with 'pleasure grounds' and plantations (117, 117a), as well as a Chapel (118). Further east is The Walks and common land, such as 116 is Crown land, tenanted by Francis Hayle. 115a is whin land, owned by John Wootton.

Also, to the east is an area which has chequerboard style field divisions. It is made up of parcel numbers 120 to 139 in the ownership of John Mobbs, divided into cottage and gardens or tenement and gardens.

Haslewood or Hazelwood Tithe map and apportionment 1838 [SROI FDA 122/A1/1b and 1a]

The mid-section of the ADBA Study Area passes through the northern part of the historic parish of Haslewood or Hazelwood, which does not survive as a parish name into the present day (Figure 23).

With some minor exceptions, the principal landowner in the area is Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth who is lord of the Manor of Aldeburgh, which passed to his family after the death of the late Earl of Stratford in 1792.

Most of the land is tenanted by Samuel Studd in the west and the remainder by James Row. John Grimsey is landlord and tenant of an area of pasture called Marsh, 30, along the river. Parcel 14 is owned and occupied by James Barnes.

The field system through this section is rectilinear of moderate size with occasional narrow strips, and smaller parcels along the river. The majority is arable land, with some pasture (3, 5, 21, 25, 29) and whin (35 & 36), 35 is called Reads End and is later the site of Ridsend House (Ridsend is discussed in greater detail in Section 3.8).

There is a very distinctive field shape just below the ADBA Study Area, a circular plantation and two plantation strips at right angles, the circular area (11) is called Circular Plantation, the western strip (8) is Crackling Plantation and the other strip (41) is the Nuttery, all owned and occupied by Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth.

Friston Tithe map and apportionment 1845 [SROI FDA 108/1A/1b and 1a]

To the west the ADBA Study Area passes into the eastern tip of Friston parish (Figure 23) and then into Knodishall before returning to the western part of Friston parish (Figure 25).

The major land owner in the eastern part is Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth. The western area is principally owned by Richard William Howard Howard-Vyse, army officer, politician and Egyptologist, who had also inherited part of the estate of the Earl of Stafford at the end of the 18th century. A small number of parcels in the ADBA Study Area are owned by Jane Whittaker (324) and James Newson (63, 339).

Several buildings are within or close to the ADBA Study Area in the western part of Friston, parcel 23 is on the edge of the ADBA Study Area at the corner of field 24, another is within the ADBA Study Area in field 57. A house and garden (65) and a blacksmith shop (65a) and a tenement and garden at (13) are on the boundary of the ADBA Study Area.

Friston House (discussed in detail in Section 3.8) is present in the southwest, 59, described as house and pleasure grounds. The neighbouring area which should be part of its parkland is 60, called Blacksmiths Walk and probably relates to the blacksmith shop nearby. The use of the term 'walk' suggests it was an area of rough grazing and perhaps it had only recently been converted to pleasure grounds so was still known by its old name. All the fields within the ADBA Study Area are arable, with the exception of 18 and 19, which are pasture, and the northwest tip of the area includes a large parcel of land, 12, which is the moor.

Several clay extraction pits are represented in both the east and western areas of Friston parish. To the east there is one on the corner of 324 and another on 320.

Knodishall Tithe map [SROI P461/162] and apportionment [SROI FDA 162/1/1a] 1846

The ADBA Study Area passes through a large part of the central and western portion of Knodishall parish, taking in around 66 parcels of land (Figure 24).

The main landowner in this part of Knodishall parish is James Newson, which is held in trust for him by Edwin Bloomfield and John Pearson. Other land is held by Jane Whittaker, Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, Howard Vyse, the Reverend George Whittaker and James Hunt.

Although still mostly arable, the area includes more pasture, generally to the north and west, and areas of woodland in the centre, including small fragments such as 222, 257, 261 and 266.

Field sizes are moderate and fairly regular in this section of the parish, becoming smaller along the western parish boundary and in the northern area near Fristonmoor (discussed in detail in Section 3.8) and Peartree Farm.

Estate Maps

Several maps and plans of estate lands in and around the ADBA Study Area were consulted at Suffolk Archives. Extracts of some of these are reproduced in the figures (Figures 26 and 27). Other map images were not of sufficient high quality for reproduction.

Moor Farm, 1819 [SROI HD11 475/154]

Plan of area to the east of Moor Farm (discussed in detail in Section 3.8), including fields within the western most part of the ADBA Study Area. Field boundaries appear similar to the tithe, with small differences, but it is still identifiable. The map shows the original road layout prior to the building of Friston House. An area on the southwestern edge of the map is marked as The Hall Land, referring to Friston Hall to the south.

Leyton, Thorpe 1834 [SROI HD11 475/83]

Plan of land in Thorpe on two sides, part of side one shows land adjoining Thorpe Common, these are similar to the tithe but with additional field divisions. The other area on side one may be a depiction of the area near Sizewell Farm, but this is uncertain. The rear includes depictions of fields 19, 24 and 26 from Thorpe tithe, which are adjoining the southeastern tip of the ADBA Study Area and includes a depiction of the chapel, which was not included on the tithe and is known only as the site of a chapel on later mapping. Land belonging to the chapel is indicated to the rear of the building, it is possible this could have included a cemetery (Figure 26).

Land in Sizewell, undated [SROI HD11 475/85]

Land to northeast of ADBA Study Area in Leiston parish, including areas lost from the tithe. Sizewell Farm is in the centre of the map, 'Hog Valley' is fields 269 and 270 on the tithe. It also depicts a building to the east which is the coastguard station (in a damaged area on the tithe). The map extends into the northeast field of the ADBA

Study Area, which is shown subdivided with the extraction area shown on later maps, it is bordered by the Common to the south and Crown land to the west.

A plan of lands and premises allotted to Richard William Howard Vyse Esq 1794 [SROI P472/1] This plan depicts Friston Hall Farm and Friston Moor Farm (discussed in detail in Section 3.8) and includes a small part of the western edge of the ADBA Study Area (Figure 27). The original route of the road is shown before the building of Friston House, which runs to and along the edge of the ADBA Study Area. There are additional field boundaries, but it is still identifiable.

Plan of Hazelwood (based on tithe) 1854 [SROI Historic England10 8017/7]

Whole of Hazelwood parish in colour, dated 1854 and based on the tithe and using same parcel numbers. No changes can be discerned in the area of the ADBA Study Area.

Plan of land use in Aldringham/Thorpe 1835 [SROI HD11 475/772]

Plan of area to east of Aldringham, including the ADBA Study Area route through the parish. It is similar to the tithe map, and no material differences are discernible.

Plan of an estate in the parishes of Aldringham Leiston and hamlets of Hazelwood, Thorpe and Sizewell, property of the Late Hayle, undated [SROI HD11 475/754]

Colour coded plan covering Thorpe, Leiston and Aldringham including land within the ADBA Study Area, including some of those lost or blank areas on the tithe. The map is very similar in appearance to the tithe, although the numbers used do not match, possibly suggesting it could be earlier.

Aldringham and Thorpe Plan undated [SROI HD11 475/773]

Plan of land around Aldringham including the ADBA Study Area on the north bank of the Hundred river through to Thorpe in the east. Numbers on the plan match the parcels on the tithe. No differences in the vicinity of the ADBA Study Area could be discerned.

Historic Ordnance Survey maps

Suffolk LX NE 1883 and NW 1884, 1 to 6-inch map

The pattern in the late 19th century is for gradual change in the landscape, some merging of small fields into larger ones, enclosing of common land and gradual cultivation of rough pasture and scrub (Figure 30).

Western Area

Friston (east)

There is a large amount of changes to the field boundaries between the tithe and the 1st Edition OS map in this area.

At the border of the parish, two fields (332 and 333) have merged into one, and the area just beyond the ADBA Study Area to the south, which was divided into small and large strips has also merged (309, 310, 325, 326, 327, 329).

The gravel extraction pits are still present on the map, both of which are outside of the ADBA Study Area.

Friston (west)

Above Friston near the parish boundary some old divisions have been lost (tithe parcels 56/57, and 58a/61/62). West of these, just beyond the boundary of the ADBA Study Area, other field boundaries have gone to create larger areas (former parcels 32, 48, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 24). The large area of moor to the north (formerly 12), has been subdivided and possibly cultivated.

There are two buildings in this area, which were represented on the tithe, but are not present on the 1st Edition OS, one just beyond the ADBA Study Area at its western boundary (parcel 23 within 24), the other is within the ADBA Study Area near the parish boundary (57).

The 1st Edition OS map shows a sand pit on the western edge of the ADBA Study Area, which did not appear on the tithe (field 54), instead a large pit was shown in its neighbour to the west, just outside the ADBA Study Area. East of this, within the ADBA Study Area, a large pit was also shown on the tithe in field 57, this is only a partial feature on the OS map. An extraction pit to the southwest outside the ADBA Study Area has increased in size since the mid-19th century.

Knodishall

There is little change in field boundaries between the tithe and 1st Edition OS maps, some minor changes can be seen to the south near Bulls Hall (tithe parcels 219 and 208 have merged, also 206 and 207). A small semi-circular enclosure (266) has gone from field 267 near Old World Wood, Manor Farm.

In the field opposite Manor Farm, although an enclosure remains, a structure which was present here on tithe is gone by this date.

A sand pit is present east of Manor Farm, which was not shown on the tithe. Further extraction pits are found to the south, these are within what was shown as an enclosure on the tithe (257, 222). Owl's Hole contains an elongated pond (formerly 261), which could also be a former extraction pit. Another elongated pond can be seen to the west, which may also be a former pit. Two other 'Old Clay Pits' appear within fragments of woodland on the 1st Edition map to the southeast of Owl's Hole. There is a greater number of ponds in this area, some are associated with farms and residences, but others are present in woodland suggesting at least some of these are old extraction sites in the Knodishall and Friston area. Another two pits lie close to Bulls Hall, just outside of the ADBA Study Area to the south.

Eastern area

Thorpe

Overall the Ordnance Survey (OS) field boundaries coincide with those on the tithe. However, a group of fields to the west of Thorpe have changed their layout to a considerable degree on the 1st Edition map (tithe land parcels 58, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108 and 109) and have been reduced to just four fields. The site of a chapel is recorded just beyond the southern tip of the ADBA Study Area, this area was recorded on the tithe as common.

On the eastern edge of the ADBA Study Area, close to the beach between Thorpe and Sizewell the tithe recorded two buildings (66 and 67, within area 64), one is recorded on the 1883 map as Ted's Barn, whilst the other has gone. East of here the Lifeboat station has been constructed. Just to the north of this area field 82 has been divided and the eastern half beyond the ADBA Study Area now includes a house and perhaps associated gardens. The area to the south of this has seen several boundary changes on the edge of the ADBA Study Area. To the west, the smaller enclosure (94) has been subsumed within its neighbouring field (93). A convalescence home for children has been built northwest of Thorpe outside of the ADBA Study Area.

The Old Rifle Butt is present just west of the ADBA Study Area and the Great Eastern Railway runs north-south through the area.

Aldringham

There have been fewer changes to the boundaries in this area, small enclosures 102 and 113 have been subsumed into the larger fields. Part of the boundary between 112 and 106 is also lost on the 1st Edition.

The square field with parcels 120 to 139 is labelled Aldringham Square on this map.

Within Aldringham The Elms has been extended (tithe parcels 99 and 100), and field 67 has become Aldringham Green containing the Vicarage and school. At least one tumulus is shown on the green.

Leiston

Some of the areas which were blank on the tithe are shown as enclosed fields on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, indicating the rough pasture of the Common has reduced in size.

From the evidence available, there has been only a few changes to existing field boundaries. In proximity to the ADBA Study Area to the west, the division between some has been lost (former parcels 185/156, and 181/180) by the late 19th century.

The northeast corner of the ADBA Study Area includes at least four gravel pits in fields west of Sizewell Common, it's not known if these were on the tithe as this part of the map was lost.

Crown Farm and Crown Cottages on the edge of the ADBA Study Area are present on this 1st Edition mapping, it is not known if they were present on the tithe, part of which was missing, and although the road junction was visible it was lacking any structures.

Hazelwood

On the southern edge of the ADBA Study Area, as it passes through Hazelwood, some fields have lost their boundaries (parcels 4 and 5, and parcels 9 and 10), but otherwise there are few changes.

The distinctive circular plantation (now called Cracklands Pit) and its neighbours just north of Nuttery Lane are still visible on the 1st Edition.

A sand pit is indicated at Billeaford Hall just outside the boundary of the ADBA Study Area, this was not present on the tithe.

Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW and LX NW, 1905, 1 to 6-inch map (Figure 31)

Western area

A few additional buildings have been constructed on the edges of Coldfair Green and Dranes Lane Cottages have been built south of Bulls Hall.

Within Knodishall parish some fields, particularly those associated with the sandpit and other extraction pits, and one near the common have become areas of furze.

South of Old World Wood, near Manor Farm, a new area has been enclosed with some buildings indicated.

There are very few changes around Friston, with some field boundaries lost and further cultivation of Friston moor. Within Friston the mission rooms have become a school.

Eastern area

Around Thorpe there are few changes by 1905, although some areas of rough pasture and furze have been lost and become cultivated. The Meer has silted up by this date and the name Thorpe Ness is shown by the lifeboat station for the first time.

The extraction pits are still present and number five in total within the ADBA Study Area in this eastern edge (one area was previously shown as furze on the 1888 map).

West of the ADBA Study Area a field within the rough pasture has been divided into a regular grid pattern.

The area around Crown Cottages is no longer rough grazing and furze, and the structure immediately south has been extended, additional building has also taken place outside of the ADBA Study Area by Crown Farm.

Near Aldringham, the ADBA Study Area route does not have any changes, but east of the ADBA Study Area has become wooded and the houses within Aldringham Square have gone and the area covered with trees. A group of almshouses have been built east of St Andrews Church, south of the ADBA Study Area. Some additional building has gone on within Aldringham, including Aldringham House where the garden layout has been lost to the east of the house.

Road Farm Cottages have been built just to the south of the ADBA Study Area, opposite Road Farm.

East and west of Billeaford Hall are minor field boundary changes within the ADBA Study Area.

Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW and LX NW, 1928, 1 to 6-inch map (Figure 32)

Western area

Close to the border of the ADBA Study Area, land next to the road near Knodishall Common has been divided into strips and some buildings have been constructed. To the west of this, within the ADBA Study Area, part of Watch Walk Whin has been cleared of scrub and the track that ran through it has been partly rerouted.

A few small changes to the landscape have been made to the east of Friston within the ADBA Study Area, including the loss of field boundaries north and south of Woodside Farm (discussed in detail in Section 3.8), and two small enclosures inserted into another field in the north. On the southwestern edge of Grove Wood, a new area has been planted, possibly an orchard. Beyond the ADBA Study Area, within Friston, new buildings have been constructed, particularly to the north and east. Woodside Farm is now indicated on the map and the arrangement of buildings here has been altered, including the addition of an orchard. The village has lost its smithy and now has a war memorial and allotments.

The land to the south of Friston House (discussed in detail in Section 3.8) has lost its paths and is labelled Friston House Wood. The narrow field to the north of the house has subdivisions and a possible orchard at its centre.

There are further losses of rough grazing and scrub on Friston Moor, and some minor changes to buildings on the now labelled Burrell's Farm, just beyond the ADBA Study Area boundary.

Eastern Area

The recently constructed holiday village built by Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie, with distinctive water tower, wind pump, and golf course is recorded by this date and the village renamed Thorpeness. The southernmost point of the ADBA Study Area is a cricket field with pavilion and recreation ground adjoining it. Thorpeness Halt station has been established west of the ADBA Study Area. The lifeboat station northeast of Ted's Barn has been removed.

To the west, between the common and the ADBA Study Area are now woodlands laid out with regular wide paths creating a grid pattern in one area. Other new small areas of woodland are present in and out of the ADBA Study Area.

The convalescent home is now Shellpit Cottages. 'The Pavilion' to the east has been renamed Dower House, whilst Sizewell House has been renamed Sizewell Hall and has landscaped grounds, which have taken in part of Sizewell Common. These have a new distinctive curved boundary to the south. Other buildings have been constructed to the north of the gardens including Crag Cottage and Lodge. One area is called The Homestead.

A tramway has been constructed from the beach at Sizewell, past Ted's Barn, which has a windpump close by, and leads into Thorpeness.

Within the ADBA Study Area much of the rough pasture and scrub is no longer indicated near Crown Farm, where Crown Cottages have been renamed Halfway Cottages. A new belt of plantation has been added between the scrub and the open fields. Just to the west a new Isolation Hospital has been built southeast of Leiston. Some small losses to field boundaries can be seen by Hawsell's Farm and near Stone House.

In and around Aldringham there has been some small additional building within the village, but the majority is either side of the ADBA Study Area. Raidsend House (discussed in more detail in Section 3.8) and grounds have been built to the north and Ivy Cottages and others to the south, Road Farm has gone and is called Heatherlands. A new small square enclosure has been marked out in a field within the ADBA Study Area, in proximity to the school on Aldringham Green.

Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW and LX NW, 1949, 1 to 6-inch map (not illustrated)

Within the ADBA Study Area north of Thorpeness, the tramway has been removed on the 1949 edition. To the south within the town, there are new developments partly constructed, including North End Road close to the ADBA Study Area and Plough Way, which is on the site of the chapel.

There are no further changes noted within the ADBA Study Area and the immediate area, with the exception of new buildings on the road between Aldringham and Leiston, and new developments on the outskirts Coldfair Green, one to the south and the other to the west.

Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW and LX NW, 1951, 1 to 6-inch map (not illustrated)

The 1951 edition of the map shows contradictions when compared with the 1949 version. For example, the tramway is still present near Thorpeness in 1951, though missing from the 1949 map. Some of the new building work in the village, which was present on the 1949 map is only partly shown here, for example, though no longer shown as under development, only the southern half of North End Road is drawn, and features are missing from Lakeside Avenue and The Sanctuary. Both maps were revisions of the 1926 material, the 1949 map had 1938 additions, the later map used 1947 additions and so the 1951 map does not appear to have referenced the 1949 edition.

Within the ADBA Study Area, a number of small structures are shown either side of the track along the eastern edge of Thorpeness Common, another group are shown west of the Tea House. Their regimented nature suggests the remains of military barracks or other structures after the Second World War. In proximity to the southern group there are unusual shaped areas of plantation shown. Other groups of barracks or other military buildings are shown within the ADBA Study Area just south of Halfway Cottages and just beyond the ADBA Study Area.

A field boundary has been lost near Hawsell's Farm, south of Grimsey's Lane.

The houses built along the road between Aldringham and Leiston on the 1949 map are still present. The scrub and rough grazing within the grounds of Raidsend are gone, only the belt of trees along the side of the lanes remains (Raidsend and environs are discussed in more detail in Section 3.8). Some of the structures indicated near Ivy Cottages to the south of the ADBA Study Area are missing from this map, whilst the buildings opposite are more regularly arranged with curtilages indicated.

In Coldfair Green, a line of buildings is shown along the recently built Judith Avenue, the layout of the road differs slightly from the 1949 edition.

No further changes within, or in the vicinity of, the ADBA Study Area could be discerned.

3.5 LiDAR Analysis

A considerable number of hollows are visible in the LiDAR data (Figures 17 – 19), some of these correspond with mapped ponds or extraction pits, but others do not. It is possible that some of these may be bomb craters of Second World War date, but others are potentially partly infilled historic extraction pits not recorded by the Ordnance Survey. Earthwork traces of lost field boundaries are also visible in the LiDAR data across the ADBA Study Area. Five apparent linear features that cross the OSA from north to south represent joins between LiDAR datasets rather than subsurface remains (Figure 17).

Traces of earthworks within Grove Wood (an area of ancient woodland) are visible as ditched enclosures on the hillshade. They may represent features of medieval or post-medieval date.

3.6 Walkover Survey

The ADBA Study Area was visited between 16th and 20th July 2018. Much of the eastern part of the ADBA Study Area was only accessible via existing public rights of way, although access into most fields in the western part of the ADBA Study Area had been agreed with landowners in advance (Figure 2). Thick vegetation (gorse and scrub) and unharvested crops prevented access to some areas and possible features.

No additional features of interest beyond those already identified in the desktop study were identified during the walkover. Remains of the coastal defences (ARG 052) and some of the anti-aircraft batteries (1478701 and ARG 034) were visible during the walkover survey, however, most other WWII features accessed during the walkover survey are no longer visible as above-ground remains.

Evidence of cliff erosion was noted at the eastern extent of the ADBA Study Area, where fragments of concrete and metal relating to WWII defences were observed on the beach and within the cliff section (Plate 1).

The line of the Aldeburgh/Leiston branch railway is now a trackway, with a bank on the east side. The earthworks within Grove Wood were found to be ditches forming enclosures, and traces of historic coppicing were also noted (Plate 2).

3.7 Baseline Summary and Assessment of heritage significance

Known heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area

There are no designated assets within the ADBA Study Area.

There are 41 previously recorded non-designated heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area (Table 3, Figure 3). These comprise three entries in the NRHE and 38 entries in the Suffolk HER. The majority of these comprise upstanding remains and/or known sites of wartime gun emplacements and associated activity towards the coast around Thorpeness and Sizewell. Other assets include post medieval bridges and railway beds, medieval field boundaries and enclosures, and possible prehistoric and/or Roman features represented by cropmarks.

The site of a church or chapel north of Friston recorded in the HER (KND 009) as the church for the former parish of Buxlow / Buxton, which was subsumed into the neighbouring parish by the 19th century, may be represented by a rectilinear cropmark visible on aerial photography (HA6, Figure 3 and Table 3, Plates 4 and 5). This asset would be of at least local importance, and possibly of regional importance, as it will contain evidence that may contribute to regional research aims relating to medieval and early post-medieval land use, and of religious and funerary practice. It is therefore considered to be of Medium importance, according to the criteria in Table 1.

The majority of the heritage assets recorded on the HER and NRHE are examples of locally common features representing post-medieval agriculture and industry, and modern military activity. Based on information available to date, these assets may contain evidence that would contribute to understanding the archaeological resource of the local area. They are therefore anticipated to be of low importance.

Table 3 HER and NRHE Entries within the ADBA Study Area

Dataset	Reference	Name/type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing	Importance
HER	KND 009	Buxlow/Buxton	1753: Symbol for 'church or chapel in ruins' on Bowen's map of Suffolk at 'Buxton', north of Friston church. Structure may actually be represented by cropmark HA6.	Medieval	641366	260643	Medium
HER	ADB 226	Aldeburgh branch railway line	Course of former Aldeburgh to Saxmundham branch line, trackbed visible in places.	19th century to Modern	642577	260504	Low
HER	ARG 016	Post Medieval bridge.	Site of bridge as shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 (S1), crossing the Hundred River.	18th century to 19th century	644694	260594	Low
HER	ARG 017	Second World War anti-glider ditches and military training activity on The Walks, Aldringham Common	An extensive network of Second World War anti-glider ditches is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of The Walks, Aldringham Common. Traces of Second World War (and perhaps earlier) military training activity is also visible.	Modern	646468	261621	Low
HER	ARG 022	Quarry pit	A quarry pit of unknown date in Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Unknown	647305	261266	Low
HER	ARG 025	Coastal battery and associated features.	A coastal battery and associated features of World War Two date, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Modern	647489	261556	Low
HER	ARG 027	Strongpoint and possible command centre.	A World War Two strongpoint and possible command centre, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647571	261235	Low
HER	ARG 028	Slit trench.	A slit trench of World War Two date in Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Second World War	647404	261328	Low
HER	ARG 029	A World War Two weapons pit and probable slit trench.	A World War Two weapons pit and probable slit trench in Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647137	261131	Low
HER	ARG 031	Diver strip diver battery S2	A World War Two strongpoint and anti-aircraft battery, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647210	260954	Low
HER	ARG 032	Two World War Two strongpoints on Thorpeness Common. (Mod)	Two World War Two strongpoints on Thorpeness Common, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647570	260703	Low
HER	ARG 033	A World War Two chain home extra low station K164	Chain Home Extra Low Station K164, at Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War to Cold War	647509	260165	Low

Dataset	Reference	Name/type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing	Importance
HER	ARG 034	Diver strip diver battery S3	A World War Two Diver Battery site on Thorpeness Common, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647480	260372	Low
HER	ARG 052	World War Two coastal defences to the North of Thorpeness.	World War Two coastal defences to the North of Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647688	260842	Low
HER	ARG 057	Aldringham historic settlement core (Med)	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Aldringham.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	644629	261009	Low
HER	ARG 066	A World War Two Diver Battery S4 on Thorpeness Common.	A World War Two Diver Battery site on Thorpeness Common, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	645625	260485	Low
HER	ARG 070	Earthworks of World War Two anti-glider ditches north of Thorpeness Golf Course	Earthworks of World War Two anti-glider ditches are visible on aerial photographs on land to the north of Thorpeness Golf Course, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	646739	260187	Low
HER	ARG 073	Fragmentary cropmarks of possible medieval settlement	Fragmentary cropmarks of possible medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs to the north of St Andrew's Church, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Medieval	645009	260467	Low
HER	ARG 074	Possible World War Two activity	Possible World War Two activity in the form of a probable sports ground and possible underground air raid shelters is visible on aerial photographs on Thorpeness recreation ground, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	646962	260128	Low
HER	ARG 099	Post medieval boat fragment, Thorpeness Point beach	Large, circa 40 feet long, clinker-built boat fragment washed up on beach at Thorpeness Point - with ribs and planking, dowelled together. Formerly recorded as ARG MISC.	Post Medieval	647722	260513	Low
HER	FRS 013	Friston Moor	Friston Moor, a former common.	Medieval	640570	261518	Low
HER	KND 003	Knodishall Common; Coldfair Green	Tumuli, one large and eight small in two rows running east/west.	Unknown	643172	260836	Low
HER	KND 007	Half of a ring ditch or circular enclosure of unknown date, visible as a cropmark.	Semi-circular cropmark, possibly surviving half of ring ditch or small circular enclosure, diameter approximately 50m.	Unknown	641779	260784	Low
HER	KND 010	Grove Wood / Old World Wood	Ancient Woodlands.	Unknown	641753	261091	Low

Dataset	Reference	Name/type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing	Importance
HER	KND 016	Old Kiln Field; Kiln Field; Buxlow	Field names and brick debris suggesting brickworks.	Post Medieval	641563	261792	Low
HER	KND 017	Cross with ring ditch, probably from a former post mill, visible as cropmarks.	Cropmark of cross within ring ditch, probably from former post-mill (S1). On NE facing slope.	Medieval	642647	261096	Low
HER	LCS 063	Site of Second World War Diver anti-aircraft battery	A Second World War Diver anti-aircraft battery is visible as structures on aerial photographs. The site is now arable and there is no evidence that any elements survive; an evaluation in the area of the site noted large amounts of modern building material.	Post Medieval to Second World War	646186	262545	Low
HER	LCS 113	World War Two anti-tank ditch.	A World War Two anti-tank ditch in Leiston and Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Second World War	647301	261915	Low
HER	LCS 117	Quarry pit of unknown date.	A quarry pit of unknown date, Leiston.	Unknown	646927	262393	Low
HER	LCS 118	Two quarry pits of unknown date.	Two quarry pits of unknown date in Leiston parish.	Unknown	647081	261733	Low
HER	LCS 119	Extensive World War Two beach scaffolding.	Extensive World War Two beach scaffolding, running southwards for circa 7km from Leiston parish.	Second World War	647521	262718	Low
HER	LCS 203	Second World War training area and/or strong point	A Second World War training area and/or strong point is visible as earthworks and structures on 1940s aerial photographs. Recent photographs indicate that while much of the site was dismantled before the end of the war, some earthworks probably still survive.	Second World War	646561	262342	Low
HER	LCS 206	Site of Leiston Very High Frequency (VHF) Fixer Station	A World War Two direction finding (D/F) station (or a similar type of communications/navigation site), which remained in use into the Cold War period under the Rotor programme, is visible as a group of structures, connected by pathways, on aerial photographs.	Second World War to Cold War	645830	261771	Low
HER	LCS 210	Site of fragmentary cropmarks of unknown date and significance	Fragmentary cropmarks, of uncertain date and archaeological significance, are visible on aerial photographs. They could represent former field boundaries.	Unknown	646065	262292	Low

Dataset	Reference	Name/type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing	Importance
HER	LCS 213	Diver strip diver battery S1	A Second World War Diver anti-aircraft battery is visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs. The site was dismantled at the end of the war, but parts of the trackways still survive, as may some of the hardstanding.	Second World War	646286	262231	Low
HER	LCS 214	Site of double-ditched enclosure and probably associated boundary ditches and trackways of unknown date	A double-ditched enclosure and probably associated boundary ditches and trackways, all of unknown date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Early Bronze Age to Roman	646969	261918	Low
HER	LCS 215	Site of possible Bronze Age round barrow or medieval to post medieval mill mound, The Walks	The site of a possible Bronze Age round barrow or medieval to post medieval mill mound is visible as a soil and cropmark on aerial photographs.	Early Bronze Age to IPS: Post Medieval	646599	262313	Low
HER	LCS 216	Earthworks of linear and rectilinear boundaries of unknown date, The Walks, Aldringham Common	Linear and rectilinear boundaries of unknown date are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of The Walks, Aldringham Common.	Unknown	646462	262264	Low
NRHE	1478561	Diver strip diver battery S15	Site of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Strip southeast of Prettyman's Whin. It was armed with four 3.7-inch Mark IIc guns equipped with Predictor BTL, and Radar AA No.3 Mark V when it was deployed here on 24th November.	Second World War	647000	262000	Low
NRHE	1478677	Diver strip light anti-aircraft (diver) battery SA	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Strip north at Sizewell Common. It was manned by 450 Battery of 135 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment on 10th October 1944. The armament is not stated.	Second World War	647009	262001	Low
NRHE	1478701	Diver strip light anti-aircraft (diver) battery SD	Site of a Second World War light anti-aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Strip at Thorpe Ness. It was manned by 305 Battery of 98 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment on 10th October 1944. The armament is not stated.	Second World War	647500	260900	Low

The ADBA Study Area crosses six historic parish boundaries (Figures 3 and 16); any hedgerows associated with, or representing, these boundaries would be classed as “Important Hedgerows” under the Hedgerow Regulations. They are therefore identified as heritage assets of medium importance.

Table 4 Historic Parish Boundaries within the ADBA Study Area

Ref	Description	Route/Location within the ADBA Study Area	Importance
PB1	Eastern edge of Friston and western edge of Knodishall	North/south between Clouting’s Farm and Friston village.	Medium
PB2	Western edge of Friston and eastern edge of Knodishall	Southwest from Knodishall Common, along Snape Road to Drane’s Lane Cottages.	Medium
PB3	Friston and Hazelwood boundary	North from Billeaford Hall, along Sloe Lane to junction with Snape Road.	Medium
PB4	Hazelwood and Aldringham with Thorpe boundary	Follows the course of the Hundred River northeast of Gipsy Lane, runs north to cross the B1122 north of Aldringham Court.	Medium
PB5	Aldringham with Thorpe and Leiston (western)	Runs east/west between the dismantled railway trackbed and Aldeburgh Road, across The Walks just south of Forty Acre Belt.	Medium
PB6	Aldringham with Thorpe and Leiston (eastern)	Runs east/west across a field between Square Covert and Dower House.	Medium

The desktop study of aerial photography, LiDAR imagery and historic mapping resulted in the identification of 72 previously unrecorded heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area. The majority of these do not survive as upstanding remains and are represented solely by cropmark features and/or LiDAR images. Consequently, it has not yet been possible to determine the precise nature, extent or date of these features. It may also be the case that some of the features prove to be non-archaeological. However, until the nature and extent of these features can be further investigated it is considered that the majority of the features identified from the desktop study are heritage assets of low importance.

HA6 is a cropmark in fields to the northeast of Church Farm, Knodishall. It is likely to represent the remains of the chapel site recorded in the HER as ‘KND 009’. KND 009 is approximately 100m to the west of HA6, but the site of the chapel as recorded in the HER is derived from a 1753 map, so the location is not exact or certain. As the likely true site of Buxlow/Buxton Chapel HA6 is considered to be of medium importance.

Table 5 Previously unrecorded Heritage Assets Identified in the ADBA Study Area¹

Ref	Description	Corresponding AP/LiDAR Features	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA1	Identified from LiDAR images - depression alongside field boundary evident during walkover.	LF21	640972	261166	Low
HA2	Identified from LiDAR not evident during walkover as under crop.	LF22	641027	261345	Low
HA3	The remains of an orchard, and several linear & curvilinear features visible in APs and on LiDAR images. An extant ditch evident during the walkover may represent a lost field boundary (LF2).	LF2 LF29 AP65-66, AP72-73	641516	261372	Low
HA4	A number of possible small buildings evident in AP.	AP82	641330	260660	Low
HA5	Depression underlying field boundary, evident during walkover.	LF23	641434	260773	Low

¹ ‘LF’ = LiDAR feature depicted on Figures 17 to 19, ‘AP’ = Aerial photographic feature depicted on Figures 11- 11a, 28 and 29

Ref	Description	Corresponding AP/LiDAR Features	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA6	Possible chapel evident in AP. May represent remains of Buxlow/Buxton Chapel recorded as KND009.	AP64	641611	260765	Medium
HA7	Possible pathway evident in APs and sub-rectangular lidar feature. Ditches of enclosure evident during walkover.	LF53 AP68	641584	260887	Low
HA8	Linear features identified from LiDAR. Visible as ditch within Grove Wood, leads into rectangular enclosure ditch at its SE corner. Possibly visible in the southern field as a slight depression in the north of the field.	LF5	641692	260728	Low
HA9	Sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR and evident as a depression during walkover.	LF27	641813	260711	Low
HA10	Circular and semi-circular feature identified in APs.	AP69	641823	260607	Low
HA11	Field boundaries identified in APs and LiDAR images. Enclosures are visible as ditches and banks within woodland. Area is over grown with vegetation.	LF3 LF4 LF51 LF52 AP67	641753	261007	Low
HA12	Three sub-circular features visible on APs.	AP71	642000	261292	Low
HA13	Sub-circular feature identified from LiDAR and evident as a depression during walkover.	LF28	642176	261461	Low
HA14	Band of possible features or geology identified in APs.	AP63	642295	261421	Low
HA15	Sub-circular features identified on LiDAR, evident as depressions during walkover, and linear feature identified on APs.	LF26 LF30 AP70	642267	260807	Low
HA16	Linear features identified from LiDAR. Sub-rectangular features were evident as depressions during walkover, but lost field boundary was not evident.	LF6 LF31 LF54	642283	260664	Low
HA17	Parallel linear features identified in APs.	AP61	642421	261020	Low
HA18	N-S linear cropmark visible in turf field. May be associated with KND017 ring ditch cropmark, which was not visible.	AP62	642581	261025	Low
HA19	Structure depicted on 1st Edition OS map.	1ST EDITION MAP	642073	260935	Low
HA20	Sub-circular feature identified on LiDAR - not located during walkover due to vegetation/crop.	LF25	642178	261025	Low

Ref	Description	Corresponding AP/LiDAR Features	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA21	Structure depicted on 1st Edition OS map.	1ST EDITION MAP	642808	261101	Low
HA22	Lost field boundary not visible in crop during walkover. No cropmarks evident.	LF9	642813	260521	Low
HA23	Sub-circular feature identified from LIDAR - not accessible or visible during walkover.	LF32	642859	260736	Low
HA24	Linear features identified from LIDAR. Lost field boundaries not visible during walkover. No cropmarks evident.	LF7 LF8	642950	260785	Low
HA25	Linear features identified from LIDAR and structures identified from APs. Linear field boundary not visible during walkover. A tree may mark the original location of the eastern extent of the now lost feature. Structures evident as modern farm buildings.	LF10 AP60	643598	260327	Low
HA26	Linear features identified from APs.	AP50 AP58	643689	260454	Low
HA27	LiDAR feature visible as a sub-rectangular depression during walkover - approximately 3.5m deep.	LF33	643873	260406	Low
HA28	Old property boundary.	AP54 AND 1ST EDITION MAP	643934	260487	Low
HA29	Structure recorded on the 1st Edition OS map.	1ST EDITION MAP	643985	260453	Low
HA30	Semi-circular feature identified in APs.	AP59	643484	260001	Low
HA31	Semi-circular features identified in APs.	AP56 AP57	643990	260259	Low
HA32	Several curvilinear features, and a group of several pits aligned in a square.	AP51 AP55	644104	260154	Low
HA33	LiDAR features visible as sub-rectangular depressions in field - one was waterlogged.	LF34 LF55, AP53	644313	260254	Low
HA34	LiDAR feature - not accessible during walkover. Sandbanks visible from the road might be associated with the feature.	LF56 LF57 AP52	644808	260582	Low
HA35	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	AP48 AP49, LF11	645034	260695	Low
HA36	Circular feature identified in APs.	AP47	645232	260716	Low
HA37	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	LF12	645161	260942	Low
HA38	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	LF35	645287	260955	Low
HA39	LiDAR feature not accessible during walkover.	LF37 AP46 AP75 AP81	645181	261161	Low

Ref	Description	Corresponding AP/LiDAR Features	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA40	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	LF38 AP45	645357	261229	Low
HA41	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	LF36	645089	261362	Low
HA42	LiDAR feature - visible as depression in field and crop marked in wheat.	LF39	645367	261501	Low
HA43	LiDAR feature - not accessible or evident during walkover.	LF13	645443	261216	Low
HA44	Linear feature (possible old river bed) and two circular features identified in APs.	AP29 AP30	645698	261324	Low
HA45	Group of circular and sub-rectangular features.	AP36 – AP39	645612	262192	Low
HA46	LiDAR feature not accessible during walkover, but some depressions visible in field.	LLF40 LF41 LF42 AP27 AP28 AP33 AP40 AP76 AP80	645703	261661	Low
HA47	Area around LCS206 - AP and LiDAR features not evident during walkover.	AP35 AP78 AP32 AP33 AP34 AP79 LF14	645800	261875	Low
HA48	Possible group of small circular features maybe related to agricultural activity.	AP31	645968	261853	Low
HA49	Circular feature.	AP41	645623	261829	Low
HA50	Area around ARG017 - AP features not evident during walkover.	AP42 AP74 AP77	645999	261510	Low
HA51	Lost field boundary now obscured by trackway.	LF15, AP43 AP44	646278	261820	Low
HA52	Possible pit alignment - segmented ditch or site of stone circle?	AP26	646191	262613	Low
HA53	LiDAR and AP feature evident during the walkover as a depression alongside the field boundary. Dense overgrowth present.	AP19 AP24, LF16 - LF20 LF58 , 1ST EDITION MAP	646632	262224	Low
HA54	Possible circular feature - filled in pit?	AP20	647095	262350	Low
HA55	Row of pits?	AP25	647015	262176	Low
HA56	Possible circular feature - filled in pit?	AP21	647170	262210	Low
HA57	LiDAR feature associated with LCS214.	LF43	646975	261925	Low
HA58	AP features evident during walkover as overgrown quarry pits.	AP2 AP18 AP22 AP23	647115	261585	Low
HA59	Field boundary.	AP17	647326	261438	Low
HA60	LiDAR feature - not accessible during walkover, but evident as a depression in the field.	LF44, AP8 AP9 AP11 AP16	647350	260942	Low
HA61	Triangular feature - possible field drain.	AP10	647612	260913	Low
HA62	LiDAR features - not evident during walkover.	LF45	647514	260737	Low
HA63	LiDAR features - not evident during walkover.	LF46	647313	260638	Low

Ref	Description	Corresponding AP/LiDAR Features	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA64	LiDAR features - not evident during walkover.	LF47	647206	260648	Low
HA65	Circular feature and possible field drain.	AP6 AP7	647087	260735	Low
HA66	Ruins and traces of two structures.	AP3 AP4	647260	260517	Low
HA67	LiDAR and AP features visible as depressions during walkover.	AP1 AP5 LF48 LF49	646873	260476	Low
HA68	Structure recorded on the 1st Edition OS map.	1ST EDITION MAP	647498	260556	Low
HA69	Enclosure, field boundaries and structures.	AP12 AP14 AP15	647503	260362	Low
HA70	Possible walls.	AP13	646897	260858	Low
HA71	Possible building identified on LiDAR images.	LF61	642484	261440	Low
HA72	Possible building identified on LiDAR images.	LF60	647138	262532	Low

Taking in to account Listed Buildings, HER and NRHE entries, historic parish boundaries and previously unrecorded features identified during desktop study, there is a total of 121 heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area (Figure 3).

Archaeological potential of the ADBA Study Area

The LiDAR assessment is considered likely to have identified all substantial upstanding heritage assets within the ADBA Study Area, although smaller discrete features may have been missed due to the limited coverage at resolutions greater than 2m. For below ground archaeological remains the map regression will have identified any features still present in the 19th century, but will not have identified earlier features, which may not have survived above ground to this date. The aerial photography analysis is likely to have detected a majority of cropmark features, but there remains the potential that further below ground archaeological remains are present, either as smaller features not readily detected in aerial photography or due to the ground conditions at the time the photos were taken not being conducive to cropmark formation. At the time of writing this DBA, sites or features that are considered to represent below ground archaeological remains have not yet been evaluated through non-intrusive (e.g. geophysical survey) or intrusive (e.g. trial trenching) evaluation approaches. A geophysical survey (detailed magnetometry) is underway within the ADBA Study Area, the results of which will inform and refine future judgement of the ADBA Study Area's archaeological potential.

On the basis of the known archaeological and historical background of the ADBA Study Area, ISA and OSA there is considered to be a moderate to high likelihood that further prehistoric remains survive within the ADBA Study Area. Such remains may include possible assemblages of flint artefacts, especially along the gravel terraces of the Hundred River. There is considered to be a moderate likelihood of further Iron Age and Romano-British remains in the form of possible settlements and associated field systems. Any prehistoric remains that survive are only likely to be identified during intrusive archaeological investigation. However, Iron Age and Roman sites (likely to comprise traces of ditches and earthworks) are more conducive to identification through geophysical survey.

There is considered to be a medium to high potential for evidence of an Anglo-Saxon presence, as well as later medieval agricultural land use within the ADBA Study Area. The medieval sites/features would probably be readily identified through geophysical survey; and such remains are unlikely to be of more than local importance. In contrast Anglo-Saxon sites are not often revealed through standard geophysical survey approaches (such as magnetometry) and are frequently found to be of at least regional importance where they do survive. The area around the probable church of Buxlow (HA6) has a high or very high potential for burials.

Overall the archaeological potential of the ADBA Study Area is considered to be medium. According to the criteria in Table 2, this means that undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.

3.8 Setting Study

Introduction

The purpose of this section of the report is to identify those heritage assets where there is potential for heritage significance to be materially affected by change in their settings due to the construction or operation of the proposed development.

The approach taken here is designed to meet the requirements of paragraphs 49 to 59 of the WSI (Royal HaskoningDHV, 2018) and, in particular, the summary of the objectives of the assessment at paragraph 57:

Identify all designated and non-designated heritage assets within a defined study area(s). Generally, more detailed descriptions will be provided for higher designated assets, as well as those of notable height and/or those located on higher ground, as well as those in closer proximity to the proposed above ground infrastructure options;

Establish which designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area(s) may have potential setting implications, and require further assessment, in accordance with Step 1 of Historic England's guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017), the NPPF and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (DCGL, 2012 and 2014²); and

establish a sufficiently early understanding of the designated and non-designated heritage assets, through documentary research and site visits, to enable any potential setting impacts of the proposed above ground infrastructure to be adequately assessed in the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter of the PEIR and subsequent ES.

In brief, this setting study seeks to complete Step 1 of the staged approach to proportionate decision taking recommended by Historic England in its guidance on the *Setting of Heritage Assets* ('GPA3', Historic England 2017, page 9).

Completion of Step 1 ('Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected') inevitably requires some investigation and understanding of how setting contributes to the significance of heritage assets and the likely effects of the proposed development. Without this understanding, it is not possible to undertake an informed selection of assets for further study in Steps 2 to 5 of the Historic England approach. As a result, the present study has also to begun to address Step 2 ('Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets...') and Step 3 ('Assess the effects of the proposed development...').

However, the setting study is being undertaken in advance of agreement of a preferred layout, so the assessment cannot reach final and definitive findings on predicted effects. Instead, by analysing how setting contributes to the significance of heritage assets at this stage, it allows the identification of areas more or less sensitive to development and therefore can contribute to the evolution of a preferred design and the minimising of any harm to heritage significance.

Scope of the study

Given that EIA significance is a product of the magnitude of impact on heritage significance and the importance of the affected heritage asset, the study has been focussed on designated heritage assets, which tend to be more important and are therefore more likely to experience significant effects. However, there is also potential for significant effects on non-designated heritage assets where their importance is unusually high or the

² A revised version of the NPPF has since been published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (July 2018), replacing the original policy from March 2012 previously referred to in the WSI.

potential magnitude of any impact on heritage significance due to change in their setting is high. Non-designated heritage assets have therefore also been considered for this reason.

A study area has been adopted (the OSA, defined in Section 2.1 and depicted on Figure 1) that is sufficient to include all heritage assets that might be affected by the proposed development. It comprises land within and extending for 1km beyond the boundary of the western end of the ADBA Study Area. All development would take place within the ADBA Study Area, although the precise location of structures and routing of the cable ducts has yet to be more fully determined.

The choice of a 1km buffer reflects the maximum height of any element of the proposed development with structures within the substations for East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North both reaching up to 18m. All heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within the ADBA Study Area, ISA and OSA will be included in the study. The potential for particularly sensitive designated heritage assets to experience significant effects outside the OSA was considered, but no such assets were identified.

The extent of the study areas are consistent with advice from members of the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG where all assets named in connection with potential setting effects lie within 1km of the ADBA Study Area.

It has been assumed, for the purposes of this study, that any significant effects on heritage significance would be the result of visual change in the setting of assets. This could include both day time visibility of above-ground structures and night time visibility due to lighting of these structures. There is no reason to predict in the present study that changes in other factors relating to setting, such as noise, would materially affect heritage significance. It has also been assumed that any changes in setting due to construction activities would be temporary and of sufficiently short duration that they would not give rise to material harm. The study has therefore addressed predicted visual change resulting from the operation of the proposed development.

Methods

All heritage assets within the scope of the study have been subject to a two-stage filtering exercise to produce a short-list of assets worthy of further consideration at the PEI and ES stages of the project.

The first filter identifies those parts of the study areas where there would be material change in settings due to the operation of the proposed development. Much of the development comprises underground elements that would not lead to more than temporary changes in settings during construction works. These areas can be identified and excluded from further consideration.

It is not possible to make precise predictions regarding the degree and extent of visual change in advance of any final layout or design freeze. However, preferred locations have been defined for the three proposed substations, which are the principal above-ground structures for this development and the main cause of any visual change (Figure 33). The preferred locations have been used to generate a combined zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) for the substations, which is shown in Figures 33 and Figures 34. For the purposes of modelling the ZTV it has been assumed that the entire footprint of the National Grid Substation has a uniform minimum height of 13m and the East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Substations are both 18m high. As a result, this ZTV may overstate the actual visibility of the substations, as not all component structures reach the maximum height but, given the degree of uncertainty over location, it is considered to be the most realistic model that can be used at this stage in the project.

The second filter addresses all assets in those areas where there would be material change in settings due to the operation of the proposed development. It identifies assets where the nature of the contribution that setting makes to the significance results in potential for material harm. Analysis of heritage significance was based on existing records for heritage assets (including the National Heritage List online and Suffolk HER) augmented in some cases by information from historic maps. All assets were visited to better understand the contribution that setting makes their heritage significance. Findings regarding heritage significance were then considered with the likely change in setting resulting from the development to arrive at conclusions regarding the potential for harm to heritage significance.

For assets retained in the second filter (i.e. those where some potential for harm is predicted), the report concludes with statements summarising the heritage significance of each asset, focussing on the contribution made by the setting. It is anticipated that these assets and their settings will be the subject of further consideration in later stages of the project (e.g. between PEI and ES).

Identification of heritage assets with potential to be affected by change in their settings

Areas where there would be change in the settings of heritage assets

The proposed development comprises the onshore elements of two offshore wind farms, the East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North Projects, and the infrastructure required to connect either or both of them to the National Grid.

A description of the proposed development is provided in Section 3 of the Preliminary Environmental Information, Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Method Statement (ScottishPower Renewables, 2018). For the purposes of the present study it is necessary to identify those structures or activities that would result in permanent change in setting, recognising that much of the project involves temporary surface works to install sub-surface infrastructure. Having reviewed the characteristics of the development as summarised in the method statement, only the following new structures (with one specific exception discussed below) would lead to permanent change in the setting of heritage assets:

- East Anglia TWO and East Anglia ONE North substations (both 190 x 190m compounds with structures up to 18m high)
- National Grid substation (325 x 140m with structures up to 13m high)
- Upgrade or minor relocation of up to two pylons, and the addition of one new overhead line pylon close to the proposed National Grid substation

The likely visibility of the proposed substations within the study area was assessed on site, assisted by the ZTV mapping (Figures 33 and 34). It was concluded that, in general terms, there was potential for material change in the setting of heritage assets in the western end of the study area i.e. land to the west of Coldfair Green including Friston and Knodishall. The ZTV does also predict substation visibility beyond the boundary of the study area, particularly when viewed from the northwest, east of Saxmundham. It is considered that at a range of c.1.5km up to 3.5km the substations would not be prominent structures in the view and therefore highly unlikely to affect heritage significance. This conclusion also reflects the fact that no heritage assets have been noted in these more remote areas of visual change where specific views towards the location of the proposed substations make a key contribution to heritage significance.

The existing National Grid pylons are much taller structures than the substations and are visible over a much wider area. However, in the context of proposals to either upgrade or undertake minor relocation of existing lines of pylons, this long-range visibility would not be changed and there is no potential for material changes to setting. The number of heritage assets currently experienced in combination with lines of pylons in their settings would not change, nor would the nature of that visual relationship. The minor relocation of up to two pylons could materially change the setting of assets very close to the affected pylons i.e. those adjacent to the proposed National Grid substation. This is because even minor relocation could move the pylons in or out of key views relating to those adjacent assets. The area potentially affected in this manner is much smaller than that already defined as experiencing visual change due to the substations.

All other structures or activities associated with the proposed development, with one specific exception, would not result in any permanent change to the settings of heritage assets. This includes all temporary construction compounds and excavations for sub-surface structures, transition bays, cable ducts and jointing bays. The specific exception to this list is the section of cable duct that would pass to the south of Aldringham Court (formerly known as Raidsend, a Grade II Listed Building, 1393143, Figure 34) on the B1122 between Aldringham and Aldeburgh. The Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG has already identified the potential for permanent change in the setting of this Listed Building where the cable ducts would cut through wooded areas immediately to the south and southwest of the house. Felling of trees would be required for excavation of the

cable trenches and this area would then be maintained without trees for the operational life of the cables. This would permanently change the setting of Aldringham Court.

This is understood to be the only area where the proposed cable ducts would have to pass through woodland. In all other areas, it is possible to route the cable ducts through open agricultural land and, whilst this would lead to the breaching of existing hedgerows, these could be reinstated at the completion of construction works. The setting issues raised by the permanent loss of woodland are therefore only relevant to the area adjacent to Aldringham Court.

To summarise the results of the first filter, two areas have been identified where there would be change in the settings of heritage assets:

- Land in the vicinity of the proposed substations, comprising the entire OSA to the west of Coldfair Green (Figure 33); and
- Land in the immediate vicinity of Aldringham Court (Figure 34).

Assets with potential to be affected by change in their setting

Two parts of the study areas have been identified where there would be change in the setting of heritage assets. With the exception of Aldringham Court, those assets whose setting may be altered as a result of the projects are located in the vicinity of the proposed substations (between Friston and Knodishall) and they are shown in Figure 33. The immediate vicinity of Aldringham Court is shown in Figure 34.

All of these assets have been reviewed in order to understand whether their heritage significance could be materially harmed by the predicted changes in setting. They are discussed below, either individually or in groups of related assets.

Designated Assets

There are fifteen Listed Buildings located within the areas where there would be change in the settings of heritage assets (Table 5). There are no examples of World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within these areas. Aldringham Court is shown on Figure 34, the remaining Listed Buildings are on Figure 33.

Table 5: Listed Buildings in areas predicted to experience changes in setting

NHLE Ref	Name	Location	Grade
1215741	Friston Post Mill	Friston	II*
1215745	Church of St Lawrence	Knodishall	II*
1287864	Church of St Mary	Friston	II*
1215743	Little Moor Farm	Knodishall	II
1215744	Woodside Farmhouse	Friston	II
1215751	Duffield House	Friston	II
1215909	Friston Hall	Friston	II
1216049	High House Farm (aka Moor Farm)	Knodishall	II
1216066	Friston House	Friston	II
1287772	Pattle's Farmhouse	Knodishall	II
1287793	Knodishall Place	Knodishall	II
1287969	Gate and Gate Piers 15 Metres North East of Friston Hall	Friston	II
1287971	Numbers 1 And 2 (Church Walls), Number 3 And Number 4 (Church Walls Cottage)	Friston	II
1393143	Aldringham Court (formerly known as Raidsend)	Aldringham cum Thorpe	II
1435814	Friston War Memorial	Friston	II

Church of St Lawrence, Knodishall (1215745, Grade II*)***Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)******Friston War Memorial (1435814, Grade II)***

There are two medieval churches within the area around the proposed substations, serving the parishes of Friston and Knodishall. The war memorial at Friston has been included here as it is located within the churchyard at Friston and is closely associated with that church.

The settings of parish churches typically contribute to heritage significance at a variety of scales. Both of these churches can be appreciated at close-range from the historically appropriate setting of their respective churchyards and, immediately beyond this there are short-range views to and from the settlements that they serve. These short-range views are more informative at Friston, as the church in Knodishall is well-screened by trees and has only limited intervisibility with adjacent houses. The tower of Friston church can also be seen in longer-range views (at least out to 1km), acting as a visual focal point in the parish. All of these visual relationships contribute to the historic interest of the churches. As noted above, Knodishall church is well-screened by trees and, unlike Friston, is generally not visible in longer-range views; it does not have the landmark properties of Friston.

The proposed substations would be prominent in the foreground or even obstruct some views towards Friston church from the north and would also appear in the background of some views from the south, potentially affecting the contribution that setting makes to heritage significance. This asset merits further consideration. In contrast, the experience of Knodishall church in its setting would be effectively unaltered. This reflects the fact that it would be over 1km from any of the substations and is located in a shallow valley, heavily screened by trees. No informative views to or from the church would be changed. There is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of this asset would be affected by the proposed development and no further consideration is required.

Friston War Memorial is located in the churchyard at Friston, adjacent to the east end of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial supports its historical interest, but appreciation of the memorial does not extend beyond these immediate surroundings. The ZTV predicts that the eastern side of the churchyard would be well-screened to the north from the proposed substations, a prediction supported by the site visit, so the setting of the war memorial would be unchanged. There is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of this asset would be affected by the proposed development and no further consideration is required.

Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)***Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)******High House Farm (aka Moor Farm) (1216049)******Pattle's Farmhouse (1287772, Grade II)***

There are four examples of post-medieval (16th to 18th century) farmhouses, all Grade II listed assets. They have been listed primarily for their architectural interest, as well-preserved examples of the local vernacular building tradition; timber-framed construction with some brick casing. Although only Pattle's Farmhouse is still part of a working farm (presumably due to the amalgamation of holdings), all four are experienced in a rural agricultural setting. This includes the agricultural buildings around each farmhouse with agricultural (primarily arable) fields beyond. This setting contributes positively to the appreciation and legibility of the Listed Buildings as farmhouses, adding to their historic interest.

Of the four farmhouses under consideration, the proposed substations would be prominent features in the setting of three at a range of less than 500m: Little Moor, High House and Woodside. This change would impact on the rural agricultural character of the settings, potentially diminishing the contribution that the setting makes to the heritage significance of these three assets. All three assets merit further consideration.

The fourth farmhouse (Pattle's), is further from the proposed substations (at least 800m to the north). The ZTV predicts little visual change in the immediate surroundings of the farmhouse and a site visit demonstrated that the farmhouse can only be experienced at close range, as part of the cluster of associated buildings. There is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of this asset would be affected by the proposed development and no further consideration is required.

Duffield House, Friston (1215751, Grade II)

Church Walls and Church Walls Cottage, Friston (1287971, Grade II)

These two assets are discussed together because they are located in the village of Friston and share a similar relationship to their settings. Duffield House is an early 19th century brick house, Church Walls and Church Wall Cottage is a row of three 17th century cottages of timber-frame construction. Duffield House is on the south side of Grove Road and is only experienced and appreciated at close range in this part of the village. The row of cottages at Church Walls is also only appreciated at close range, particularly from the churchyard, and tends to be partially screened by surrounding buildings and vegetation. For both assets, it is this relationship to their immediate setting in the village that matters, and longer-range views do not contribute to heritage significance.

The ZTV predicts that there would be some visibility of the substations within the settings of these two assets, but a site visit suggests that the experience of them would be largely unaltered due to the level of screening provided by buildings and vegetation in their immediate setting. There is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of these assets would be affected by the proposed development and no further consideration is required.

Friston Hall (1215909, Grade II)

Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

Knodishall Place (1287793, Grade II)

Gate and gate piers 15m NE of Friston Hall (1287969, Grade II)

Aldringham Court (formerly Raidsend) (1393143, Grade II)

This rather disparate group includes four examples of modest country houses: buildings of considerable architectural interest set within landscaped grounds. All four houses were intended to be appreciated in a designed setting, which therefore makes a positive contribution to heritage significance. The fifth asset is an ornamental 18th century gateway within the grounds of Friston Hall and is dealt with here as one element of the grounds to that house.

Friston Hall is the oldest of the four houses with a complex history that is not well documented. A substantial late-17th century hall on the site may have replaced a 16th century manor house and, in turn was replaced by the existing farmhouse, a brick building thought to be of 18th and 19th century date. Parts of a walled garden associated with the late-17th century hall survive, including an octagonal summerhouse and the separately listed 18th century gateway. Comparison of these surviving features with an undated drawing of the hall (Figure 36) suggests that the hall was located immediately to the east of the present farmhouse.

The landscaped grounds of Friston Hall are relatively extensive but are in a fragmentary state, which makes them difficult to interpret; examination was also limited to public viewpoints. However, interpretation is aided by a manuscript map of 1794 (SROI P472/1), which appears to pre-date demolition of the hall and the more detailed information recorded on the earliest Ordnance Survey map (Suffolk 6-inch sheet LX.NW, surveyed 1882, see Figure 30). The surviving landscape features appear to be the remains of a formal geometric landscape laid out around the late-17th century house. It may be noted that the location of the present farmhouse is off-centre in this landscape.

The main approach to the hall was a straight tree-lined avenue that still exists, extending for 900m north from the A1094 to approach the hall from the south. It was clearly aligned on the hall, and this main axis was

continued into a northern avenue that is recorded on the 1794 map in a fragmentary condition as far north as the B1121 Saxmundham Road, 500m to the north of the hall. A secondary tree-lined driveway approaches from Friston, to the east of the house, but this is not recorded on the map of 1794 and appears to be a 19th century addition. The area around the site of the hall has been considerably altered in the 20th century, but the early mapping records farm buildings to the west with three rectangular garden or parkland enclosures on the other three sides. The small area of garden to the east of the present farmhouse with brick walls on at least two sides appears to be the remains of the garden to the late-17th century hall. A square tree-lined enclosure to the north of this was entered on its south wall by an ornamental gateway from the hall. Only the southern end of this enclosure survives with the rest incorporated into an arable field. There was a larger area of parkland to the south and east of the house, which has now been partially lost to arable cultivation. A few original trees survive (including sweet chestnuts) and more trees have been planted recently in a partial restoration of this area.

Friston Hall would be at least 1km to the southwest of the proposed substations and the ZTV predicts some visibility, particularly in views out from the northern edge of the grounds, closest to the substations. The areas close to the house would be largely screened by enclosure walls, hedges and trees. Given the very strong north-south axis, there is no evidence that views from the house or grounds towards the northeast were important to the way that Friston Hall related to its wider landscape setting. To the extent that degraded remains of the landscaped grounds still contribute to the heritage significance of the Listed Building (a farmhouse that post-dates the designed landscape), this contribution would not be materially diminished by some visibility of the substations at a range of at least 1km. There is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of Friston Hall and the separately listed gateway would be affected by the proposed development and no further consideration is required. It may be added that there is also no reason to predict harm to the heritage significance of the fragmentary designed landscape as a heritage asset in its own right.

Friston House is a substantial two-storey brick house built in the early 19th century at the northwest corner of a plot of land measuring roughly 400m north to south and 300m east to west. The house has a west-facing entrance front approached by a short curving drive off the Saxmundham Road, just north of Friston village. There are domestic ranges around a small courtyard on the north side of the main house with a walled kitchen garden attached to the east of the courtyard. The south elevation of the house overlooks an area of lawn, but the rest of the grounds are given over to open woodland with a wide variety of planted trees. This overall layout of house and grounds is essentially the same as that recorded on the 1845 tithe map for Friston Parish (SROI FDA 108/1A/1b) and by the Ordnance Survey in 1882 (6" mapping, Suffolk LX.6, 1882, see Figure 30) and is believed to match the original early 19th century design of the grounds. The house was well-screened from public gaze and enjoyed private views out over its lawn with a network of secluded walks through the wooded areas beyond. It was therefore designed to be enjoyed without any reference to the wider landscape and this arrangement survives to the present day. This intact designed setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage significance of Friston House.

Friston House could be located as little as 500m to the southwest of the proposed substations. The ZTV predicts widespread visibility of the substations within the grounds, but most of this apparent visibility is actually at the level of the tree canopies (a result of using a digital surface model which includes surface features such as trees). It is difficult to separate out this canopy-level visibility from any areas that might experience ground-level views using the existing information. The appearance of the substations in views within the grounds could harm the significance of this asset; it is therefore concluded that further analysis would be required to fully investigate this potential. Friston House therefore merits further consideration.

Knodishall Place is another early 19th century two storey brick house, built as the rectory for the adjacent Church of St Lawrence, Knodishall. It is located within a relatively small area of landscaped grounds in which the principal feature is a roughly circular sunken garden to the south of the house; this appears on the 1846 tithe map for Knodishall Parish (P461/162). The house and garden are currently well-screened by mature trees and late 19th century mapping confirms that this was already the case over a century ago (Suffolk 6-inch map, sheet LX.2, 1882, see Figure 30). The grounds appear to have been laid out with paths through the trees with a terrace overlooking the sunken garden.

Knodishall Place would be located at least 1.3km from the proposed substations and the ZTV predicts very little visibility in the vicinity of the house and grounds, a result of the house being located in a shallow valley. Given

this lack of predicted visual change and the enclosed nature of the grounds surrounding the house, there is no reason to predict that the heritage significance of Knodishall Place would be affected by the proposed development; no further consideration is required.

The final country house, Aldringham Court, is the most recent of the four examples. It was built in 1912-14 to a design in a contemporary Edwardian style by local architect Cecil Lay. Originally named 'Raidsend', it was converted into flats in 1989 and now functions, with major extensions, as a care home named Aldringham Court. Despite its relatively recent construction date, no plans have been located for either the house or its grounds; a collection of Cecil Lay drawings has been deposited in the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Library, but this does not contain anything relevant to Raidsend. An understanding of the development of the grounds to the house is therefore dependant on published maps and on-site observations.

Raidsend was built on an area of heathland (approximately 300m x 150m) on the west side of the Aldeburgh Road just south of Aldringham. Ordnance Survey maps surveyed in 1903 and 1926 (Suffolk 6-inch map, Figure 35) record the change from undeveloped open heathland to house and gardens and it is assumed that the layout of the grounds mapped in 1926 records the original design intended by Lay. The house was placed towards the northern end of the plot, approached by a short driveway off the Aldeburgh Road to the east. There were three small enclosed areas to the west of the house that could variously indicate a small formal garden, orchard and kitchen garden. The remainder of the grounds appear to have been left as heath but enhanced by the planting of trees. A mixed tree belt was planted along the northern, eastern and part of the southern boundary to enclose the grounds, screening the house from public roads. A tree line was established along the southern part of the western boundary and three clumps of conifers planted in the open ground to the south of the house with one on the north side.

A site visit has established that, except for close to the house where there has been considerable re-development, this planting scheme largely survives, but in a very poor condition. The tree belt still exists but much of the original planting has been replaced by younger self-set trees. The tree line along the western boundary is represented by a row of mature pine trees. The clumps of conifers appear to have gone and this area is now occupied by naturally re-generating trees. To the extent that the existing vegetation still reflects Lay's design of the grounds, it makes some contribution to the heritage significance of the house, allowing it to be experienced in a setting that conveys the architect's ideas. The proposed cable ducts would require the cutting and maintenance through the grounds to the south of the house. This could diminish the contribution that setting makes to the heritage significance of the house. Aldringham Court (Raidsend) therefore merits further consideration.

Friston Post Mill (1215741, Grade II*)

Friston Post Mill is located in the village of Friston and dates from 1812 with later modifications. The justification of its Grade II* listing is carefully explained in the relevant list entry, referring to the architectural and historic interest of the structure. In summary, it is 'judged to be one of the finest remaining post mills in the world'. The reasons for designation relate entirely to the mill itself, the survival of its 19th century structure and mechanisms and the resulting legibility of the milling process. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of this asset relates primarily to the ability to experience the mill in an open setting exposed to the wind, taller than all of the surrounding buildings. The actual character and function of the surrounding buildings make no additional contribution, nor do they detract from the mills significance.

The proposed substations would be located at least 900m to the north of the mill; it is clear from a site visit that they would not be visible from the immediate surroundings of the mill, but the ZTV predicts that there is potential for views of the mill in combination with the substations from locations to the south of the mill. It is considered that this visual change in the setting would not adversely affect the contribution that setting currently makes to the significance of the mill and therefore no further consideration of this asset is required.

Non-designated Assets

There are eleven non-designated heritage assets recorded in the Suffolk HER that are located within the area around Knodishall and Friston where there could be change in setting due to operation of the substations. These

assets are listed in Table 7 and their locations are shown on Figure 33. No non-designated assets are located sufficiently close to Aldringham Court to be potentially affected by the predicted setting changes in that location.

Table 6: Non-designated heritage assets in areas predicted to experience change in setting

HER Reference	Name	Summary	Date
FRS 013	Friston Moor.	Friston Moor, a former common.	Medieval
KND 003	Knodishall Common; Coldfair Green.	Tumuli, one large and eight small in two rows E - W.	Unknown
KND 007	Half of a ring ditch or circular enclosure of unknown date, visible as a cropmark.	Semi-circular cropmark, possibly surviving half of ring ditch or small circular enclosure, diameter approximately 50m.	Unknown
KND 009	Buxlow / Buxton.	1753: Symbol for 'church or chapel in ruins' on Bowen's map of Suffolk at 'Buxton', N of Friston church.	Medieval
KND 010	Grove Wood / Old World Wood.	Ancient Woodlands.	Unknown
KND 0111	Little Moor Farm; Buxlow Parsonage.	Rectangular moated site of former Buxlow parsonage on the south edge of the former Friston Moor (common).	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval
KND 014	Fristonmoor; Buxlow.	Small mapped enclosure with a scatter of Medieval pottery (20 sherds).	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval
KND 015	Littlemoor Farm, Fristonmoor; Buxlow.	An enclosed area formerly (on C19 maps) containing 4 dwellings, now demolished.	Post Medieval
KND 016	Old Kiln Field; Kiln Field; Buxlow.	Field names and brick debris suggesting brickworks.	Post Medieval
KND 017	Cross with ring ditch, probably from a former post mill, visible as cropmarks.	Cropmark of cross within ring ditch, probably from former post-mill. On NE facing slope.	Medieval

KND 011 - Rectangular moated site of former Buxlow parsonage on the south edge of the former Friston Moor (common).

FRS 013 - Friston Moor, a former common.

KND 014 - Small mapped enclosure with a scatter of Medieval pottery (20 sherds).

KND 015 - An enclosed area formerly (on C19 maps) containing 4 dwellings, now demolished.

This group of four assets are all elements of a settlement around the edges of the former Fristonmoor, a common now enclosed and cultivated. They are all recorded on the earliest Ordnance survey map for the area (Figure 30). Settlement in this area is now reduced to High House Farm and Little Moor Farm (both Listed Buildings, above), but the features recorded in the HER relate to additional settlement evidence recorded on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. These heritage assets are relevant to the present study because KND011 and KND015 can still be identified on the ground and form part of the setting of High House Farm and Little Moor Farm, contributing to the historic interest of these designated assets. The relationship of these non-designated assets to the Listed Buildings should be considered as part of the further assessment of the two Listed Buildings.

KND 007 - Semi-circular cropmark, possibly surviving half of ring ditch or small circular enclosure, diameter approximately 50m.

The cause of this cropmark is not known and therefore its heritage significance, including the contribution of setting, is also unknown. No further consideration is merited.

KND 009 - Symbol for 'church or chapel in ruins' on Bowen's map of Suffolk at 'Buxton', N of Friston church.

This HER record relates to the possible site of a former church, recorded on an 18th century map. There is no precise site location, but the HER highlights an area of land immediately to the north of the Church of St Mary in Friston. Examination of air photos as part of the present desk-based assessment has identified a parch mark a short distance to the east of the HER location that could be this church (Section 4.3, AP OS/69069/125 (Apr 1969)). It is therefore possible that the church survives as a sub-surface archaeological site to the east of Grove Road and south of Grove Wood. In this context, there is no reason to anticipate harm to heritage significance arising from change in setting. No further consideration is merited.

KND 010 - Grove Wood / Old World Wood, Ancient Woodlands.

All areas of ancient woodland in Suffolk have been included as records in the HER; there is no evidence that this example is of sufficient heritage interest to qualify as a heritage asset. There is therefore no reason to anticipate circumstances where harm to heritage significance would arise due to change in the setting of this woodland, despite being located immediately adjacent to the proposed location for the substations. No further consideration is merited.

KND 016 - Field names and brick debris suggesting brickworks.

This HER record relates to placename and artefact evidence for the former existence of a brickworks in this general location. There is no precise site location and limited evidence that a heritage asset actually exists, presumably as a sub-surface archaeological site. In this context, there is no reason to anticipate harm to heritage significance arising from change in setting. No further consideration is merited.

KND 003 - Tumuli, one large and eight small in two rows E – W.

A group of nine tumuli, presumably of prehistoric date, have survived in an area of uncultivated ground at Knodishall Common. They would be located at least 1.3km to the east of the proposed substations in an area where the ZTV predicts very limited visibility. There is no reason to conclude that this very low level of visual change would affect our ability to appreciate the siting of these monuments in a landscape that has already changed considerably since they were constructed. No further consideration is merited.

KND 017 - Cropmark of cross within ring ditch, probably from former post-mill.

This cropmark, probably produced by the foundations for a former post-mill, is located in the centre of a large arable field on the line of a public footpath that marks the former position of a field boundary. It would be at least 1km east of the proposed substations and any visibility would not diminish our ability to appreciate the siting of a wind mill in this location. No further consideration is merited.

Assets with potential to be affected by change in their setting: a summary

In the preceding text, all heritage assets within the study area that are likely to experience change in their settings were considered for their potential to experience harm to heritage significance as a result of this change. It is concluded that the following six designated assets (all Listed Buildings) have potential to experience harm and should therefore be considered further as part of the environmental studies for the proposed development. This further assessment work is likely to be undertaken between submission of and feedback on the PEI and the submission of ES, as part of the DCO application:

Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)***Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)******Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)******High House Farm (now Moor Farm) (1216049, Grade II)***

Friston House (1216066, Grade II)***Aldringham Court (formerly Raidsend) (1393143, Grade II)***

No non-designated assets were considered to have potential to experience harm in isolation, but it is noted that non-designated assets (FRS 013, KND 011, KND 014, KND 015, KND 016) in the vicinity of Fristonmoor are elements in the setting of High House Farm and Little Moor Farm (both Listed Buildings) and make a positive contribution to their significance. They should therefore be considered as part of any further assessment of these two Listed Buildings.

Assets selected for inclusion in further detailed assessment

Six Listed Buildings (as noted above) have been identified where there is potential for their heritage significance to be harmed by change in their settings due to the proposed development. This next section of the setting study provides preliminary statements for each of these six assets, describing how setting contributes to their heritage significance. It is anticipated that these statements may assist in the evolution of a preferred design and layout both for the substations at Friston and for the cable ducts in the vicinity of Aldringham Court. It is also anticipated that these statements will be refined and improved as further assessment is undertaken leading to greater understanding of the role of setting in the heritage significance of these assets.

Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)

The Church of St Mary, Friston, is located in a rural setting on top of a slight rise at the northern edge of the village of Friston, the main settlement in the parish of the same name. The significance of this asset (and the reason for its designation as a Grade II* Listed Building) primarily lies in the medieval fabric of the church, which has considerable architectural, archaeological, artistic and historic interest. The church comprises a nave and chancel with a south porch and square tower at the west end. The earliest visible fabric is of 11th century date including a blocked doorway in the north wall of the nave, but most medieval work is of 14th and 15th century date. The medieval fabric of rendered flint with brick buttresses was extensively restored in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the complete rebuilding of the west tower.

Setting contributes to the significance of this church on three different scales. The immediate setting is provided by the churchyard; this creates an historically appropriate space around the church from which the architecture of the building can be appreciated at close range. These close-up views reinforce the architectural and historic interest of the church. The churchyard also contains the separately listed war memorial, close to the east end of the church.

The church can also be appreciated as an important building within the village of Friston, reinforcing the historic interest of the church as a component of this historic settlement. The slightly elevated situation of the churchyard provides views out southwards into the village, including the row of medieval cottages at Church Walls immediately to the southwest. There are also short-range views of the church from within the village, for example from Grove Road and from the southern end of the green.

Finally, the church can be experienced as a prominent feature in views from the surrounding landscape. These views allow the church to be appreciated in its historic role as the spiritual and physical focal point of its parish, adding further to historic interest in the asset. Public viewpoints include the footpath running south towards the church from Little Moor Farm, the footpath approaching Friston from the west from Friston Hall and the B1121 road approaching Friston from the south. The church is a relatively small structure with a low tower, so the available views are generally within 1km and typically only the tower is visible. Longer-range views are increasingly blocked by hedges and woodland.

Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)

Little Moor Farm is located 1km to the north of Friston and was formerly located on the edge of Fristonmoor, an area of common land, hence the name of the farm. The Listed Building is a 17th century two storey timber framed and plastered structure with a brick casing to the ground floor. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. The heritage significance of this asset

(and the justification for its designated) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.

This former farmhouse is still located within farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. Specific features in this landscape that are related to the history of Little Moor Farm include a moated site immediately to the west (HER site KND 011), with High House Farm beyond (also a Listed Building) and a small hedged enclosure to the north of Little Moor (HER site KND 015). All four assets appear to be the site of medieval farmsteads and part of the same early hamlet at Little Moor Farm. This group of features in the immediate setting of Little Moor Farm adds to its historic and archaeological interest.

The rural landscape around Little Moor Farm is not an 'original' unchanged 17th Century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as electricity pylons. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.

Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)

Woodside Farmhouse is located on the northern edge of Friston village, close to the church and adjacent to the wood of Friston House. The Listed Building is a 17th century two storey timber framed and plastered structure that was extended southwards in the 18th century where there is a brick gable end to the building. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designated) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.

This former farmhouse is still located adjacent to farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. The rural landscape adjacent to Woodside Farmhouse is not an 'original' unchanged 17th Century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as electricity pylons and 20th century agricultural sheds. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.

High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)

The Historic England List Entry refers to 'High House Farm' but current maps refer to it as Moor Farm. It is located 1km to the north of Friston and immediately to the west of Little Moor Farm. Like Little Moor, it was formerly located on the edge of Fristonmoor. Since 2000, the single cluster of farm buildings known as High House Farm has been divided into two and a second dwelling created by converting and extending the existing agricultural buildings eastwards. The original farmhouse is still known as High House Farm and the new property is Fristonmoor Barn.

The Listed Building is a 17th century two storey timber framed and plastered structure in an L-shaped plan with later brick casing. It was built as a farmhouse but, although it is still in residential use, it is no longer part of an agricultural holding. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designated) lies primarily in the architectural and archaeological interest of its fabric, as a well-preserved example of the local vernacular building tradition.

This former farmhouse is still located within farmland and this setting contributes positively to its significance through its functional and historic link to the building as a farmhouse, adding further historic interest to the asset. Specific features in this landscape that are related to the history of High House Farm include what appear to be the remains of a moated enclosure around the farm and a cluster of medieval settlement sites only 200m to the east (Little Moor Farm, HER sites KND 011 and KND 015). This group of features in the immediate setting of High House Farm adds to its historic and archaeological interest.

The rural landscape around High House Farm is not an 'original' unchanged 17th Century landscape but has evolved like the building. The setting is now one of modern agricultural practice and includes structures such as

electricity pylons. This does not materially detract from the contribution that setting makes to the significance of this historic farmhouse, as it remains an essentially agricultural landscape, albeit a modern landscape.

Friston House (1216066, Grade II)

Friston House is located immediately to the northwest of Friston on the Saxmundham Road. It is a substantial two-storey brick house built in the early 19th century and its heritage significance (the primary reason for its designation) relates to architectural interest in the house itself.

The setting of Friston House comprises landscaped grounds, which measure roughly 400m north to south and 300m east to west and extend as far as the northern edge of Friston village. The house, which is located in the northwest corner of the grounds, has a west-facing entrance front approached by a short curving drive off the Saxmundham Road. There are domestic ranges around a small courtyard on the north side of the main house with a walled kitchen garden attached to the east of the courtyard. The south elevation of the house overlooks an area of lawn, but the rest of the grounds are given over to open woodland with a wide variety of planted trees. This overall layout of house and grounds is essentially the same as that recorded on the 1845 tithe map for Friston Parish (SROI FDA 108/1A/1b) and by the Ordnance Survey in 1882 (Figure 30) and is believed to match the original early 19th century design of the grounds. The house was well-screened from public gaze and enjoyed private views out over its lawn with a network of secluded walks through the wooded areas beyond. It was therefore designed to be enjoyed without any reference to the wider landscape and this arrangement survives to the present day. This intact designed setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage significance of Friston House.

Aldringham Court (1393143, Grade II)

Aldringham Court is a country house located just to the south of Aldringham on the west side of the Aldeburgh Road. It was built in 1912-14 to a design in a contemporary Edwardian style by local architect Cecil Lay. Originally named 'Raidsend', it was converted into flats in 1989 and now functions, with major extensions, as a care home named Aldringham Court. The heritage significance of this asset (and the justification for its designation) relates primarily to its architectural and historic interest as an important example of work by a well-known local architect.

The setting of the house is provided by grounds that extend for approximately 300m north to south and 150m east-west. Ordnance Survey 25" maps surveyed in 1903 and 1926 (Figure 35) record the change from undeveloped open heathland to house and gardens, and it is assumed that the layout of the grounds mapped in 1926 records the original design intended by Lay. The house was placed towards the northern end of the plot, approached by a short driveway off the Aldeburgh Road to the east. There were three small enclosed areas to the west of the house that could variously indicate a small formal garden, orchard and kitchen garden. The remainder of the grounds appear to have been left as heath but enhanced by the planting of trees. A mixed tree belt was planted along the northern, eastern and part of the southern boundary to enclose the grounds, screening the house from public roads. A tree line was established along the southern part of the western boundary and three clumps of conifers planted in the open ground to the south of the house, with one on the north side.

With the exception of the area close to the house where there has been considerable re-development, this planting scheme largely survives, but in a very poor condition. The tree belt still exists but much of the original planting has been replaced by younger self-set trees. The tree line along the western boundary is represented by a row of mature pine trees. The clumps of conifers appear to have gone and this area is now occupied by naturally re-generating trees. To the extent that the existing vegetation still reflects Lay's design of the grounds, it makes some contribution to the heritage significance of the house, allowing it to be experienced in a setting that conveys the architect's ideas.

Conclusions

This setting assessment has identified those heritage assets where there is potential for heritage significance to be materially affected by change in their settings due to the construction or operation of the proposed development.

Two areas have been identified where there would be change in the settings of heritage assets. These are land in the vicinity of the proposed substations, comprising the entire study area to the west of Coldfair Green, and a much smaller area in the immediate vicinity of Aldringham Court where cable ducts would be required to pass through a woodland.

It is concluded that the following six designated assets (all Listed Buildings) have potential to experience harm and should therefore be considered further as part of the environmental studies for the proposed development:

- Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)
- Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)
- Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)
- High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)
- Friston House (1216066, Grade II)
- Aldringham Court (1393143, Grade II)

4 PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Description of Development

From the wind turbines, electricity would flow via subsea inter-array cables to a number of offshore electrical platforms and then to the shore via offshore export cables. Offshore export cables will connect the offshore electrical platforms within the proposed East Anglia TWO windfarm site to shore, making landfall between Sizewell and Thorpeness in Suffolk. Once the offshore export cables reach the shore they will be joined to onshore cables via a transition bay near the point of landfall north of Thorpeness Village and then to a new onshore substation. From this substation, the proposed East Anglia TWO project will then be connected into the transmission network via a new transmission substation owned and operated by National Grid Energy Transmission (NGET). In addition, there may be a requirement to upgrade the existing pylons to allow for connection to the transmission network.

4.2 Physical effects (Construction Phase)

Excavation for the cable trenches, topsoil strip of working areas and groundworks for the new substations will result in physical impacts on any heritage assets present within the footprint of these works. The final route and location of the substations is not yet known, and as such only the potential for impacts can be identified at this time.

The following assets are likely to experience physical effects regardless of the route taken for the cable as these assets form linear features across the ADBA Study Area and cannot be avoided:

- Leiston Branch Railway; and
- WWII coastal defences.

The ADBA Study Area crosses six parish boundaries (Table 4), five of which survive as visible features in the landscape (as trackways – PB1 and PB5 – or roads flanked by hedges – PB2 and PB3. The river that defines PB4 still follows the course of the boundary.). There may need to be localised removal of the hedges along these boundaries resulting in some harm to their significance. However, it may be possible to avoid impacts by selecting less densely vegetated sections for the cable route in conjunction with the project ecologists.

Other non-designated assets within the ADBA Study Area may be physically affected depending on the detailed design of the cable route and the substation locations. This will be further ascertained through non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation works. At the time of writing this DBA, the geophysical survey (detailed magnetometry) of the ADBA Study Area was underway and ongoing (August into November 2018).

4.3 Effects resulting from changes in setting

As the location of the new substations and other above ground infrastructure is not yet finalised an assessment of the effects to heritage assets resulting from changes in their setting can only consider potential effects. The setting study has, however, identified that the following assets have the potential for significant effects (in EIA terms) as a result of potential changes in their setting, which may necessitate design changes:

- Church of St Mary, Friston (1287864, Grade II*)
- Little Moor Farm (1215743, Grade II)
- Woodside Farmhouse (1215744, Grade II)
- High House Farm (1216049, Grade II)
- Friston House (1216066, Grade II)
- Aldringham Court (1393143, Grade II)

5 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has gathered information from existing heritage datasets (HER, NRHE, NMP, HLC) and supplemented this with research from other secondary sources, aerial photographic analysis, map regression, analysis of LiDAR data and a walkover survey, in order to assemble baseline data on the heritage resource of, and potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets within, the ADBA Study Area. It has found that depending on the route taken and the construction methods employed there is potential for physical impacts on up to 124 non-designated heritage assets.

Physical impacts to the non-designated heritage assets could be avoided in some instances through detailed design of the scheme (route refinement, micrositing etc.), however, there would remain impacts on assets to the east of the ADBA Study Area, in particular the extensive WWII remains along the coast. There is also potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets of archaeological interest within the ADBA Study Area, including remains of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. The archaeological potential of the ADBA Study Area is currently being investigated through geophysical survey and will subsequently be investigated further through archaeological trial trenching.

The assessment has also noted the considerable amount of remains of First and Second World War date within the study area, in particular bomb craters and weapons pits, which raise the risk of there being unexploded ordnance within the ADBA Study Area.

The assessment has also found that depending on the final location and design of the substations there is potential for impacts to up to six listed buildings (five Grade II and one Grade II*) through changes in their setting. No impacts on Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas are predicted.

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Historic maps

Suffolk Record Office Ipswich (SROI) (Items with reference HD11 475 are from the Isaac Johnson collection (1754-1835))

A plan of lands and premises allotted to Richard William Howard Vyse Esq 1794 [SROI P472/1]

Aldringham and Thorpe Plan undated [SROI HD11 475/773]

Aldringham with Thorpe Tithe map and apportionment 1839 [SROI FDA 4/A1/1b and 1a]

Friston Tithe map and apportionment 1845 [SROI FDA 108/1A/1b and 1a]

Haslewood or Hazelwood Tithe map and apportionment 1838 [SROI FDA 122/A1/1b and 1a]

Knodishall Tithe map [SROI P461/162) and apportionment [SROI FDA 162/1/1a] 1846

Land in Sizewell, undated [SROI HD11 475/85]

Leiston Tithe map and apportionment part I & II 1842 [SROI FDA 164/A1/1 Pt I, Pt II and 1a]

Leyton, Thorpe 1834 [SROI HD11 475/83]

Moor Farm, 1819 [SROI HD11 475/154]

Friston Hall (drawing) as built by Sir Henry Johnson [SROI HD11 475/145]

Plan of an estate in the parishes of Aldringham Leiston and hamlets of Hazelwood, Thorpe and Sizewell, property of the Late Hayle, undated [SROI HD11 475/754]

Plan of Hazelwood (based on tithe) 1854 [SROI Historic England10 8017/7]

Plan of land use in Aldringham/Thorpe 1835 [SROI HD11 475/772]

Other sources consulted at SROI but not referenced

Abbey estate / Wm Tatnall 1816 [SROI HD30/6/1-6] (out of area)
 Friston East Green, 1809 (late Mr James Sewell) [SROI HD11 475/157] (out of area)
 Friston Moor, undated [SROI HD11 475/144] (out of area)
 Leiston [SROI HD78 2671] (out of area)
 Leiston Estate, Wm Tatnal Esq 1821 [SROI HD11 475/91] (out of area)
 Leiston House Farm 1805 {SROI HD11 475/90] (out of area)
 Marshes & Minsmere/Old Abbey estate 1813 [SROI HD30/6/1-6(out of area)
 The Old Abbey Estate, Wm Tatnal Esq 1814 [SROI HD11 475/88] (out of area)
 Plan of estate Hon SMA Rose situated in the parishes of Leiston and Theberton 1856 [SROI HD30/6/1-6]
 (out of area)

Historic Ordnance Survey 1 to 6 inch maps

Suffolk LX NE, 1st Edition, 1883
 Suffolk NW, 1st Edition, 1884
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 Suffolk and LX NW, 2nd Edition, 1905
 Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW, 1928 Edition
 Suffolk LX NW, 1928 Edition
 Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW, Provisional Edition, 1949
 Suffolk LX NW, Provisional Edition, 1949
 Suffolk LX NE and LXA NW, Provisional Edition, 1951
 Suffolk LX NW, Provisional Edition, 1951

Aerial Photographs consulted in Historic England Archive

Sortie	Run	Frame Number	Centre Point	Date
RAF/106G/UK/929	6	3251	TM 476 593	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	6	3252	TM 471 594	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4256	TM 480 609	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4257	TM 476 610	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4258	TM 472 610	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4259	TM 467 610	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4260	TM 463 610	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4261	TM 459 609	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4262	TM 454 607	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4263	TM 449 605	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4264	TM 445 603	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4265	TM 440 602	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4266	TM 435 600	16 OCT 1945
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RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4272	TM 411 605	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4273	TM 407 604	16 OCT 1945
RAF/106G/UK/929	17	4274	TM 404 602	16 OCT 1945
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RAF/106G/UK/1589	4	1213	TM 435 597	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	4	1217	TM 411 602	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	4	1218	TM 407 603	21 JUN 1946
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RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3211	TM 451 614	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3212	TM 447 615	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3213	TM 443 617	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3214	TM 434 614	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3215	TM 426 611	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3216	TM 422 616	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3217	TM 419 621	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3218	TM 414 622	21 JUN 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1589	15	3219	TM 409 623	21 JUN 1946
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RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3229	TM 479 616	28 JUL 1946
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RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3232	TM 463 617	28 JUL 1946
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RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3239	TM 426 620	28 JUL 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3240	TM 421 619	28 JUL 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3241	TM 415 619	28 JUL 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3242	TM 410 619	28 JUL 1946
RAF/106G/UK/1673	9	3243	TM 405 619	28 JUL 1946
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RAF/540/1082	1	14	TM 453 627	24 FEB 1953
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RAF/540/1082	2	29	TM 442 610	24 FEB 1953
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RAF/540/1082	2	33	TM 441 626	24 FEB 1953
RAF/540/1082	3	43	TM 434 595	24 FEB 1953
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RAF/540/1082	3	51	TM 430 626	24 FEB 1953
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RAF/58/1674	6	142	TM 434 600	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	6	143	TM 434 606	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	6	144	TM 434 611	04 MAR 1955
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RAF/58/1674	7	196	TM 477 595	04 MAR 1955
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RAF/58/1674	7	201	TM 475 622	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	7	202	TM 474 628	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	14	118	TM 431 597	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	15	142	TM 453 602	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	15	143	TM 454 608	04 MAR 1955
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RAF/58/1674	15	145	TM 453 619	04 MAR 1955
RAF/58/1674	15	146	TM 453 624	04 MAR 1955
RAF/82/1214	12	442	TM 472 614	06 JUN 1955
RAF/82/1214	12	443	TM 472 608	06 JUN 1955
RAF/82/1214	12	444	TM 472 602	06 JUN 1955
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OS/69069	1	22	TM 411 615	05 APR 1969
OS/69069	1	23	TM 417 616	05 APR 1969
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OS/69069	2	43	TM 420 627	05 APR 1969
OS/69069	2	44	TM 412 626	05 APR 1969
OS/69069	5	124	TM 410 601	05 APR 1969
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OS/68144	5	57	TM 411 628	31 MAY 1968
OS/68144	6	72	TM 404 618	31 MAY 1968
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OS/68144	6	74	TM 416 619	31 MAY 1968
OS/68144	6	75	TM 422 619	31 MAY 1968
OS/68144	6	76	TM 428 619	31 MAY 1968
OS/68144	6	77	TM 435 619	31 MAY 1968

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RAF/58/6492	6	67	TM 456 601	27 AUG 1964
RAF/58/6492	2	66	TM 431 620	27 AUG 1964
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RAF/58/6492	2	68	TM 427 603	27 AUG 1964
RAF/58/6492	4	67	TM 408 619	27 AUG 1964
RAF/58/6492	4	68	TM 405 611	27 AUG 1964

APPENDICES**Appendix 1 – Scheduled Monuments within the ISA**

NHLE Ref	Name	Easting	Northing
1011376	Two bowl barrows in Square Plantation	645407	260470
1011378	Two bowl barrows on Aldringham Green	644712	260854
1011440	Bowl barrow on Aldringham Common, 300m east of Stone House	646081	261069

Appendix 2 – Listed Buildings within the ISA

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1215702	Thorpeness Mill	II	646815	259837
1215727	The Parrot And Punchbowl Public House	II	644592	261028
1215735	Southview	II	644440	260871
1215788	Elm Tree Farmhouse	II	644693	261099
1215899	The Ogilvie Almshouses	II	645260	260294
1216081	Billeaford Hall	II	643308	260202
1216388	Two Adjoining Farm Buildings Immediately South West Of Cherry Tree Farmhouse	II	643790	261057
1228271	Ogilvie Almshouses	II	647193	259932
1228493	3, Westgate	II	647195	259795
1228496	1, The Whinlands	II	647124	259753
1228498	8, The Whinlands	II	647162	259839
1228546	6 And 7, The Whinlands	II	647155	259821
1228553	9 And 10, The Whinlands	II	647170	259853
1287172	Westbar	II	647230	259767
1287190	Cherleigh	II	647172	259806
1287214	Church of St Mary	II	647344	259822
1287261	House in The Clouds	II	646855	259874
1287262	2, Westgate	II	647181	259801
1287886	Church of St Andrew	II	645175	260275

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1391360	The Watch-House	II	647542	262749
1393143	Aldringham Court	II	644560	260592

Appendix 3 – Previously Recorded Non-designated Heritage Assets within the ISA

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	ADB 154	A c. 3.5km long row of World War II anti-tank cubes from Aldeburgh to Thorpeness.	A circa 3.5km long row of Second World War anti-tank cubes from Aldeburgh to Thorpeness.	Second World War	646879	258067
HER	ADB 160	The Mear (1783); The Meare C16 & 1976); The Meer (1817); The Haven (1837)	Large mere shown as 'The Meare' in the C16/17; 'The Mear' in 1783; 'The Meer' in 1817; much reduced as 'The Haven' in 1837.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	646612	258659
HER	ARG 004	Chapel of St Mary, Thorpe	Chapel.	Medieval	647199	259930
HER	ARG 007	Drake House, Thorpeness	Well constructed of dressed crag with some flint patching, found in cliff edge in garden of Drake House, Thorpeness.	Post Medieval	647398	259736
HER	ARG 010	Thorpeness Mill	Thorpeness Mill.	Modern	646851	259857
HER	ARG 011	Post Medieval post mill with roundhouse.	Post mill with roundhouse built in 1803 at Aldringham.	19th century to Modern	644378	260889
HER	ARG 015	Church of St Andrew	Church of St Andrew, Aldringham.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	645135	260268
HER	ARG 018	Sizewell Common	Rectangular enclosure earthwork visible on AP, open-ended to west, circa 80m by 100(+)m (S1).	Unknown	647154	262122
HER	ARG 020	Evidence of the medieval Green and a circular chalk line structure	Evaluation revealed circular chalk ring feature c.2m in diameter and a prolific collection of worked flint scatter was recorded. Monitoring clarified the history of the Green and activity related to it.	Lower Palaeolithic to 16th century	644459	261076
HER	ARG 020	Evidence of the medieval Green and a circular chalk line structure	Evaluation revealed circular chalk ring feature c.2m in diameter and a prolific collection of worked flint scatter was recorded. Monitoring clarified the history of the Green and activity related to it.	Lower Palaeolithic to 16th century	644460	261076

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	ARG 020	Land adjacent Parrot & Punchbowl (Med)	Med/Early PMed finds and features indicating north-west edge to Aldringham Green found during monitoring.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	644460	261076
HER	ARG 021	Multi period pottery scatter	IA or ESax and Rom pottery amidst mainly Med pottery scatter found during Watching Brief.	Undated	644537	261001
HER	ARG 023	A World War II seafront strongpoint.	A World War II seafront strongpoint in Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Second World War	647553	262309
HER	ARG 024	World War II slit trenches in the grounds of Sizewell Hall.	World War II slit trenches in the grounds of Sizewell Hall, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647470	262201
HER	ARG 026	A World War II strongpoint.	A World War II strongpoint in Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647596	261806
HER	ARG 030	A World War II strongpoint.	A World War II strongpoint in Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Post Medieval to Second World War	646950	261299
HER	ARG 035	A sand pit of unknown date at Thorpeness.	A sand pit of unknown date at Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Post Medieval to Second World War	647388	260115
HER	ARG 036	A World War II strongpoint and slit trench on Thorpeness common.	A World War II strongpoint and slit trench on Thorpeness common, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Modern	647255	260101
HER	ARG 037	A World War II slit trench or air raid shelter, next to St. Mary's Church.	A slit trench or air raid shelter of World War II date, next to St Mary's Church, Thorpeness.	Second World War	647333	259800
HER	ARG 038	Probable weapons pits	Two probable weapons pits, Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647402	259754
HER	ARG 039	World War II slit trenches at Thorpeness.	Slit Trenches of World War II date at Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe parish.	Second World War	647345	259740
HER	ARG 040	A World War II slit trench in Thorpeness.	A World War II slit trench in Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647187	259733
HER	ARG 041	A World War II strongpoint on Thorpeness sea-front.	A World War II strongpoint on Thorpeness sea-front, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647393	259697
HER	ARG 042	A group of World War II slit trenches on Thorpeness sea-front.	A group of World War II slit trenches on Thorpeness sea-front, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647309	259585
HER	ARG 043	Probable WW2 minefield	A probable World War II minefield on Thorpeness beach, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647321	259534

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	ARG 044	World War II bomb or mine craters on Thorpeness beach.	World War II bomb or mine craters on Thorpeness beach, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647336	259535
HER	ARG 045	A World War II Bomb Crater.	A World War II Bomb Crater, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647194	259487
HER	ARG 046	World War II military features on the sea-front at Thorpeness.	World War II military features on the sea-front at Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647189	259445
HER	ARG 047	Post Medieval structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch.	Structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Post Medieval to 19th century	646825	259669
HER	ARG 047	Post Medieval structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch.	Structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Post Medieval to 19th century	647077	259614
HER	ARG 047	Post Medieval structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch.	Structures in Thorpeness Meare, possibly associated with a railway ballast branch, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Post Medieval to 19th century	646610	259739
HER	ARG 048	Probable World War II coastal defences at Thorpeness.	Probable World War II coastal defences at Thorpeness, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	647342	259449
HER	ARG 054	Modern balcony and garden terraces of a large 20th Century house.	Balcony and garden terraces of large house from first quarter of C20th. Now a Christian retreat. Terraces built from brick and cast concrete as in style of Ogilvie's Thorpeness. Balustrading from re-enforced concrete.	Modern	647573	262018
HER	ARG 058	Medieval/late medieval features	Evaluation proved that the cemetery of the Chapel of St Mary did not extend into this site. However, features (mainly ditches) of med/late med date were identified.	15th century to 16th century	647274	259951
HER	ARG 061	Prehistoric artefact scatter of worked flints.	Area of dense scatter of worked flints found by the late Bertie Edwards (see also ARG 020).	Prehistoric	644554	261097

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	ARG 063	Thorpeness historic settlement core	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Thorpeness.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	647288	259934
HER	ARG 064	Aldringham Green	Medieval Green.	Medieval	644644	261015
HER	ARG 065	Church Farm agricultural buildings	Group of 19th C farm buildings.	19th century	645425	260166
HER	ARG 067	The Fishermans Bethel; Thorpeness Chapel	The Site of Former Chapel. A tin structure, the Fisherman's Bethel also known as the Tin Tabernacle.	Unknown to 20th century	647200	259500
HER	ARG 069	Earthworks of zig zag trenches/possible spigot mortar and gun emplacements and other World War Two activity	Earthworks of zig zag trenches and possible spigot mortar and gun emplacements as well as at least one possible practice trench and a possible structure are visible on aerial photographs on Thorpeness Golf Course, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Post Medieval to Second World War	646493	260075
HER	ARG 071	Earthworks of World War Two anti-glider ditches west of Thorpeness Golf Course	Earthworks of World War Two anti-glider ditches are visible on aerial photographs on land to the west of Thorpeness Golf Course, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	645961	260371
HER	ARG 072	World War Two practice trenches on Aldringham Common golf course	Earthworks of several possible World War Two practice trenches are visible on aerial photographs on Aldringham Common to the south of the golf course.	Second World War	645886	260689
HER	ARG 075	Trackways of unknown date on The Walks	Slightly braided trackways, of unknown date, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on The Walks, Aldringham.	Unknown	646634	261040
HER	ARG 075	Trackways of unknown date on The Walks	Slightly braided trackways, of unknown date, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on The Walks, Aldringham.	Unknown	646300	260767
HER	ARG 076	World war Two structures, possible accommodation huts	World war Two structures, possible accommodation huts, which may be related to the Diver Battery site on Thorpeness Common (SHER ARG 066), are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Alexander Wood, Aldringham cum Thorpe.	Second World War	646264	260549
HER	ARG 090	Thorpeness Halt railway station	Thorpeness Halt railway station.	Undated	646182	260350

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	ARG 104	OUTLINE RECORD	Land to the east of Aldeburgh Road (ASE) EVL.	Undated	644646	261227
HER	FRS 008	Great Wood	Ancient Woodlands.	Unknown	643768	259495
HER	KND 011	Little Moor farm; Buxlow parsonage	Rectangular moated site of former Buxlow parsonage on the south edge of the former Friston Moor (common).	Medieval to Post Medieval	641180	261650
HER	KND 014	Fristonmoor; Buxlow	Small mapped enclosure with a scatter of Medieval pottery (20 sherds).	Medieval to Post Medieval	641204	261804
HER	KND 015	Littlemoor Farm, Fristonmoor; Buxlow	An enclosed area formerly (on C19 maps) containing 4 dwellings, now demolished.	Post Medieval	641255	261733
HER	KND 018	Knodishall Coldfair Green historic settlement; St Andrews Green; Coldford Green (1783)	Indicative area of the historic settlement of Knodishall surrounding Coldfair (or St Andrews) Green. Named Coldford Green on Hodskinson's 1783 map.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	643496	261088
HER	KND 022	Undated ditch, Land opposite 57-61 Judith Ave, Knodishall (JNAS) EVAL	Evaluation identified a single undated ditch.	Unknown	643946	260662
HER	LCS 019	Agricultural pit of negligible archaeological significance	A pit, probably relating to post medieval or modern agricultural activity and of negligible archaeological significance, is visible as an earthwork and soilmark on aerial photographs. It had been recorded previously as a possible enclosure.	Post Medieval to Modern	645132	261663
HER	LCS 049	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds, including Thetford ware type. (Med)	Three possible Thetford ware type sherds C9-C12, Med coarseware C12-C14 & 5 glazed Med sherds.	Undated	647211	262855
HER	LCS 049	Prehistoric artefact scatter of worked flint and flint gritted sherds. (Preh)	Several pieces of worked flint plus flint gritted sherd found.	Undated	647206	262855
HER	LCS 050	Possible track and ring ditch of unknown date, visible as cropmarks.	Possible track in south end of field, plus possible part of ring ditch and other cropmarks.	Unknown	647267	262789
HER	LCS 051	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds. (Med)	Majority of sherds found were medieval coarseware of C13/C14 date with possible C12 presence.	Undated	646980	262789
HER	LCS 051	Prehistoric artefact scatter of worked flint and a pottery sherd. (Preh)	Several pieces of worked flint including pot boiler flints and scrapers plus a Preh sherd.	Undated	646975	262792

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 051	Roman artefact scatter of pottery sherds and a tile fragment. (Rom)	Roman sherds and possible Roman tile fragment found.	Undated	646977	262789
HER	LCS 052	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date, together with possible undated field boundaries and tracks.	Unknown	646951	262825
HER	LCS 053	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646991	262729
HER	LCS 054	Medieval artefact scatter of coarseware sherds. (Med)	C13/C14 coarseware sherds.	Undated	646826	262643
HER	LCS 054	Prehistoric artefact scatter of flint flakes, including pot boiler flints and scrapers. (Preh)	Several flint flakes and others were found, including some pot boiler flints and scrapers.	Undated	646825	262643
HER	LCS 055	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a causewayed ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date, and possible undated field boundaries. They were not recognised in a survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646759	262598
HER	LCS 056	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as an undated enclosure. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area and may be of natural origin.	Unknown	646967	262884

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 057	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a causewayed ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646879	262588
HER	LCS 058	Medieval artefact scatter of coarseware pottery. (Med)	Medieval coarseware pottery found.	Undated	646520	262578
HER	LCS 058	Prehistoric artefact scatter of pot boiler flints and worked flints. (Preh)	Several pot boiler flints and other worked flints found.	Undated	646517	262576
HER	LCS 059	Multi-period cropmarks of probable field boundaries and enclosures	Multi-period cropmarks of probable field boundaries and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs. They are undated, but more than one phase is apparent. An Iron Age to Roman date for some of the cropmarks is plausible.	Early Iron Age to Roman	646540	262599
HER	LCS 060	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds, including Thetford ware and coarseware. (Med)	One Thetford-type ware sherd and medieval coarseware found.	Undated	646174	262571
HER	LCS 060	Prehistoric artefact scatter of worked flint, including pot boiler flints and scrapers. (Preh)	Prehistoric worked flint including pot boiler flints and scrapers.	Undated	646171	262571
HER	LCS 060	World War II building debris. (PMed)	Large amount of modern building debris noted on this field, probably World War II.	Undated	646174	262574
HER	LCS 061	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a causewayed ring ditch of unknown but possibly Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646206	262610

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 062	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as an incomplete causewayed ring ditch of unknown but possibly Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646156	262604
HER	LCS 068	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as double concentric semi-circular ring ditches of unknown but possibly Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646530	262745
HER	LCS 069	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as a semi-circular ring ditch of unknown but possibly Bronze Age date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646288	262629
HER	LCS 073	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery sherds. (Med)	27 sherds of Med coarseware collected.	Undated	646982	262994
HER	LCS 073	Prehistoric artefact scatter of burnt flints. (Preh)	251 Burnt flints.	Prehistoric	646981	262994
HER	LCS 107	Post Medieval earthwork boundary banks.	Post Medieval earthwork boundary banks at Sizewell, Leiston parish.	Post Medieval to Modern	647305	263275
HER	LCS 110	World War II strongpoints and barbed wire obstructions.	World War II strongpoints and barbed wire obstructions in Leiston parish.	Second World War	647340	263116
HER	LCS 112	World War II command post trench and pillbox.	World War II command post trench and pillbox in Leiston parish.	Second World War	647115	262793
HER	LCS 114	Post Medieval boundary bank.	A Post-Medieval boundary bank in Leiston parish.	Post Medieval to Modern	647422	262920

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 115	World War II strongpoint or depot.	A World War II strongpoint or depot at Sizewell village, Leiston parish.	Second World War	647507	262815
HER	LCS 116	World War II strongpoint and a possible experimental radar station.	World War II strongpoint and a possible experimental radar station in Leiston parish.	Second World War to Cold War	647461	262518
HER	LCS 128	World War II anti-invasion beach defences.	World War II anti-invasion beach defences near Sizewell village, Leiston.	Second World War	647574	262832
HER	LCS 129	World War II anti-invasion coastal defences.	World War II anti-invasion coastal defences from Sizewell village to Sizewell Hall, Leiston.	Second World War	647600	262199
HER	LCS 132	Modern ship's mast mounted in a metal sheath, possibly a lookout post.	Old ship's mast mounted in metal sheath. Metal footholds set into mast to aid climbing. Sited near old huts and boat winches of fisherman. Lookout?	Undated	647596	262646
HER	LCS 141	Sizewell Crossing	Sizewell Crossing and crossing keeper's cottage, built 1859 or 1860. Line closed by 1994 (S2). Cottage extant.	19th century to 20th century	645559	262497
HER	LCS 146	Farm Reservoir, SE of Grimseys Lane	Monitoring revealed two ditches that are part of the WWII anti glider defences.	Second World War	646370	261650
HER	LCS 148	Medieval grain processing features, Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents, Leiston	Early medieval to 14th century site with large-scale oven, together with complexes of smaller ovens/grain driers, as well as evidence of associated structures possibly a granary, also evidence of fishing equipment.	Lower Palaeolithic to IPS: Post Medieval	647059	262629
HER	LCS 150	Medieval Settlement at Sizewell, Leiston	Medieval Settlement with evidence of industrial activity on edge of Settlement.	Early Neolithic to Medieval	647206	262662
HER	LCS 160	EDF Access, Sizewell Power Station	Monitoring of test pits revealed evidence of a channel, pond or wet hollow in the south of LCS 160 containing a sherd of medieval pottery, a small quantity of unstratified medieval pottery.	Medieval	647190	262669
HER	LCS 161	Late Prehistoric and Romano-British agricultural activity at Galloper Offshore Wind Farm	Features, mostly ditches with some pits, consistent with small scale Late Prehistoric and Romano-British activity probably relating to farming practices.	Roman	646653	262689

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 166	Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap, Leiston	Recording of a Listed Building prior to conversion. The building comprised a coastguard lookout station built in the 1820s. Brick built with slate roof.	19th century to Unknown	647542	262749
HER	LCS 170	Sizewell	Former town/township of Sizewell. A market was recorded in Sizewell in 1237.	Medieval	647500	262750
HER	LCS 175	Early Neolithic cluster pits, Bronze Age ring ditch, pits and ditches	Early Neolithic activity/cluster pits and Late Bronze Age ring ditch, pits and ditches, possible remnants of a contemporary field system. Roman rectilinear field system also identified.	Early Neolithic to IPS: Post Medieval	644756	261816
HER	LCS 202	Site of two probable First World War pillboxes	Two probable First World War pillboxes are visible as extant buildings (since levelled) on aerial photographs.	First World War	645849	262507
HER	LCS 205	Site of Second World War military training area and/or defended locality	A Second World War military site, perhaps used for training and/or as a defended locality, is visible as earthworks and structures on aerial photographs. There is potential for some elements to still survive, as the eastern part of the site – Broom Cover.	Second World War	646338	262989
HER	LCS 207	Site of Second World War military activity and structures	Evidence of Second World War military activity, including earthwork pits and several structures, is visible within plantation woodland on 1940s aerial photographs. The nature of the site is uncertain.	Second World War	646781	262860
HER	LCS 209	Site of fragmentary cropmarks of unknown date and significance	Fragmentary cropmarks, of uncertain date and archaeological significance, are visible on aerial photographs. They could represent former field boundaries.	Unknown	645778	262344
HER	LCS 211	Site of fragmentary cropmarks of unknown date and significance	Fragmentary cropmarks, of uncertain date and archaeological significance, are visible on aerial photographs. They could represent former field boundaries and/or enclosures, and perhaps part of a trackway.	Unknown	646109	262858

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	LCS 212	Linear earthwork banks on Broom Covert	Linear earthwork banks, perhaps post medieval boundaries, are visible on aerial photographs of heathland at Broom Covert. They are in part followed by modern land divisions depicted on Ordnance Survey maps.	Post Medieval to Modern	646331	263007
HER	LCS 218	Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement activity at Land south of Red House Lane, Leiston (Excavation pending)	Middle-late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlement activity identified by field boundaries, possible roundhouses, pits in a ditched enclosure and urned cremation.	Middle Bronze Age to IPS: Post Medieval	644993	261768
HER	LCS 219	OUTLINE RECORD	Pill Box Field, Leiston, (SA) EVAL.	Undated	647130	262830
HER	LCS Misc1	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as possible field boundaries of unknown date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	645900	262700
HER	LCS Misc2	Medieval artefact scatter of coarseware and one Prehistoric flint gritted sherd. (Med)	Medieval coarseware, plus one possible Preh flint gritted sherd(?).	Medieval	645900	262700
HER	LCS Misc3	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance	Cropmarks of uncertain archaeological significance have been recorded from aerial photographs. They have been interpreted as two linear cropmarks of unknown date. They were not recognised in a subsequent survey of aerial photographs for this area.	Unknown	646900	262900
HER	LCS Misc3	Possible track, visible as 2 curved cropmarks. (Un)	Set of two curved lines, possible track, visible from APs.	Unknown	647350	262900
HER	LCS Misc5	Mill Piece (tithe) (Med-PMed)	Approximate location of former windmill suggested by 'Mill Piece' name in tithe (S1)(R1).	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	645200	261600

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
NRHE	391944	ST MARYS CHAPEL	Site of a chapel at Thorpe. Almshouses were built on the site in 1928. Following their demolition, several skeletons were discovered, and to the North of the almshouses, large quantities of demolition rubble containing ecclesiastical architectural fragments.	Post Medieval	647190	259980
NRHE	530545	COUNTRY CLUB	Clubhouse.	Modern	646650	259825
NRHE	530546	Building	Garden building at Country Club.	Modern	646616	259851
NRHE	530547	Building	An Annex at Country Club.	Modern	646659	259845
NRHE	530548	Building	A Dovecote at Country Club.	Modern	646600	259804
NRHE	530549	COUNTRY CLUB	A Gate at Country Club.	Modern	646674	259815
NRHE	530550	Building	A Dormitory at Country Club.	Modern	646624	259830
NRHE	530551	Building	An Annex at Country Club.	Modern	646630	259802
NRHE	530553	BOAT HOUSE	Post Medieval boat house.	Post Medieval	647139	259567
NRHE	530554	ESTATE OFFICE	Post Medieval estate office.	Post Medieval	647134	259474
NRHE	530555	WOODS THORPENESS	Post Medieval woodshed.	Post Medieval	647068	259462
NRHE	530556	STONE COTTAGE	Post Medieval stone cottage.	Post Medieval	647077	259880
NRHE	530557	HOUSE THORPENESS	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647254	259714
NRHE	530558	1-4 DUNES	Post medieval houses.	Post Medieval	647247	259566
NRHE	530559	SEAVIEW	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647265	259588
NRHE	530560	Building	Post Medieval houses.	Post Medieval	647298	259626
NRHE	530561	Building	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647310	259643
NRHE	530562	Building	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647297	259625
NRHE	530563	Building	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647282	259604
NRHE	530564	ALMSHOUSE	Post Medieval Almshouse.	Post Medieval	647193	259933
NRHE	530565	HOUSE THORPENESS	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647085	259780
NRHE	530566	VILLAGE HALL	Post Medieval village hall.	Post Medieval	647288	259720
NRHE	530567	BUILDING THORPENESS	Post Medieval building.	Post Medieval	647106	259818
NRHE	530568	HUT THORPENESS	Post Medieval hut.	Post Medieval	647270	259688
NRHE	530569	POST OFFICE	Post Medieval post office.	Post Medieval	647278	259757
NRHE	530570	BEACH FARM	Post Medieval farmhouse.	Post Medieval	647359	259967
NRHE	530573	BEACON COTTAGE	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647382	259966
NRHE	530574	Building	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647258	259880

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
NRHE	530575	SHORECOTE	Post Medieval house.	Post Medieval	647452	259967
NRHE	530576	'CMIES'?	House dating from the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647492	260018
NRHE	530577	GREYFRIARS	House dating from the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647476	259998
NRHE	530578	CHANTRY	A house dating from the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647501	260042
NRHE	530579	WARREN	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647515	260103
NRHE	530580	CHURCH OF ST MARY	A church built from 1936 to 1937.	Modern	647347	259820
NRHE	530582	GOLF CLUB	A golf clubhouse built in the modern period.	Modern	646643	259926
NRHE	530584	LAKE COTTAGE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646814	259766
NRHE	530585	RUDDER COTTAGE AND HERONS MEAD	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646907	259738
NRHE	530586	BITTERN	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647011	259696
NRHE	530587	OVERMERE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646860	259751
NRHE	530588	FOUR GABLES	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646936	259725
NRHE	530589	REEDLANDS	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646968	259712
NRHE	530590	WINDMILL COTTAGE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646809	259794
NRHE	530591	Building	Houses built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646948	259719
NRHE	530596	Building	Houses built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647151	259677
NRHE	530601	HOUSE WESTGATE	One and two storey house.	Modern	647184	259788
NRHE	530602	WESTBAR	Gatehouse with accommodation and water tower. Built in 1929 by William Gilmour Wilson as part of Thorpeness village development for Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie. Constructed of concrete, faced with brick and timber framing with plain tile roofs.	Modern	647246	259760
NRHE	530603	TURRET HOUSE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647156	259802
NRHE	530604	RED HOUSE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647531	260161
NRHE	530605	HOUSE	Three-storey house.	Modern	647413	259836
NRHE	530606	SEAMARK	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647398	259781
NRHE	530607	Building	Early 20th century houses by Frederick Forbes Glennie as part of the Thorpeness village development. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing on brick plinth. Roof of pantiles, gable facing descending to ground floor on left.	Modern	647132	259775

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
NRHE	530608	Building	Early 20th century houses by Frederick Forbes Glennie as part of the Thorpeness village development. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing on brick plinth. Roof of pantiles, gable facing descending to ground floor on left.	Modern	647124	259752
NRHE	530612	Building	20th century house by Frederick Forbes Glennie as part of the Thorpeness village development for Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing on brick plinth. Hipped roof of pantiles.	Modern	647162	259838
NRHE	530613	MILL HOUSE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	646837	259826
NRHE	530614	TULIP COTTAGE	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647101	259489
NRHE	530615	MOTOR PARK	A gate built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647119	259518
NRHE	530616	TABARD	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647146	259551
NRHE	530617	BARN HALL	A house built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647221	259541
NRHE	530618	Building	Houses built in the Post Medieval period.	Post Medieval	647366	259768
NRHE	530620	DOLPHIN INN	The site of an inn that was built in the Post-Medieval period, which was destroyed by a fire in 1996. A new public house of the same name was built on the site and opened in 1999.	Post Medieval	647215	259880
NRHE	1428805	Building	Site of Second World War gun emplacement at Dower House, Sizewell, near Leiston, Suffolk.	Second World War	647500	261600
NRHE	1474325	OGILVIE HALL	Ogilvie Hall dates from 1925/6 and was the former 'Workmen's Club' of Thorpeness resort village begun in 1910 by G. Stuart Ogilvie of Sizewell Hall. The building was probably designed by WG Wilson or Forbes-Glennie.	Modern	647151	259892
NRHE	1478352	CHAIN HOME EXTRA LOW STATION K164	The site of a Chain Home Extra Low radar station at Thorpeness. It was commissioned by the Royal Air Force in 1942 to provide low-coverage radar during the Second World War. sites comprised a Nissen hut with an aerial gantry straddling the roof.	Second World War	647400	260100

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Brief Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
NRHE	1478633	DIVER STRIP DIVER BATTERY T14	Site of a Second World War heavy anti aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Strip west of Broom Covert. It was armed with four 3.7-inch Mark IIc guns equipped with Predictor BTL, and Radar AA No.3 Mark V when it was deployed here on 24th November 1944.	Second World War	646100	262800
NRHE	1478703	DIVER STRIP LIGHT ANTI AIRCRAFT (DIVER) BATTERY SD	Site of a Second World War light anti aircraft (Diver) battery in the Diver Strip at Aldeburgh Bay. It was manned by 464 Battery of 140 Anti Aircraft Artillery Regiment on 10th October 1944. The armament is not stated.	Second World War	647600	260100
NRHE	1485434	SIZEWELL EMERGENCY COASTAL BATTERY	The site of Sizewell coastal battery, an emergency battery built during the Second World War as part of Eastern Command's coastal defences. It was operational by February 1942 and mounted two 6-inch ex-naval guns.	Second World War	647700	261400
NRHE	1491948	ALDEBURGH AIRFIELD	The site of the First World War airfield of Aldeburgh used from 1915 until 1920. Aldeburgh (known locally as Hazelwood) was initially used as satellite landing ground for Royal Navy Air Service Great Yarmouth.	Modern	644283	259140

Appendix 4 – Listed Buildings within the OSA

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1215741	Friston Post Mill.	II*	641131	260114
1215744	Woodside Farmhouse.	II	641233	260626
1215745	Church of St Lawrence.	II*	642592	261952
1215751	Duffield House.	II	641313	260260
1215909	Friston Hall.	II	640511	260310
1216049	High House Farm.	II	640965	261696
1216066	Friston House.	II	640927	260734
1287747	Romany's Rest.	II	643614	261089

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1287772	Pattle's Farmhouse.	II	641565	262176
1287793	Knodishall Place.	II	642600	262120
1287864	Church of St Mary.	II*	641350	260488
1287969	Gate and Gate Piers 15 Metres North East of Friston Hall.	II	640519	260324
1287971	Numbers 1 And 2 (Church Walls), Number 3 And Number 4 (Church Walls Cottage).	II	641302	260463
1435814	Friston War Memorial.	II	641372	260483

Appendix 5 – Previously recorded Non-designated Heritage Assets within the OSA

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	FRS 045	Low Road	Watching Brief revealed evidence for Medieval and Post-Medieval green edge settlement.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	641273	260120
HER	FRS 049	Post-medieval avenue (landscape feature)	Tree-lined avenue leading from Friston Hall (FRS 048) to Snape Race Ground/Course (SNP Misc) - shown (from TM 40536021 to TM 40845823) on maps of 1753, 1783 & (incompletely) on later maps. Now no longer tree lined, and incomplete.	Post Medieval	640680	259249
HER	FRS 056	Geophysical anomalies, Friston Hall Farm Agricultural Reservoir (SA) EVL	Geophysical anomalies indicating field boundaries, a trackway and pits.	Unknown	640286	260295
HER	FRS 060	Suffolk square pillbox	Suffolk square pillbox.	Second World War	641745	259673
HER	KND 004	Site of a Roman villa, including roofing and flue tile, tesserae and a fragment of puddingstone quern. (and BACKLOG)	Pottery, roofing & flue tile, tesserae and a fragment of puddingstone quern found on surface of ploughed field in two discreet areas.	Roman	642165	262351
HER	KND 006	Knodishall Green; Buxlow	Earthworks of Buxlow, W of church ruins Knodishall Green. Also metal detecting find from 2003.	Medieval	641227	263026
HER	KND 018	Knodishall Coldfair Green historic settlement; St Andrews Green; Coldford Green (1783)	Indicative area of the historic settlement of Knodishall surrounding Coldfair (or St Andrews) Green. Named Coldford Green on Hodkinson's 1783 map.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval	643496	261088

Dataset	Ref	Name/Type	Description	Approximate Date	Easting	Northing
HER	KND 019	Coldfair Green; St Andrews Green; Coldford Green (1783)	Sub-circular enclosure with central internal building shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map (S1). A significant bank earthwork is shown just inside the SE side of the enclosure on OS map of 1900s.	Post Medieval	643275	261098
HER	KND 021	OUTLINE RECORD: Ebenezer Chapel, Knodishall		Undated	643380	260984
HER	KND 025	Farm buildings at Knodishall Hall	19th century model farm.	19th century to Modern	642697	261868
HER	LCS 021	Small sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date.	Small sub-rectangular enclosure, approximately 30m x 25m.	Unknown	643026	262515
HER	SNF 002	NE of Hill Farm C19 decoy or flight pond, not part of a moat.	NE of Hill Farm C19 decoy or flight pond, not part of a moat.	19th century to 20th century	639975	262039
HER	SNF 013	Small rectangular(?) enclosure, possibly open ended to NE.	Small rectangular(?) enclosure, possibly open ended to NE.	Unknown	640580	262080
NRHE	1211672	Building	The remains of a ruined Mediaeval church's round tower can be seen in the garden of a cottage.	Medieval	643390	260990
NRHE	1447488	Building	A timber-framed barn encased in red brick dating from the seventeenth century. It has central opposing doors and a brick porch to the east side. The building has been subject to extensive storm damage and has lost its thatched queen post roof.	Post-Medieval	640452	260304
NRHE	1495722	The Hexagonal Chapel	Strict Baptist chapel built in 1834 to the design of William Brown its first pastor. Walls of red brick with flat-arched heads of yellow brick to doorways and windows, and the roof is slated.	Modern	641056	260031

Appendix 6 – Previous Investigations recorded on HER/NRHE

Dataset	Ref	Event Name	Project name/Description	Easting	Northing
NRHE	646778	Drake House	n/a	647390	259720
NRHE	646869	Knodishall Common, Oldfair Green	n/a	643100	260700
NRHE	1191642	The Dolphin Inn, Thorpeness	n/a	647200	259800
NRHE	1431957	Aldringham Churchyard	n/a	645150	260720

Dataset	Ref	Event Name	Project name/Description	Easting	Northing
HER	ESF18407	Monitoring - Land North of Aldringham Lane, Aldringham	Monitoring at Land North of Aldringham Lane, Aldringham	644455	261084
HER	ESF18749	Ogilvie Almshouses	Ogilvie Almshouses	647208	259906
HER	ESF18807	Evaluation at Old Holmes Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation at Old Holmes Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	647262	259959
HER	ESF19125	R Steerwood 2000-1 F/W Survey	R Steerwood 2000-1 F/W survey	641203	261804
HER	ESF19507	SCCAS Building Recording 2005/141	Boulter S, SCCAS building recording 2005/141	641364	260489
HER	ESF19859	Monitoring, Farm Reservoir, SE Of Grimseys Lane, Leiston	SCCAS, Monitoring, Farm Reservoir, Jan 2006	646371	261650
HER	ESF20026	Monitoring Test Pits - Leiston Substation 132kv Cable Route	LCS 148 Leiston Substation 132kV Cable Route	647174	262887
HER	ESF20282	Heathland Creation Trials Site, Sizewell, Leiston	Heathland Creation Trials Site, Sizewell, Leiston, Suffolk, LCS 152	646037	262539
HER	ESF20674	Evaluation - Aldringham Court, Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Aldringham Court, Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe ARG 060	644514	260596
HER	ESF21036	Geotechnical Site Investigation, EDF Access, Leiston	Geotechnical Site Investigation, EDF Access, Leiston, LCS 158, 159 and 160	647020	263692
HER	ESF21299	Evaluation - Craft Cottage, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Craft Cottage, Aldringham Lane, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk, ARG 059	644549	261045
HER	ESF21299	Evaluation - Craft Cottage, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Craft Cottage, Aldringham Lane, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk, ARG 059	644549	261045
HER	ESF21428	Land Adjacent To Dormy House, The Sanctuary, Thorpeness, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Land Adjacent to Dormy House, The Sanctuary, Thorpeness, Aldringham Cum Thorpe,	647244	259823
HER	ESF21480	Evaluation - Aldringham Churchyard	Evaluation, Aldringham Churchyard	645171	260283
HER	ESF21481	Monitoring - Churchyard at St Andrews Church, Aldringham	Monitoring, Aldringham Churchyard	645169	260283
HER	ESF21482	Evaluation - Land N of Aldringham Lane, Aldringham	Evaluation - Land N of Aldringham Lane, Aldringham	644455	261084
HER	ESF21618	Historic Asset Assessment - Agricultural Buildings, Church Farm	Historic Asset Assessment: Agricultural buildings, Church Farm	645424	260166
HER	ESF21804	Evaluation - Land Adjacent Parrot & Punchbowl Public House, Aldringham Common	Evaluation at land adjacent Parrot & Punchbowl Public House, Aldringham Common	644533	260996
HER	ESF21805	Documentary Search, The Dolphin, Thorpeness, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Documentary Search, The Dolphin, Thorpeness, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	647198	259944
HER	ESF21854	Building Recording and Monitoring of Wall Fabric Consolidation - St. Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Building Recording and Monitoring of Wall Fabric Consolidation - St. Andrews	645174	260275

Dataset	Ref	Event Name	Project name/Description	Easting	Northing
HER	ESF21864	Building Recording, Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap, Leiston	Building Recording, Coastguard Lookout Station, Sizewell Gap, Leiston	647542	262749
HER	ESF21930	Desk Top Survey, Sizewell Belts SSSI, Sizewell	Desk Top Survey, Sizewell Belts SSSI, Sizewell	645843	263726
HER	ESF22362	Evaluation, 19 Leiston Road, Knodishall	Evaluation, 19 Leiston Road, Knodishall	643683	261014
HER	ESF22391	Evaluation - 6 Old Homes Road, Thorpeness	Evaluation, 6 Old Homes Road, Black Timbers (part of garden), Thorpeness (Aldrin	647392	259899
HER	ESF22744	Evaluation, Land Opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall	Evaluation, Land Opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall	643956	260639
HER	ESF22801	Excavation - Leiston Substation 132kv Cable Route, Sizewell	Leiston Substation 132kv cable route Assessment, Sizewell	647117	262640
HER	ESF23212	Geophysical Survey - Land South of Red House Lane, Leiston	Geophysical Survey - Land south of Red House Lane, Leiston	644987	261760
HER	ESF23221	Evaluation - Land at Red House Lane, Leiston	Evaluation - Land at Red House Lane, Leiston	644987	261760
HER	ESF23293	Evaluation, Pill Box Field, Leiston	Evaluation, Pill Box Field, Leiston	647130	262830
HER	ESF25304	Evaluation - Land Opposite 18-30a Aldeburgh Road, Leiston	Evaluation - Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road, Leiston	644757	261820
HER	ESF25516	Geophysical Survey - Sizewell, Leiston	Geophysical Survey - Sizewell, Leiston	646132	263829
HER	ESF25556	Geophysical Survey - Land Off Aldeburgh Road, Leiston	Geophysical Survey - Land off Aldeburgh Road, Leiston	644757	261820
HER	ESF25654	Archaeological Excavation at Land Opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road	Archaeological Excavation at Land opposite 18-30A Aldeburgh Road	644757	261852
HER	ESF25659	Excavation - Land South of Red House Lane, Leiston	Excavation - Land south of Red House Lane, Leiston	645072	261929
HER	ESF25781	Geophysical Survey - Friston Hall Farm Agricultural Reservoir, Friston	Geophysical Survey - Friston Hall Farm Agricultural Reservoir, Friston	640280	260291
HER	ESF25788	Evaluation - 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall	Evaluation - 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall	643508	260911
HER	ESF25802	Evaluation - Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Leiston	Evaluation - Galloper Offshore Wind Farm, Leiston	646659	262674
HER	ESF25823	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	645178	260275
HER	ESF25823	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	645178	260275
HER	ESF25823	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	645178	260275
HER	ESF25823	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation, St Andrews Church, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	645178	260275

Dataset	Ref	Event Name	Project name/Description	Easting	Northing
HER	ESF25997	Evaluation - Land to The East of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe	Evaluation - Land to the east of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham cum Thorpe	644646	261220
HER	ESF26013	Heritage Asset Assessment - Knodishall Hall, Knodishall	Heritage Asset Assessment - Knodishall Hall, Knodishall	642715	261866
HER	ESF26106	Detailed Documentary Study - Sizewell C: Historic Environment	Detailed Documentary Study - Sizewell C: Historic Environment	647329	263830
HER	ESF26155	Desk-Based Assessment - Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Extension	Desk-Based Assessment - Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm Extension	646956	262517
HER	ESF26156	Geophysical Survey - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works	Geophysical Survey - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works	646985	262749
HER	ESF26157	Evaluation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents, Leiston	Evaluation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents, Leiston	647021	262712
HER	ESF26159	Excavation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents	Excavation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents	647024	262632
HER	ESF26159	Excavation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents	Excavation - Greater Gabbard Wind Farm Onshore Works, Sizewell Wents	647024	262632
HER	ESF26267	Evaluation - The Old Vicarage, Leiston	Evaluation - The Old Vicarage, Leiston	643978	262507

Appendix 7 – Previously unrecorded features identified in Aerial Photographs

AP	Brief Description	Photo Source Ref
AP1	Area of mostly linear crop marks	RAF/106G/UK/929/3252
AP2	Hollow feature and possible circular features below	RAF/106G/UK/1673/3231
AP3	Building	OS/69069/134
AP4	Ruins of structure	OS/69069/134
AP5	Building	OS/69069/134
AP6	Circular feature	RAF/82/1214/F21/0444
AP7	Triangular feature possible field drain	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199
AP8	Triangular feature possible field drain	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199
AP9	Triangular feature possible field drain	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199
AP10	Triangular feature possible field drain	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199
AP11	Circular feature	OS/69069/134
AP12	Enclosure	OS/69069/134
AP13	Stone walls?	OS/69069/134

AP	Brief Description	Photo Source Ref
AP14	Field boundary	OS/69069/134
AP15	Area containing structures	OS/69069/134
AP16	Area of linear cropmarks	OS/69069/134
AP17	Field boundary	OS/68144/045
AP18	One or more sub circular features	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199
AP19	Complex of linear and other crop marks	RAF/106G/UK/929/4259 and RAF/106G/UK/1589/3210
AP20	Possible circular feature - filled in pit?	RAF/106G/UK/1673/3231
AP21	Possible circular feature - filled in pit?	RAF/106G/UK/929/4259 and RAF/106g/UK/1589/6209
AP22	Circular feature	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199 and OS68/144/083
AP23	Circular feature	RAF/58/1674/F21/0199 and OS68/144/083
AP24	Parch/soil mark. Barrow?	OS/69069/035
AP25	Row of pits?	OS/69069/035
AP26	Segmented ditch or stone circle?	OS/69069/035
AP27	Circular features in a group	RAF/106G/UK/1589/3211
AP28	Vaguely semi-circular feature	RAF/106G/UK/1673/3233
AP29	Linear feature. Old river bed?	RAF/58/6492/0026
AP30	Possibly 2 circular features	RAF/58/6492/0026
AP31	Possible group of small circular features maybe related to agricultural activity	RAF/106G/UK/1673/3233
AP32	Field boundary	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP33	Field Boundary	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP34	Field Boundary	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP35	Field Boundary	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP36	Circular feature	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP37	Circular feature	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP38	Triangular feature - field drain?	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP39	Triangular feature - field drain?	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP40	Hexagonal enclosure	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP41	Circular feature	OS/69069/029
AP42	Possible cropmark, part of a square?	OS/68144/042
AP43	Modern agricultural features	OS/94004/097
AP44	Modern agricultural features	OS/94004/097
AP45	Possible parchmark of a structure	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP46	Linear features, possible enclosure and other features within	OS/94004/097

AP	Brief Description	Photo Source Ref
AP47	Circular feature	RAF/106G/UK/1589/3211
AP48	Curvilinear features	OS/94004/68
AP49	Elongated feature, possible old copse?	RAF/106G/UK/1589/3211
AP50	Possible linear	RAF/106G/UK/929/4267
AP51	Many mixed curvilinear features, possible boundary?	RAF/58/6492/f41/0028
AP52	Old boundary	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP53	Linear hollows	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP54	Old property boundary	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP55	7 or so pits aligned in a square	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP56	Circular feature or fairy ring?	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP57	Semi circle or fairy ring?	RAF/540/1082/0028
AP58	Possible linears and other features	RAF/58/6492/f42/0068
AP59	Possible semi circular feature	RAF/58/6492/f42/0068
AP60	Modern agricultural buildings	OS/69069/127
AP61	Parallel linears	RAF/106G/UK/929/4270
AP62	Arrangement of possible pits, semi circle and line	RAF/106G/UK/1589/3215
AP63	Band of possible features or geology	RAF/58/6492/f42/0068
AP64	Possible chapel.	OS/69069/125
AP65	Orchard	OS/68144/035
AP66	Semi circular feature	OS/69069/125
AP67	Boundary?	OS/69069/125
AP68	Pathway?	OS/69069/125
AP69	Circular and semi circular feature	OS/68144/035
AP70	Elongated feature	RAF/106G/UK/929/4270
AP71	Three sub circular forms	RAF/106G/UK/929/4270
AP72	2 linears, possible corner of boundary	RAF/106G/UK/1673/3240
AP73	Regular linear diagonals, prob agricultural artefact	OS/94004/21
AP74	Field with diagonal markings, possible divisions, possibly military?	OS/94004/097
AP75	Small enclosures and possible old structures as parch marks	RAF/540/1082/0011
AP76	Large circular feature. On LiDAR. Possible ditch showing on latter photo.	RAF/106G/929/4262 & RAF/58/6492/0026
AP77	Linear	OS/68144/042
AP78	Building, extant on photo	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP79	Structure, WWII?	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144

AP	Brief Description	Photo Source Ref
AP80	Structure, WWII?	RAF/58/1674/f22/0144
AP81	3 large structures, probably modern barns	OS/68144/042
AP82	A number of small buildings	OS/69069/125

Appendix 8 Heritage Assets targeted during Walkover Survey

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
ADB226	Aldeburgh/Leiston branch railway line	Y	Old railway line. Now forms trackway from this location northwards. Southwards the disused line is covered with fern growth and scrubland. A bank associated with the railway line is extant on the east side. Railway house and extant line are located outside of the survey area.	091-093, 098, 099
ARG016	Post Medieval bridge	N	Not accessible or visible. Dense vegetation present along river bank.	090
ARG017	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	Y	Location accessed but diver battery not present. Probably destroyed. No rubble or evidence of feature present in ploughed field and trackway.	114, 115
ARG019	Medieval artefact scatter	N	N/A Find Spot	090
ARG022	Quarry pit of unknown date	N	Visible as depression with overgrowth crossed by a field boundary.	015, 016, 019
ARG025	WWII Coastal battery and associated features	N	Predominantly private inaccessible land. Features are outside of survey area. Earthworks and concrete walls visible along public access trackway to north of Dower house may form remains of MXS19707. Field boundary with outgrown coppiced trees also evident in woods north of Dower house. Two small modern huts visible on the OS map are also extant but decaying.	134-148
ARG027	WWII Strongpoint and possible command centre	N	Private land, inaccessible. Not located	-
ARG028	WWII Slit trench	N	Trench location not accessible, appears to be covered by hedgerow	016
ARG029	WWII Weapons pit	Y	Not visible. Obscured by crop. Change in ground level appears to be associated with trackway and not evidence of the pit.	017
ARG030	WWII Diver battery	N	Outside of survey area. Possibly associated with ARG017. Viewed from public trackway.	133
ARG031	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	Y	Not visible at this location. Probably destroyed. No rubble or remains of building evident in field.	014

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
ARG031	WWII Strongpoint and Diver Battery	Y	Diver batter/Pill Box extant in scrubland. Overgrown with abundant vegetation. Roof intact. Associated earthworks not visible.	011, 012
ARG032	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	N	Building extant. Concrete erosion evident. Large Iron circular beam located within building. Heavy overgrowth surrounding and within structure. Sign stating no entry to public still visible on wall	001-005
ARG032	WWII Two Strongpoints	Y	Not visible upon land. Area obscured by woodland and dense scrub overgrowth. Possibly visible from beachfront as decayed metal eroding from cliff face and concrete collapsed onto beachfront.	171-173, 179
ARG033	WWII Chain home	N	Not visible. Large area obscured by gorse and scrub overgrowth. Parts also inaccessible/fenced off due to cliff erosion and private land. Ceramic building material and concrete rubble eroding from top of cliff face is visible on the beach front. This may be associated with MXS19716 or MXS19715.	166, 167, 181
ARG034	WWII Strong point and Diver battery	N	Area obscured by woodland, dense scrub and long grass overgrowth. Ceramic building material and concrete rubble eroding from top of cliff face is visible on the beach front. This may be associated with MXS19716 or MXS19715.	166, 167
ARG052	WWII coastal defences	Y	Eroded re-enforced concrete lumps located on beach. Visible sizes of 0.40x0.30m, 0.40x1.05 and 1.20x0.50m. Heavily decayed and partially covered by beach stone.	175-179
ARG070	WWII earthworks	N	Not visible. Field obscured by crop	153
ARG073	Fragmentary cropmarks of possible medieval settlement	N	Southern trackway access to feature was closed. Feature not visible from field boundary at south of trackway.	088, 090
ARG074	WWII sports ground and air raid shelter	Y	Sports pavilion and sports ground extant. Air raid shelter not visible	152, 158, 159
ARG099	Post medieval boat fragment	N	Unable to locate. Possibly submerged or covered by beach stones/sand.	-
FRS013	Friston Moor	Y	Now used as farmland - wheat crop	038
HA1	Lidar feature	Y	Depression at field boundary. Possible old pond currently dry.	032
HA11	Lidar feature- Sub-rectangular	Y	Enclosures are visible as ditches and banks within woodland. Area is over grown with vegetation.	048-051

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
	enclosures within East of Grove Wood			
HA13	Lidar feature	Y	Depression evident in field. Burnt Christmas trees growing within feature. Original function of feature not known.	073
HA15	Lidar feature	Y	Large depression with dense vegetation. Able to access exterior only due to overgrowth.	070
HA15	Lidar feature	Y	Depression in field obscured by potato crop. Original function of feature unknown.	071
HA16	Lidar feature	Y	visible as slight depression in western wheat field. In eastern field is evident as a large depression. Depth obscured by dense overgrowth. Original function of feature unknown.	067-069
HA16	Lidar feature	Y	Small sub-rectangular lidar feature not evident in wheat crop.	067
HA16	lost field boundary	Y	Lost field boundary not evident in wheat crop.	067
HA18	Linear cropmark	Y	N-S linear cropmark visible in turf field. May be associated with MSF23623 ring ditch cropmark which was not visible	076
HA2	Lidar feature	N	Obscured by wheat crop	033
HA20	Lidar feature	N	Obscured by crop - unable to locate	072
HA22	Lost field boundary	Y	Lost field boundary not visible in maize field. No cropmarks evident. Photograph taken from view point in onion field to south of boundary location.	081
HA23	Lidar feature	Y	Visible as depression in ploughed onion field. Partially filled with onions. Original function of feature unknown.	079, 080
HA24	Lost field boundary	Y	Not visible in ploughed onion field.	077, 078
HA24	Lost field boundary	Y	Not visible in onion field. Probably ploughed out	079
HA25	Lost field boundary	Y	Field boundary not visible. Tree may mark the original location of the eastern extent of the now lost feature.	083
HA27	Lidar feature	Y	Approximately 3.5m deep depression in field. Scrub vegetation present within depression of unknown purpose.	084
HA3	Lidar feature	Y	Depression covered by modern planted woods. Approximately 2.5m deep. Field drains evident in banks. Currently used for field drainage. Original function unknown.	028-031
HA3	Lost field boundary in woods	Y	Extant ditch within woodland may be lost field boundary	045-047
HA33	Lidar feature	Y	Sub-rectilinear depression of unknown purpose. Trees and dense overgrowth present. Approximately 4m deep.	085, 086
HA33	Lidar feature	Y	Sub-circular water filled depression with wetland vegetation. Possible pond.	087

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
HA34	Lidar features	N	Not accessible. Eroding sandbanks visible from road to south may be associated with this feature.	088, 090
HA35	Lost field boundary	N	Southern trackway access to feature was closed. Feature not visible from field boundary at south of trackway. Feature not visible in wheat crop from B1353 road located north of lost field boundary	089
HA37	Lost field boundary	N	Not accessible. Not located. Photograph taken from border of Little beauties wood SW of the features.	109
HA38	Lidar feature	N	Not accessible. Possibly visible as small crest in wheat crop. Photograph taken from border of Little beauties wood SW of the features.	109
HA39, HA23	Lidar feature	N	Not accessible. Not located. Photograph taken from border of Little beauties wood SW of the features.	109
HA40	Lidar feature	N	Not accessible or visible in field.	107
HA41	Lidar feature	N	Not accessible or visible in field.	-
HA42	Lidar feature	N	Visible as depression in wheat crop marked by slightly lighter and taller crop. Original function of feature not discernible.	108
HA43	Lost field boundary	N	Not accessible or visible in field.	107
HA46	Lidar feature	N	possibly visible as slight depression in the wheat crop. Field not accessible.	105
HA46	Lidar feature	N	possibly visible as slight depression in the wheat crop. Field not accessible.	105
HA46	Lidar feature	Y	Visible as depression in field with wild vegetation growth north of wheat crop. Original function of feature unknown.	106
HA46	Lost field boundary	N	Possibly visible as subtle irregularities in level of wheat crop.	102
HA47	WWII training area and/or strong point	N	No evidence visible within wheat field.	101, 102
HA5	Lidar feature	Y	Depression underlying field boundary. Original function of feature unknown.	023, 024
HA50	WWII Anti-glider ditches and military training area	Y	Location accessed but features not evident in ploughed field. Probably ploughed out.	096, 097, 100, 116
HA51	Lost field boundary	Y	Now location of E/NE-W/SW trackway	095, 110
HA53	Lost field boundaries	N	Area accessed but feature not visible within dense gorse and scrubland. Features within this area are obscured by the overgrowth. A small area of meadowland located within the scrub had no discernible features.	111-113, 117-119

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
HA53	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	N	No access to field. Features not visible. Appear to have been demolished.	130
HA53	Lidar feature	Y	Visible as depression abutting the field boundary. Dense overgrowth present. Unable to ascertain depth or purpose of feature.	120, 121
HA58	Two quarry pits of unknown date	Y	Extant quarry pits. Northern pit evident in northern field as a depression in the crop. It is crossed by the field boundary. In the southern field dense overgrowth is in both pits. Approximate 3m depth estimated for northern pit (visible through overgrowth).	125-129
HA60	Lidar feature	N	Large deep depression inside paddock. Grass vegetation within depression. Unable to access	013
HA62	Lidar feature		Visible as dry depression in wheat field	006, 007
HA62	Lidar feature	N	Visible as green cropmarks in a depression in the field	008, 009
HA63	Lidar feature	N	Not visible. Obscured by Barley crop	020
HA64	Lidar feature	N	Not visible. Obscured by Barley crop	020
HA67	Lidar feature	N	Possible depression in field visible as darker crop mark. Unable to access field. Feature may be clearer when site accessed.	156, 157
HA67	Lidar feature	N	Depression within field boundary. Visible as depression bounded by crops in east field, yellow flowers fill depression in the west	155-157
HA67	Lidar feature	N	Not visible from viewpoint, obscured by wheat crop	154
HA7	Lidar feature- Sub rectangular enclosure in West of Grove Wood.	Y	Rectangular enclosure with large (approximately 3m width x 0.8m depth) ditches.	053-056, 060, 061
HA71	Lost field boundary	Y	Not visible in harvested wheat field. No crop marks evident.	039, 040
HA72	Lidar feature	Y	Area obscured by overgrown wild grasses. No evidence of a building or feature found. Shadow in photo caused by overhead pylons.	074
HA73	Lidar feature	Y	Square lidar feature visible in field as sub-rectangular depression in the north east corner. Evident as tall dark red wild grasses bounded by wheat crop.	150
HA8	Lost field boundary	Y	Visible as ditch within Grove Wood, leads into rectangular enclosure ditch at its SE corner. Possibly visible in the southern field as a slight depression in the north of the field.	056-058
HA9	Lidar feature	Y	Visible in field bounded by wheat crop. Original function of feature unknown.	066

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
KND003	Tumuli	N	Area covered by dense gorse overgrowth. Tumuli not visible or accessible.	082
KND007	Cropmark - Half of a ring ditch or circular enclosure of unknown date	N	Not visible - crop already harvested	065
KND009	Church or Chapel ruins	Y	No visible remains present in meadow field. Uneven ground present. No crop marks.	025, 026
KND010	Grove Wood - Ancient Woodlands	Y	Most of Grove Wood is now covered by modern woodland planted in rows. A few ancient trees remain in the west of the wood, one of which has grown within the base of the sub-rectangular enclosure HA098. Outgrown coppiced trees are also evident in the west of Grove Wood.	052, 059, 061-064
KND011	Rectangular moated site of former Buxlow parsonage	Y	Moated site extant as ditched rectangular enclosure with trees and hedgerows enclosing mown grass land/garden. Well maintained ditches.	034-036
KND014	Small mapped enclosure with a scatter of Medieval pottery	Y	Small fragment of CBM present in harvested wheat field. Slight difference in vegetation colouring (more green) evident in field at enclosure location.	039-041
KND015	Four demolished dwellings in enclosed area	Y	No visible building foundations. Ground is very uneven. Enclosure is extant. Pond located at rear of enclosure, Barn located at front. Area is overgrown and used as a waste ground.	036, 160-164
KND016	Possible site of brickworks	Y	No evidence of brickworks or structures evident in harvested wheat field.	042-044
KND017	Cropmarks -Cross with ring ditch, probable former post mill	N	Not visible in field	075
KND023	Find spot of 7 Roman coins and 1 med coin	N	N/A Find Spot	

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
1215743	17th century timber framed farmhouse, Listed Building	Y	House in good condition. Currently undergoing renovations	037
LCS063	WWII Diver battery	N	Outside survey area. Inaccessible. Not located.	-
LCS113	WWII Anti-tank ditch	N	Not accessible. Outside of survey area. Not located	-
LCS117	Quarry pit of unknown date	N	Not accessible. Visible from a distance. Dense overgrowth located in the pit.	151
LCS203	WWII Training area and/or strong point	N	Area accessed but feature not visible within dense gorse and scrubland. Features within this area are obscured by the overgrowth. A small area of meadowland located within the scrub had no discernible features.	111-113, 117-119
LCS206	WWII Leiston Very High Frequency (VHF) Fixer Station location	N	No evidence visible within wheat field. Probably destroyed	101, 102
LCS210	Fragmentary cropmarks of unknown date	Y	Not visible in field.	094
LCS213	WWII Earthworks	Y	Earthworks extant across field and visible from trackway. Location taken from earthworks adjacent to trackway. North of feature is obscured by scrubland. Main field is maintained meadowland.	122-124
LCS213	WWII Diver battery	Y	Area accessed but feature not visible within dense gorse and scrubland. Features within this area are obscured by the overgrowth. A small area of meadowland located within the scrub had no discernible features.	111-113, 117-119
LCS214	Cropmarks of double-ditched enclosure and probable associated boundary ditches	Y	Main field inaccessible. Visible from field boundary as red cropmarks within wheat crop.	129-132
LCS215	Soil/Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age round barrow or	N	Not visible from accessible viewpoint.	-

Ref	Name / Description	Location Accessible	Field Notes	Photo(s)
	medieval to post medieval mill mound			
LCS216	Linear and rectilinear earthworks of unknown date	N	Area accessed but feature not visible within dense gorse and scrubland. Features within this area are obscured by the overgrowth. A small area of meadowland located within the scrub had no discernible features.	111-113, 117-119
LF29	Lidar feature	Y	Undulating field - not a feature	075
LF50	Lidar feature	Y	Small sub-rectangular lidar feature. Located to immediate east of modern barn. No cropmarks or depression evident in field.	027
NRHE1478561	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	N	No access to field. Features not visible. Appear to have been demolished.	130
NRHE1478701	WWII Diver strip Diver battery	N	Demolished. No rubble or evidence visible from field boundary.	010
NRHE962914	Neolithic flaked flint axe	N	N/A Find spot	



Plate 1: Traces of coastal defences eroding from clifftop at Thorpeness



Plate 2: Coppiced trees in Grove Wood



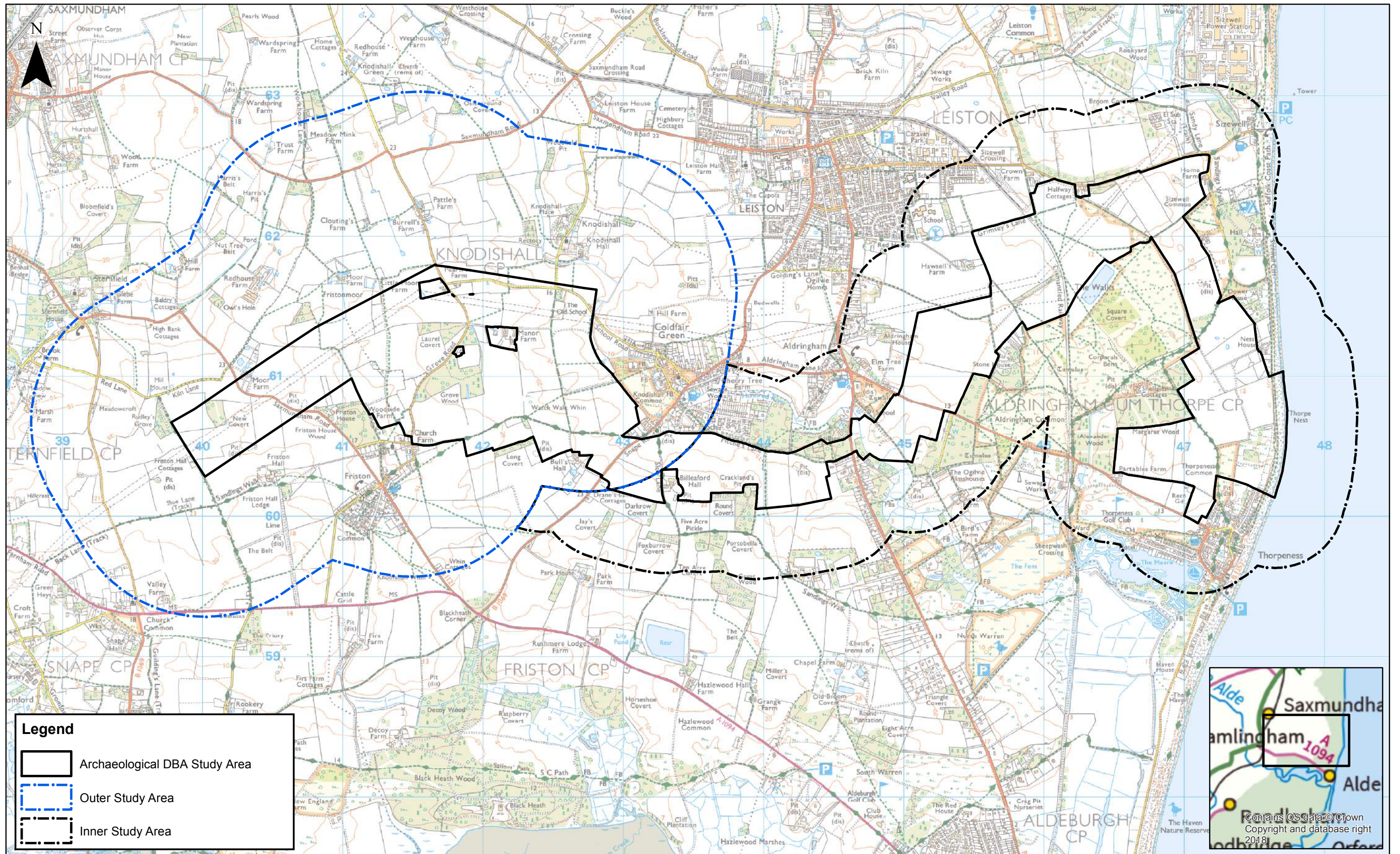
Plate 3: Little Moor Farm (Grade II Listed Building 1215743)



Plate 4: Location of HA6, facing west

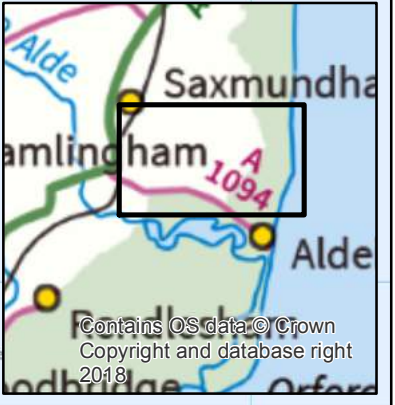


Plate 5: Location of HA6, facing northeast



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Outer Study Area
- Inner Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	02/11/18	TJ	IODA Amended	TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

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Scale @ A3

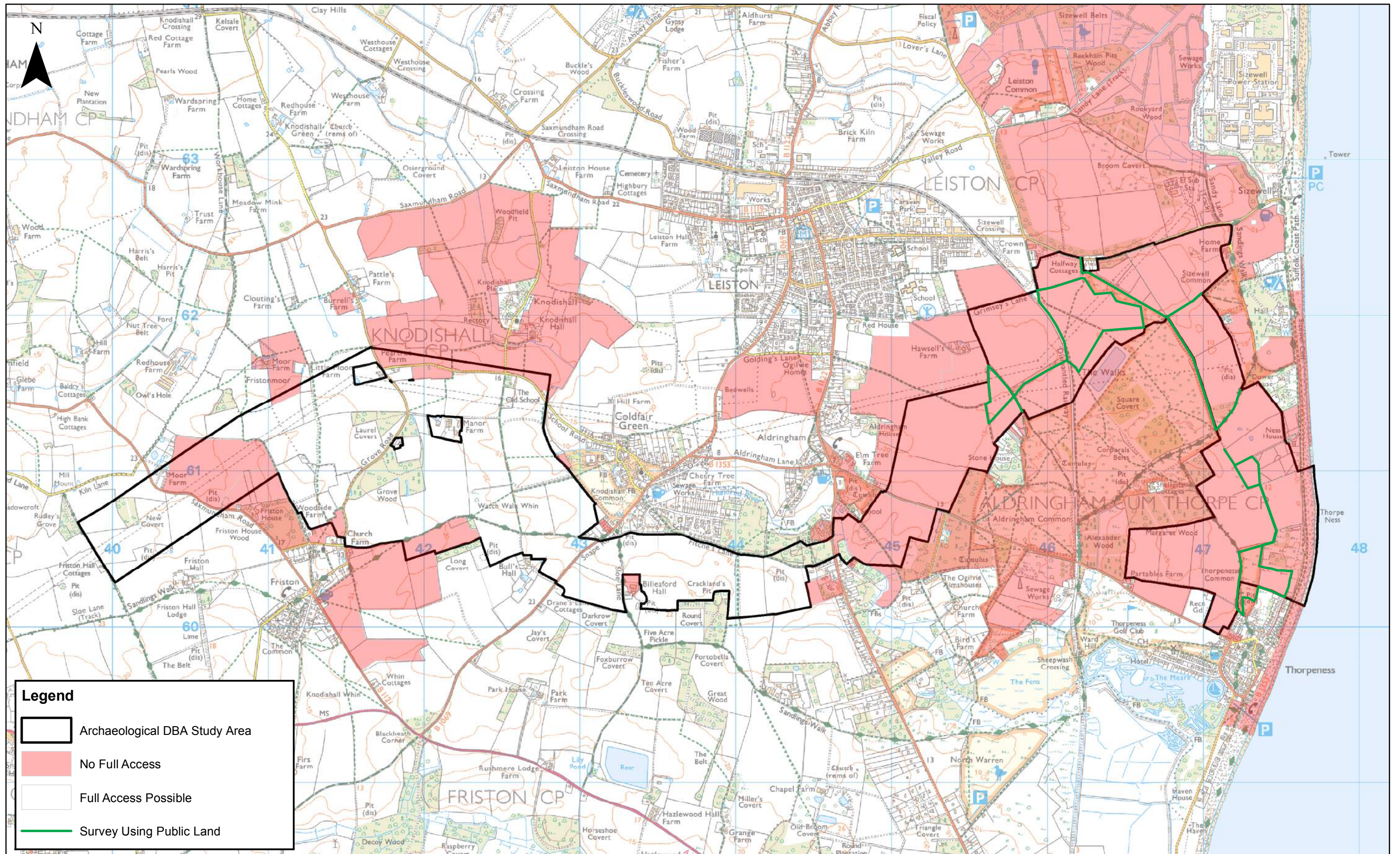
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 1: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Study Areas

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	02/11/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	1	



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- No Full Access
- Full Access Possible
- Survey Using Public Land



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	01/11/2018	TJ	Inset removed	TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ
				XX

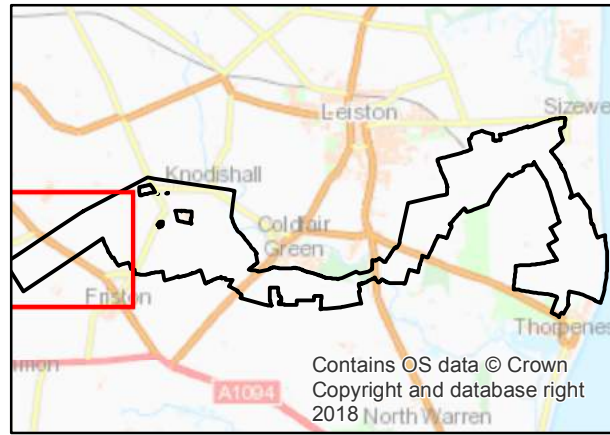
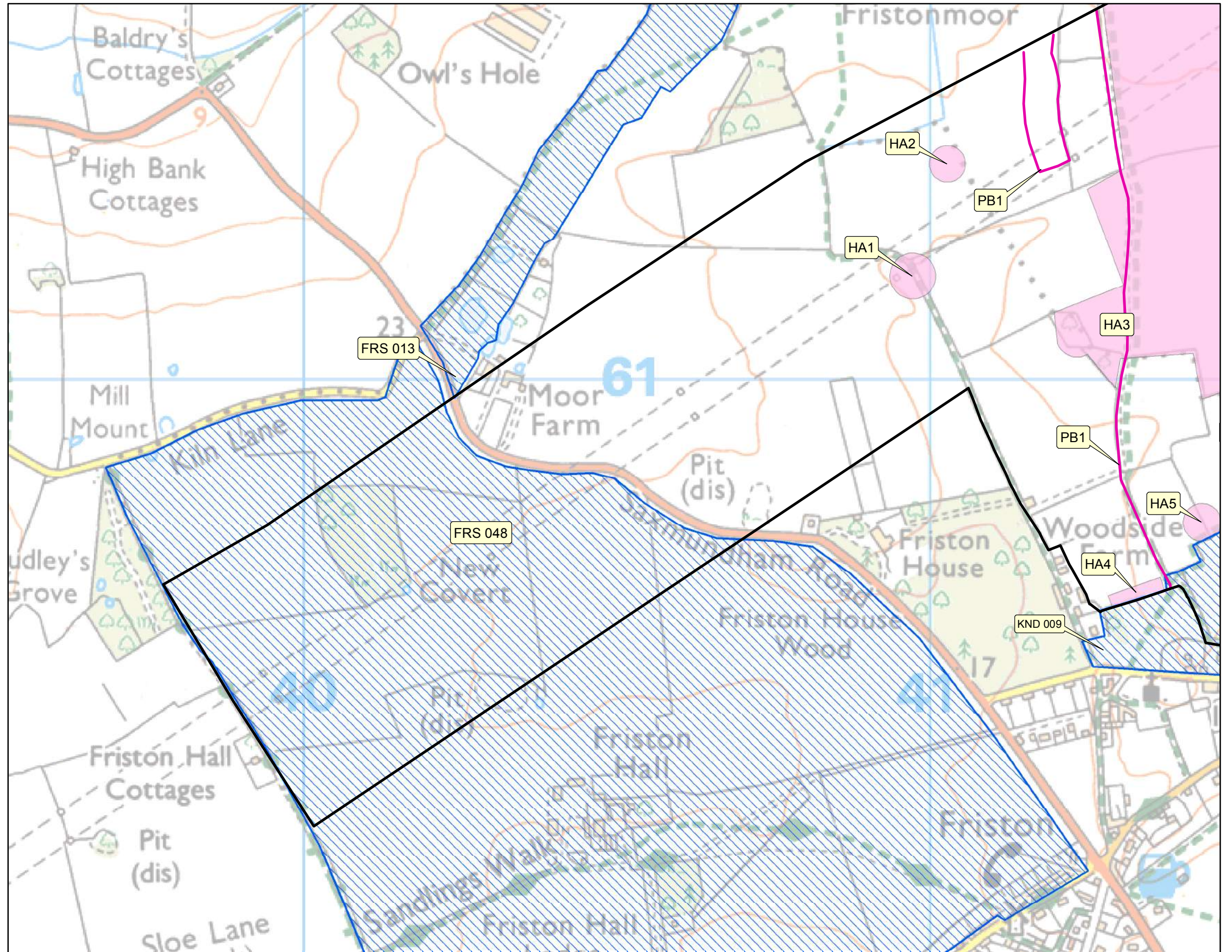
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 2: Areas within ADBA Study Area
Accessible for Walkover

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	01/11/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	2	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- Historic Parish Boundary
- HER Entry
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Previously Unidentified Heritage Asset
- Archaeological DBA Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

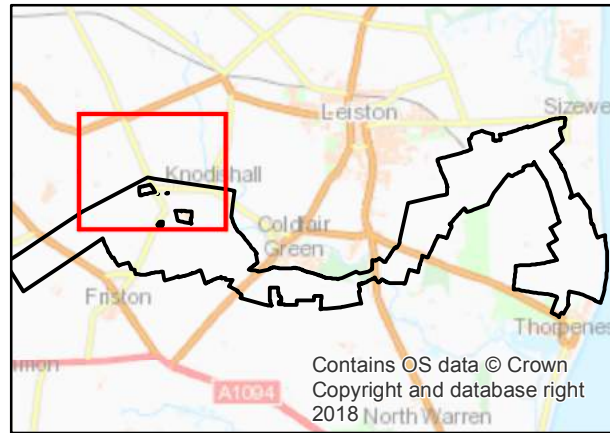
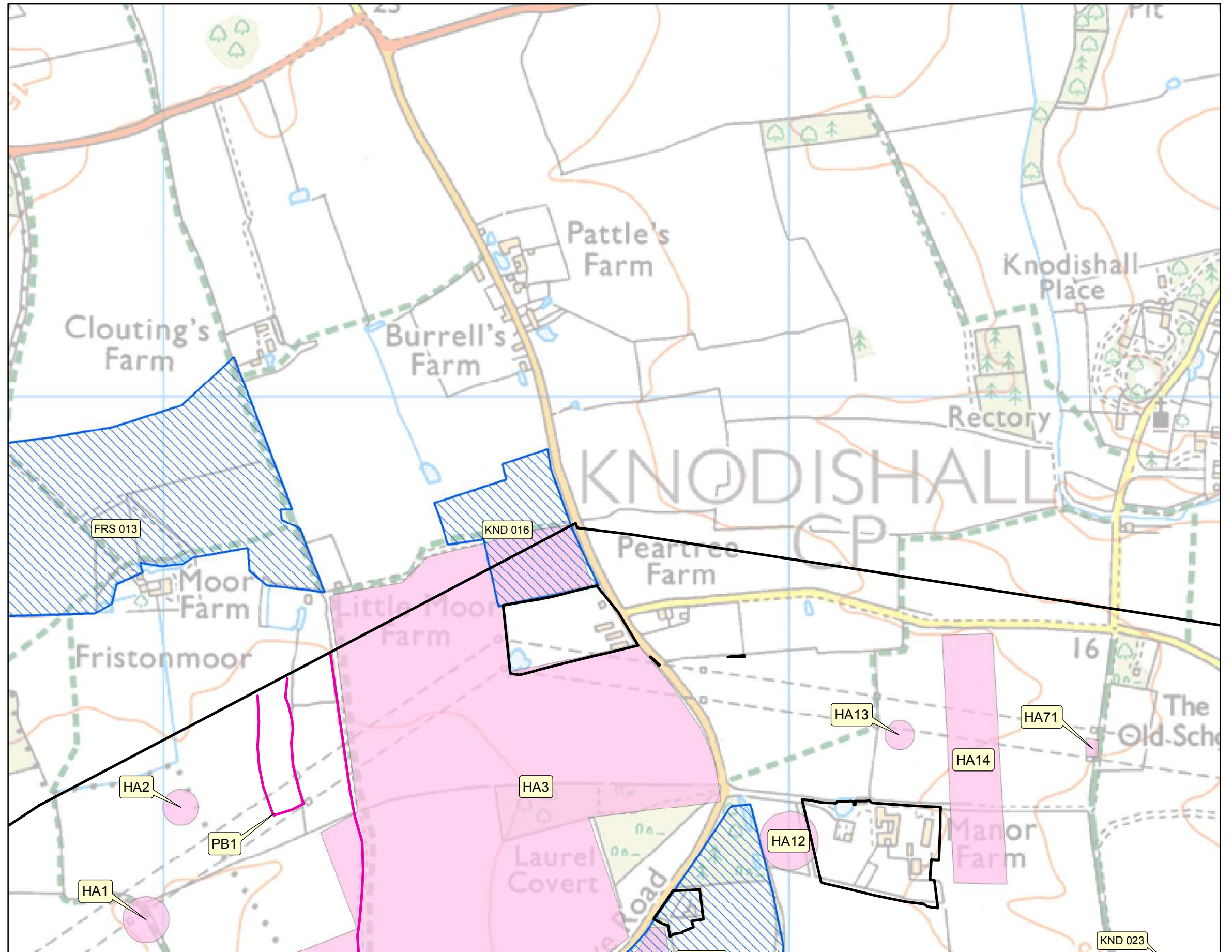
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Scale @ A3

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE
Entries within the ADBA Study Area

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	1
Date	02/11/2018
Figure	3
Coordinate System:	BNG
Datum:	OSGB36



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- Historic Parish Boundary
- HER Entry
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Previously Unidentified Heritage Asset
- Indicative Onshore Development Area

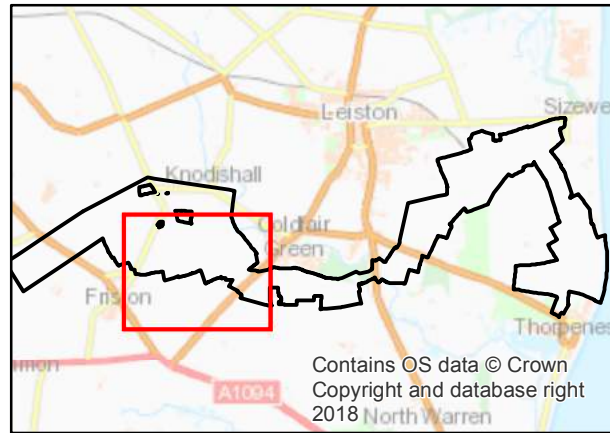
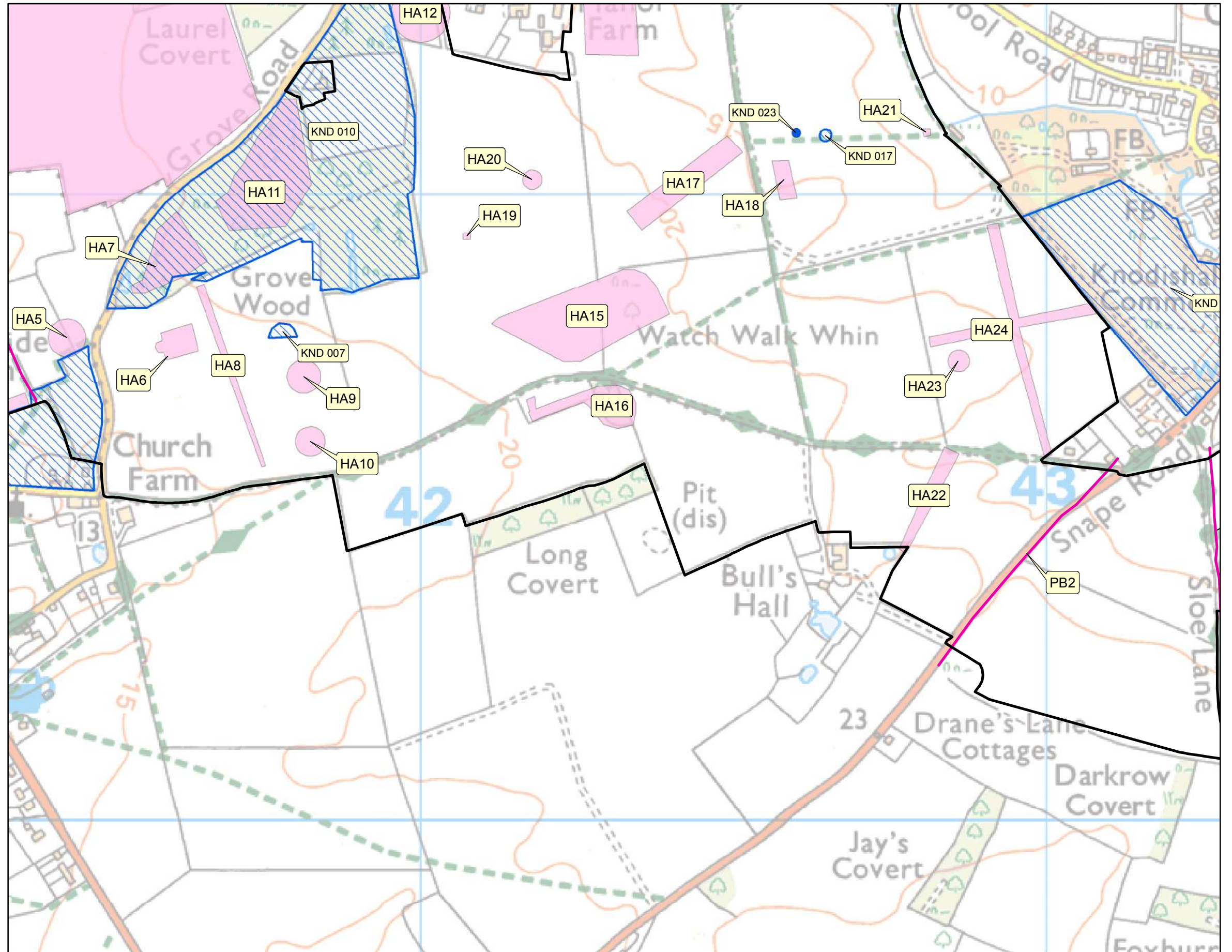
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0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ
				Approved: XX

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Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Date	02/11/2018	
Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- Historic Parish Boundary
- HER Entry
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Previously Unidentified Heritage Asset
- Indicative Onshore Development Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

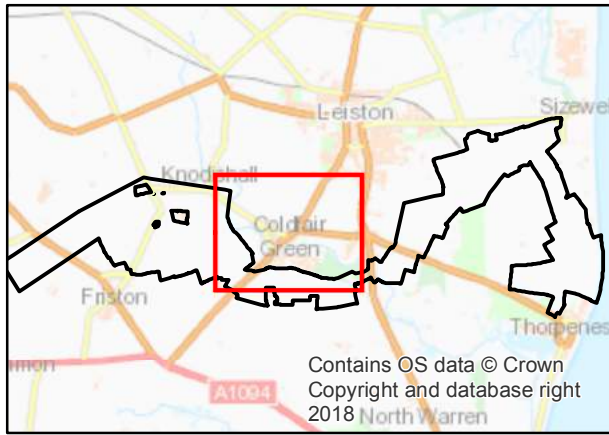
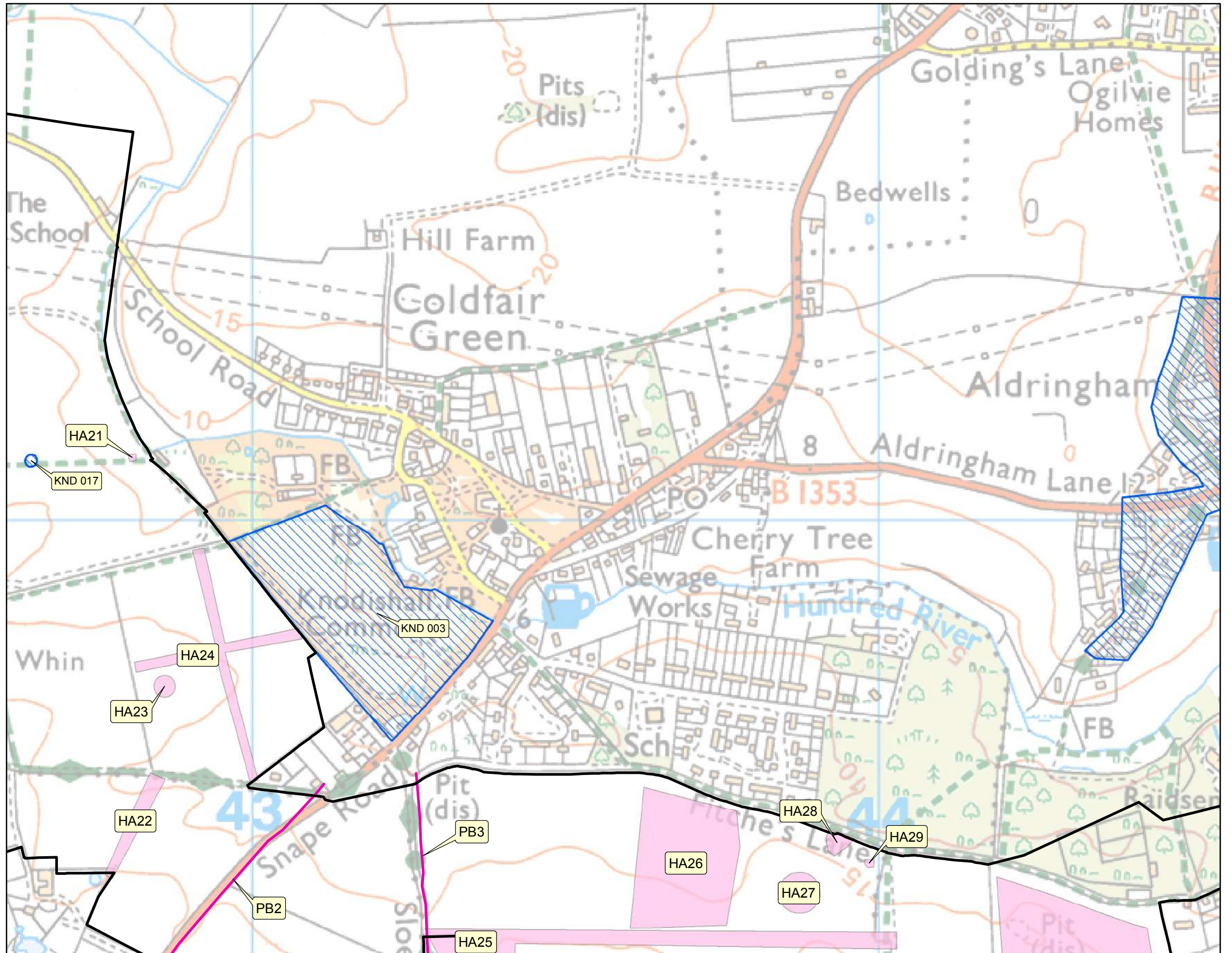
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	02/11/2018	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- Historic Parish Boundary
- HER Entry
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Previously Unidentified Heritage Asset
- Indicative Onshore Development Area

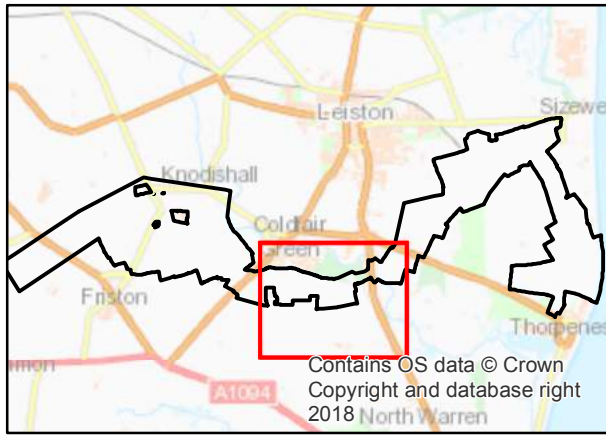
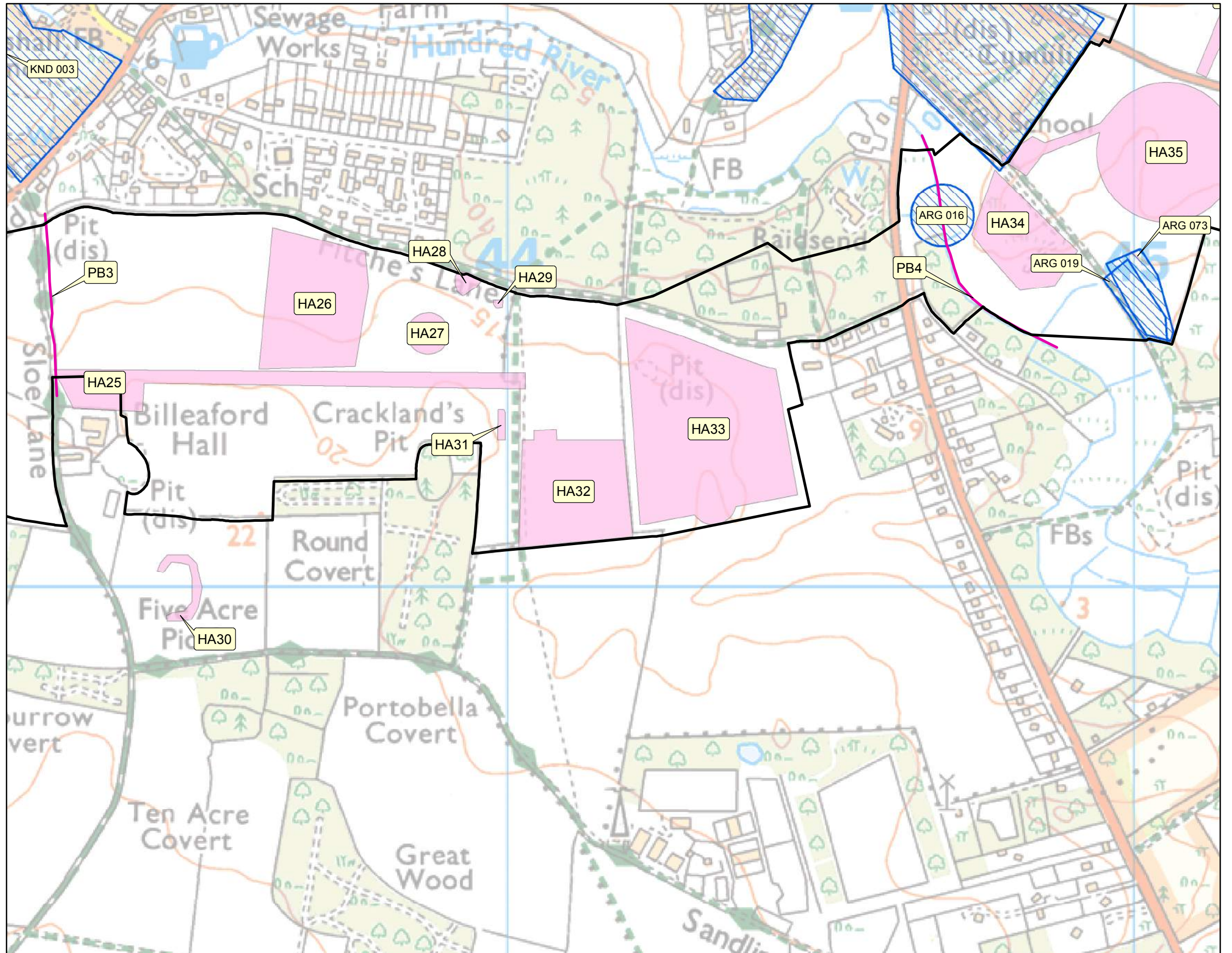


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0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

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Prepared:	TJ	
Checked:	TJ	
Approved:	XX	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

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Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
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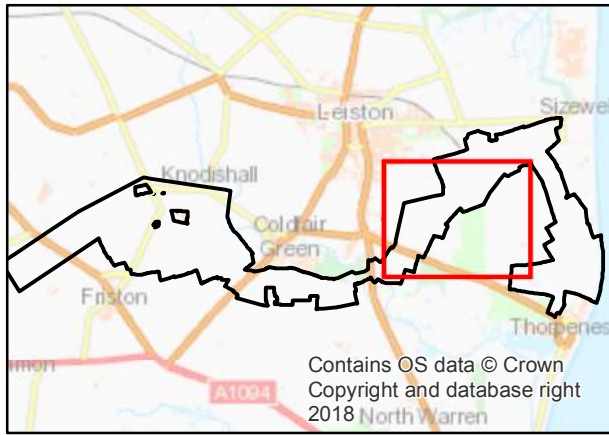
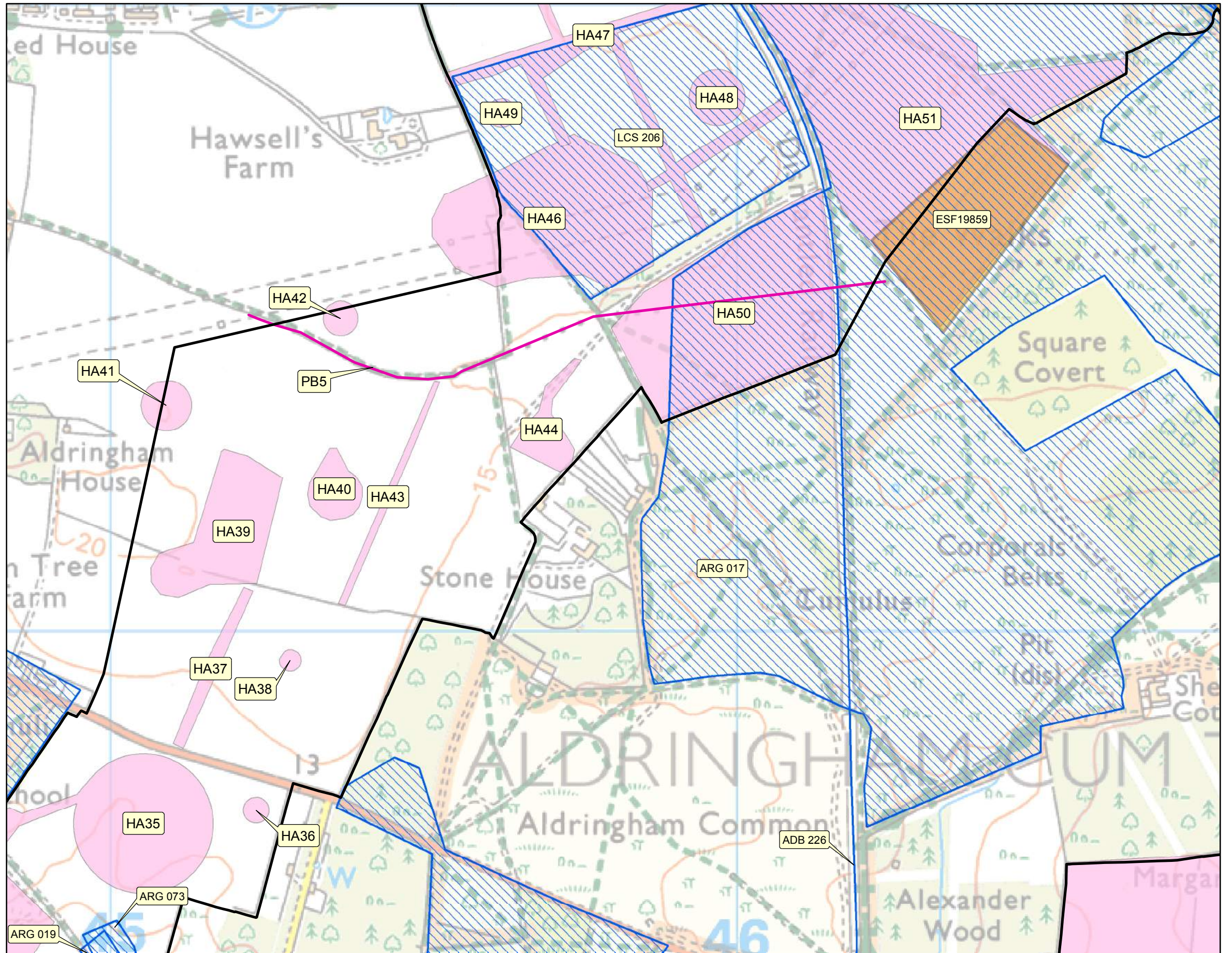


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Checked:	TJ	
Approved:	XX	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	02/11/2018	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
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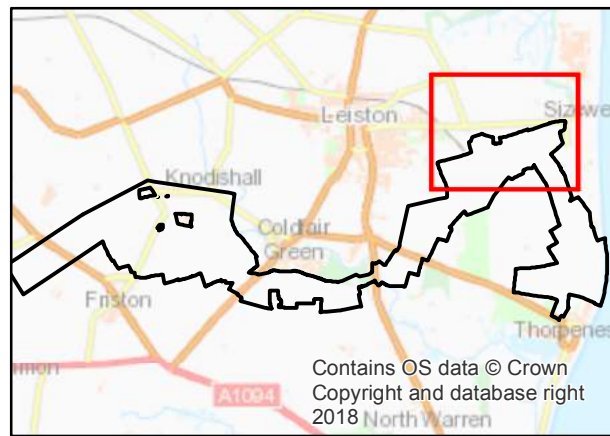
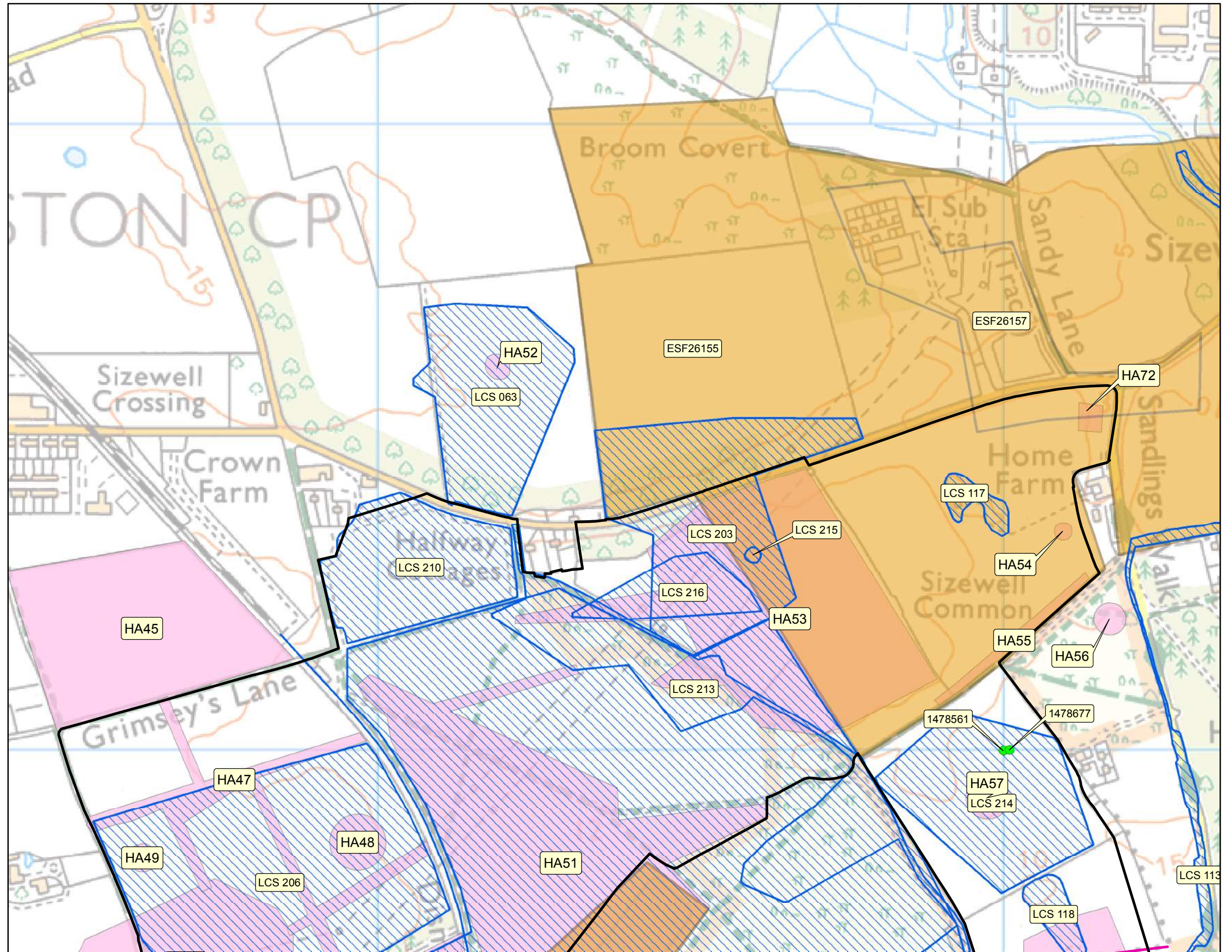


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Checked:	TJ	
Approved:	XX	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO
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Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	02/11/2018	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
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Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
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0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

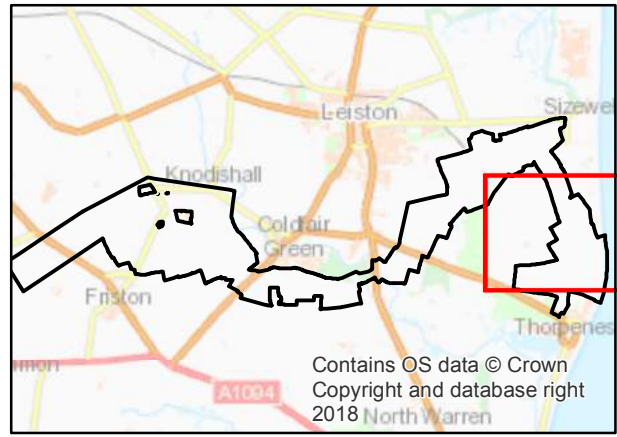
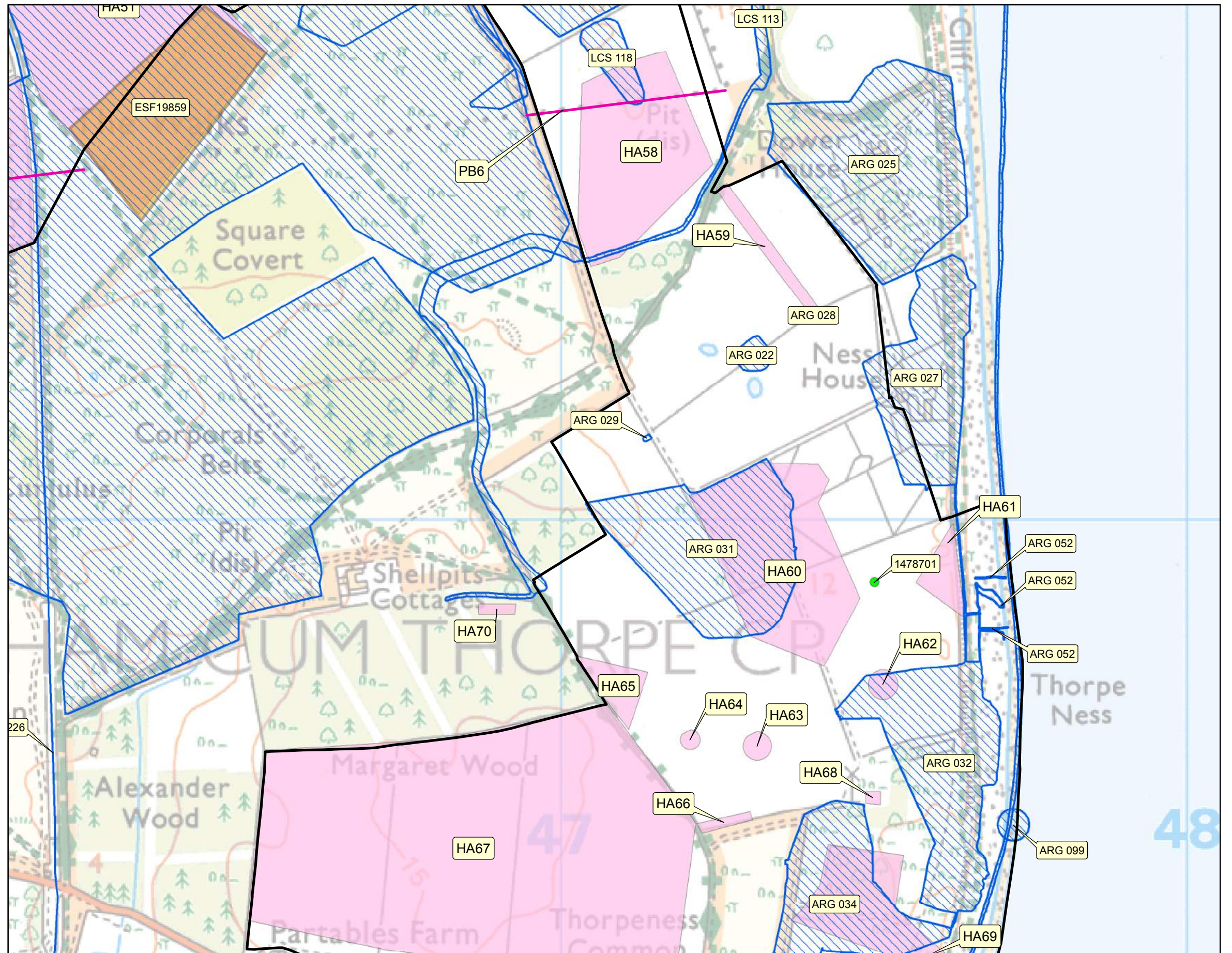
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	1
Date	02/11/2018
Figure	3
Coordinate System:	BNG
Datum:	OSGB36



Legend

- NRHE Entry
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- HER Entry
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0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ
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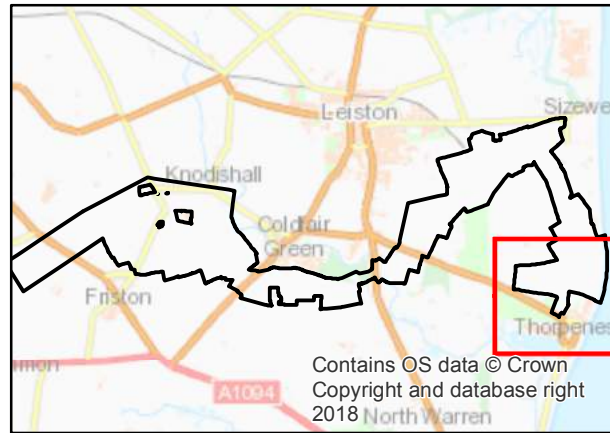
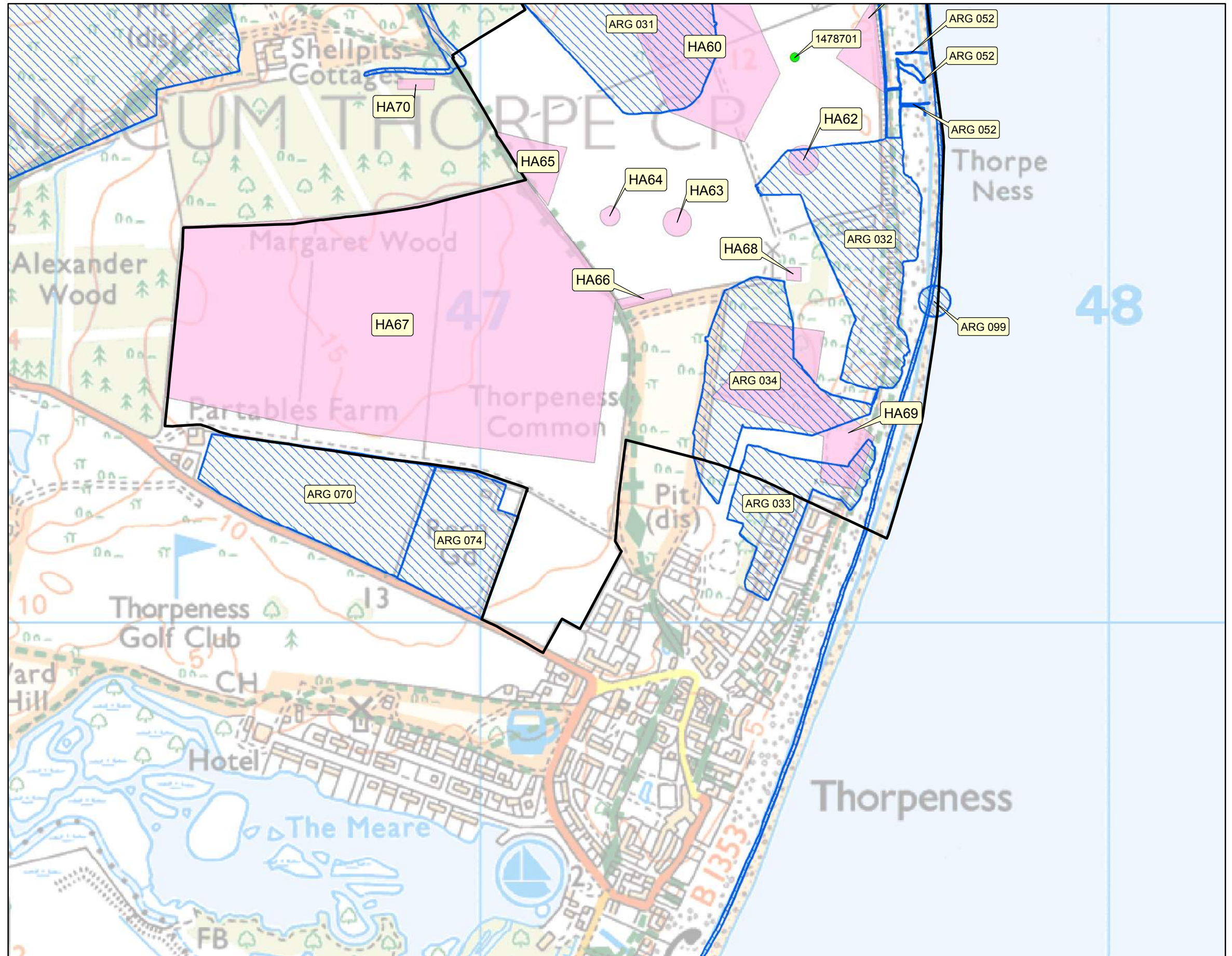
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Date	02/11/2018	
Figure	3	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- Historic Parish Boundary
- HER Entry
- Previous Investigation (HER)
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Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
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0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ
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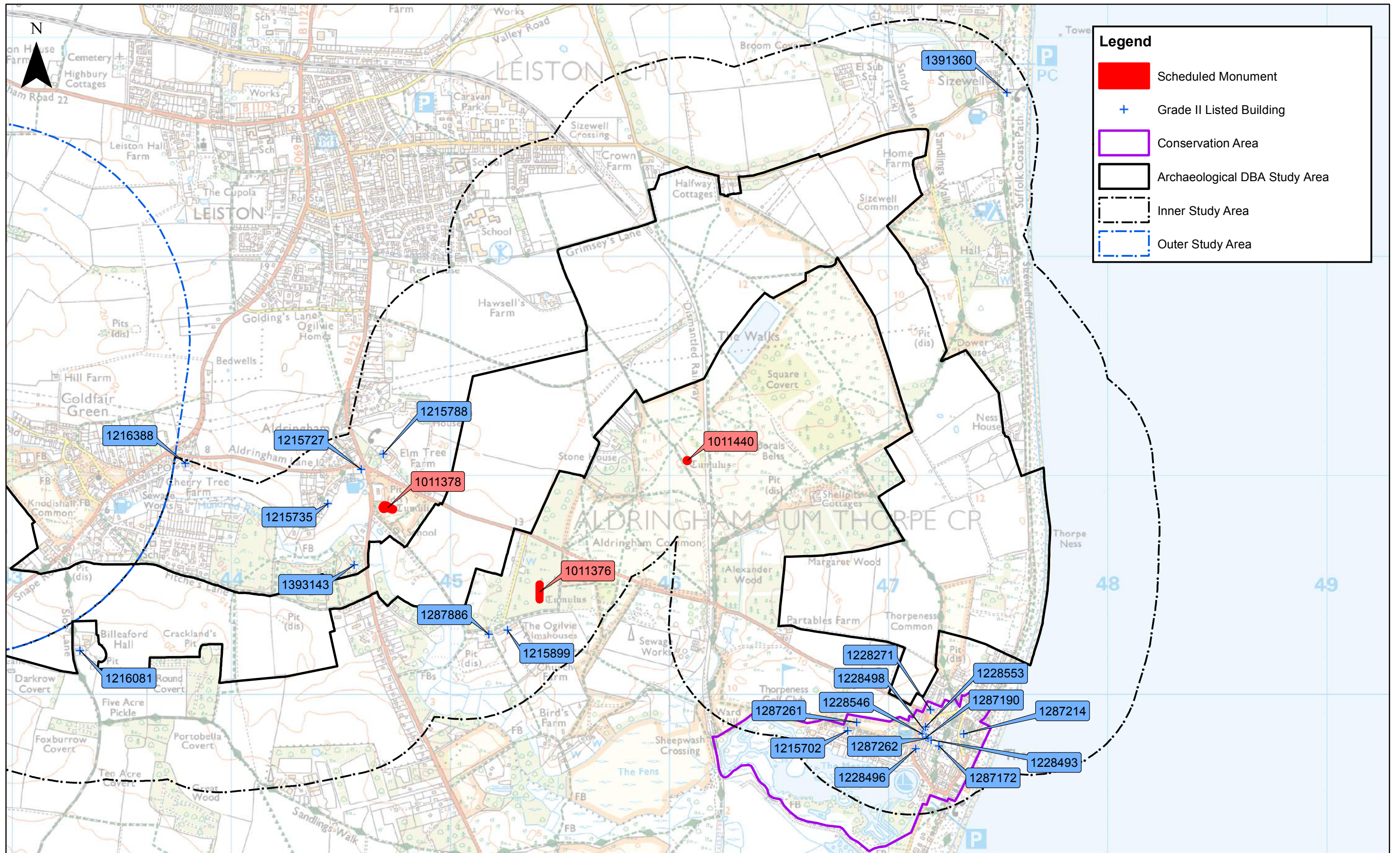
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 3: Heritage Assets, HER & NRHE Entries within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Date	02/11/2018	
Figure	3	



Legend

- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area

1	31/10/2018	TJ	
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.
Rev	Date	By	Comment

Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

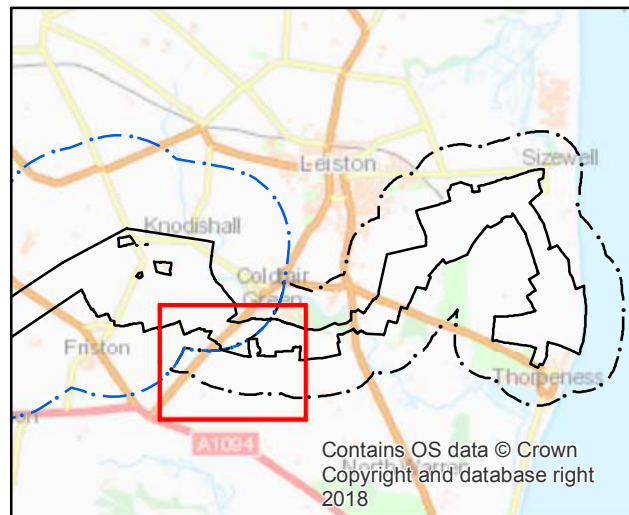
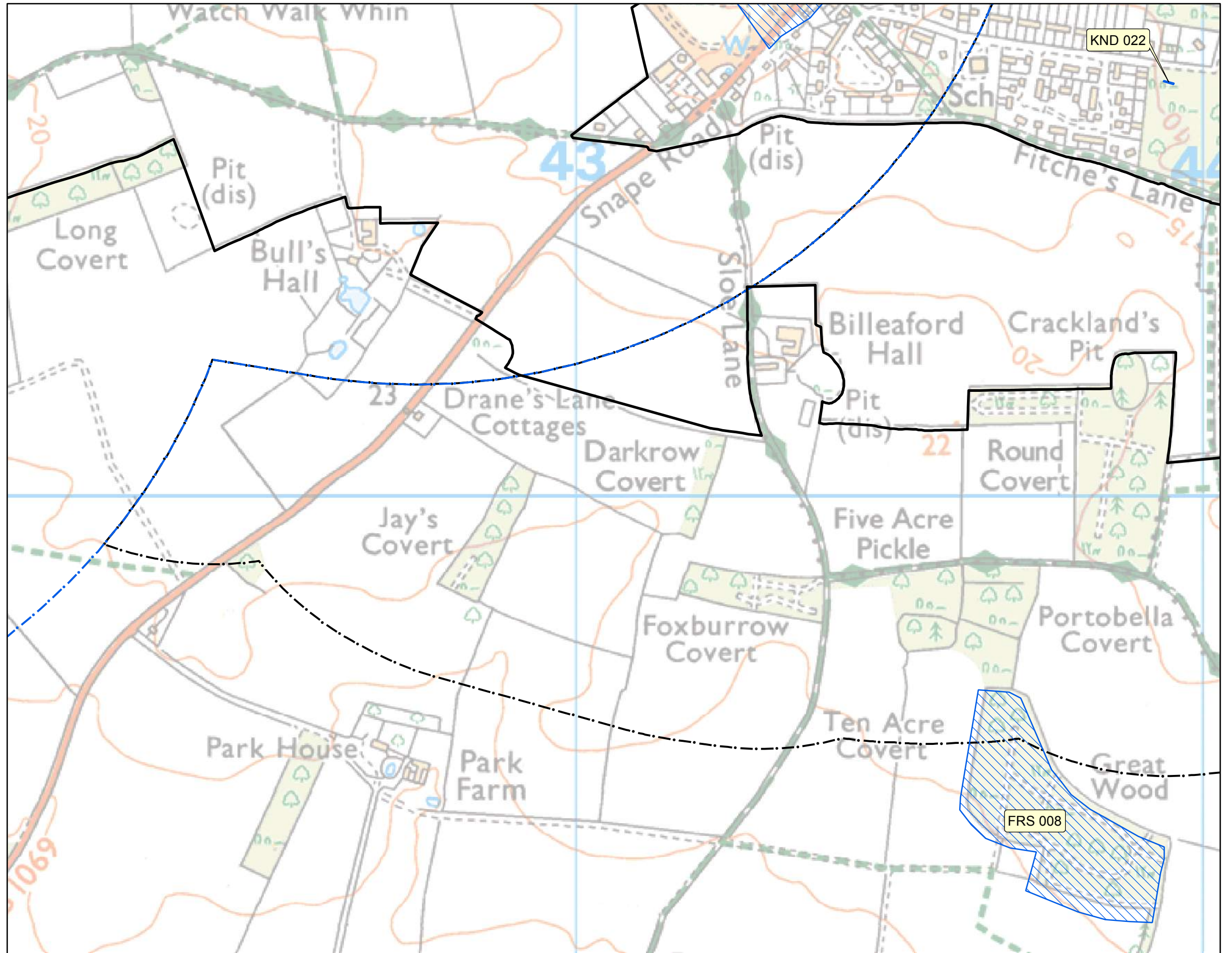
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets
within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	4	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- NRHE Entry
- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area

**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
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0	13/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ
				Approved: XX

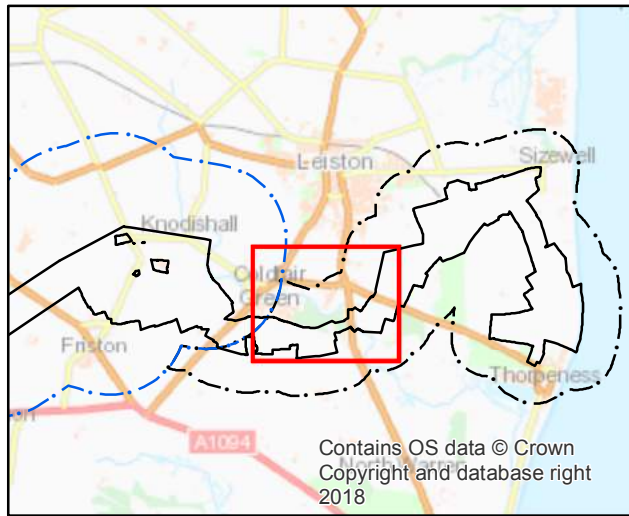
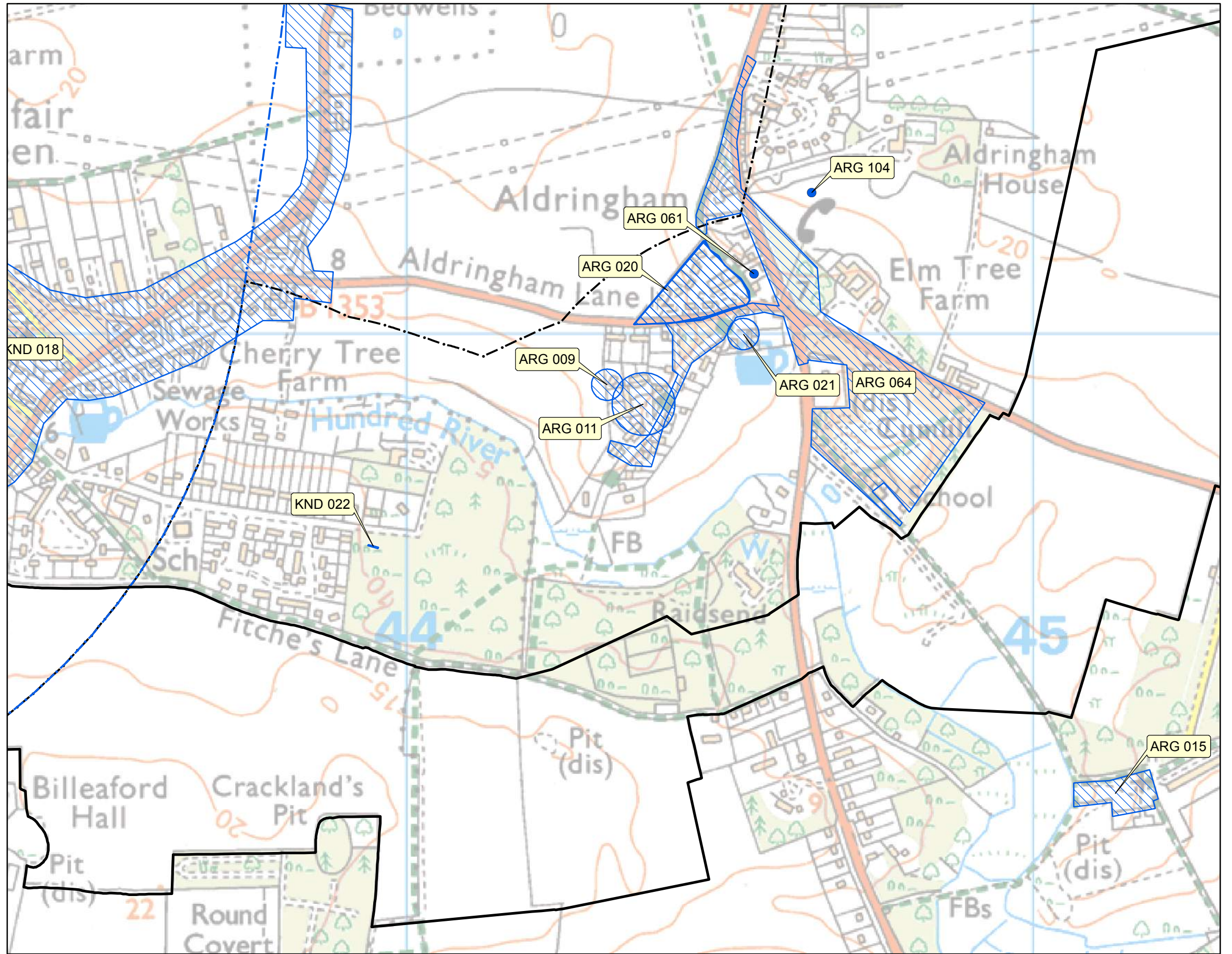
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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets
within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	1
Date	31/10/18
Figure	5
Coordinate System:	BNG
Datum:	OSGB36



Legend	
●	NRHE Entry
●	HER Entry
	HER Entry
	NRHE Entry
	Indicative Onshore Development Area
	Inner Study Area
	Outer Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
0	13/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

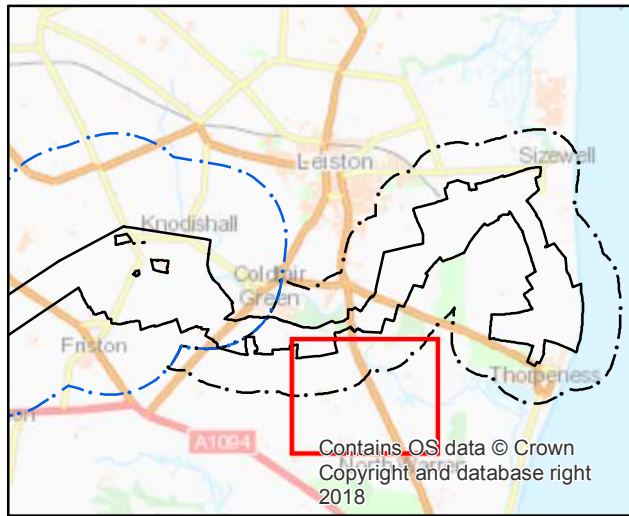
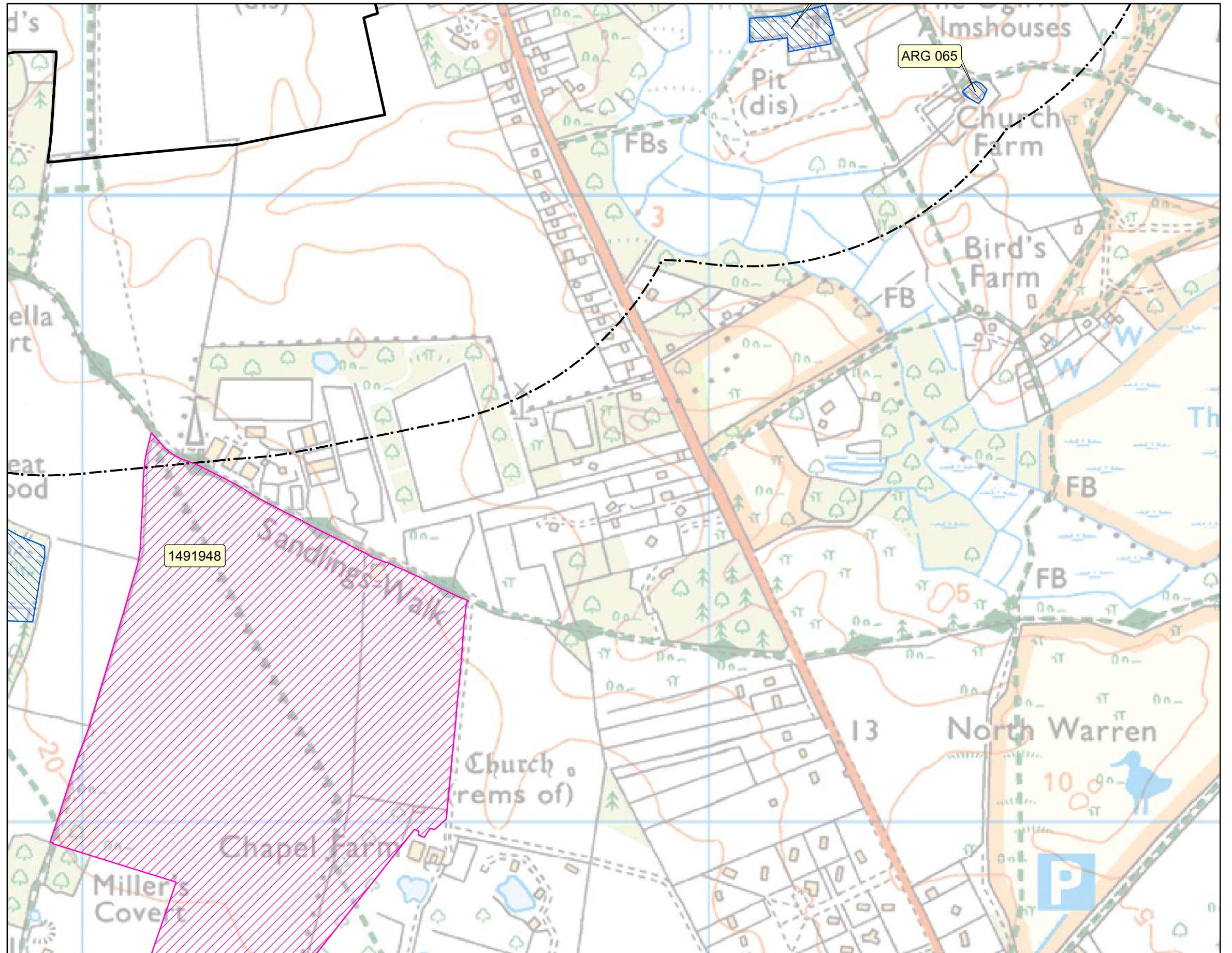
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Scale @ A3

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets
within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



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Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- NRHE Entry
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area

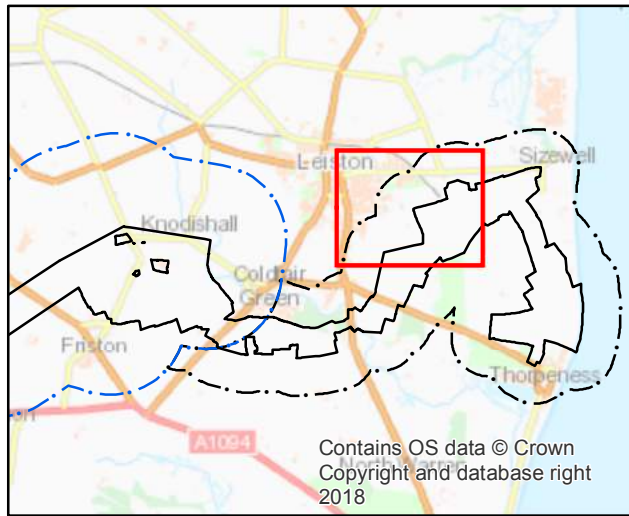
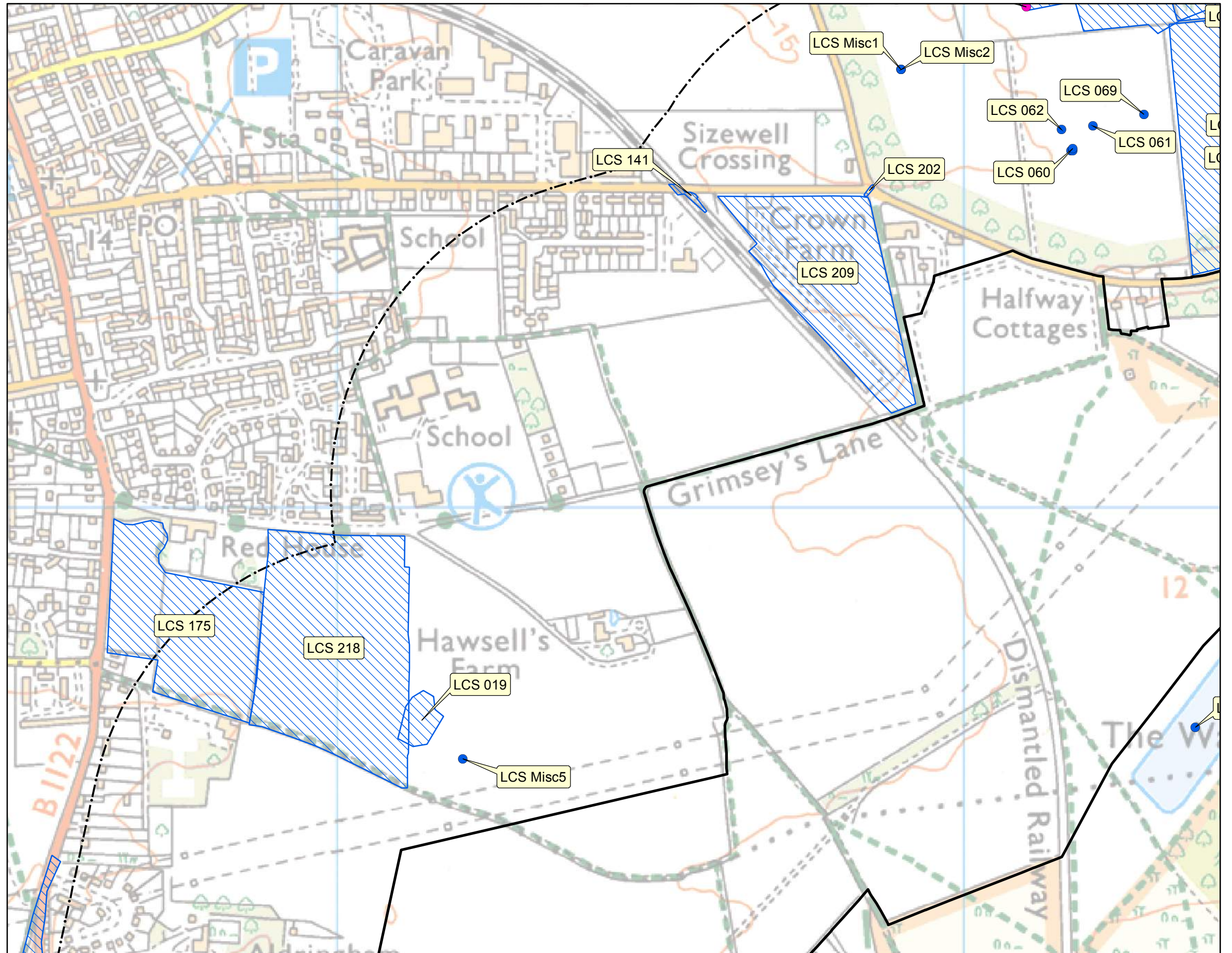


Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
0	13/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

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Prepared:	TJ	
Checked:	TJ	
Approved:	XX	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets
within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend	
●	NRHE Entry
●	HER Entry
	HER Entry
	NRHE Entry
	Indicative Onshore Development Area
	Inner Study Area
	Outer Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
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0	13/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ

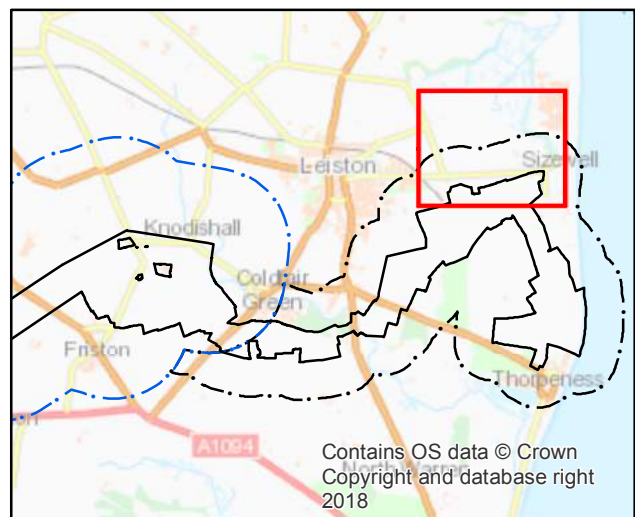
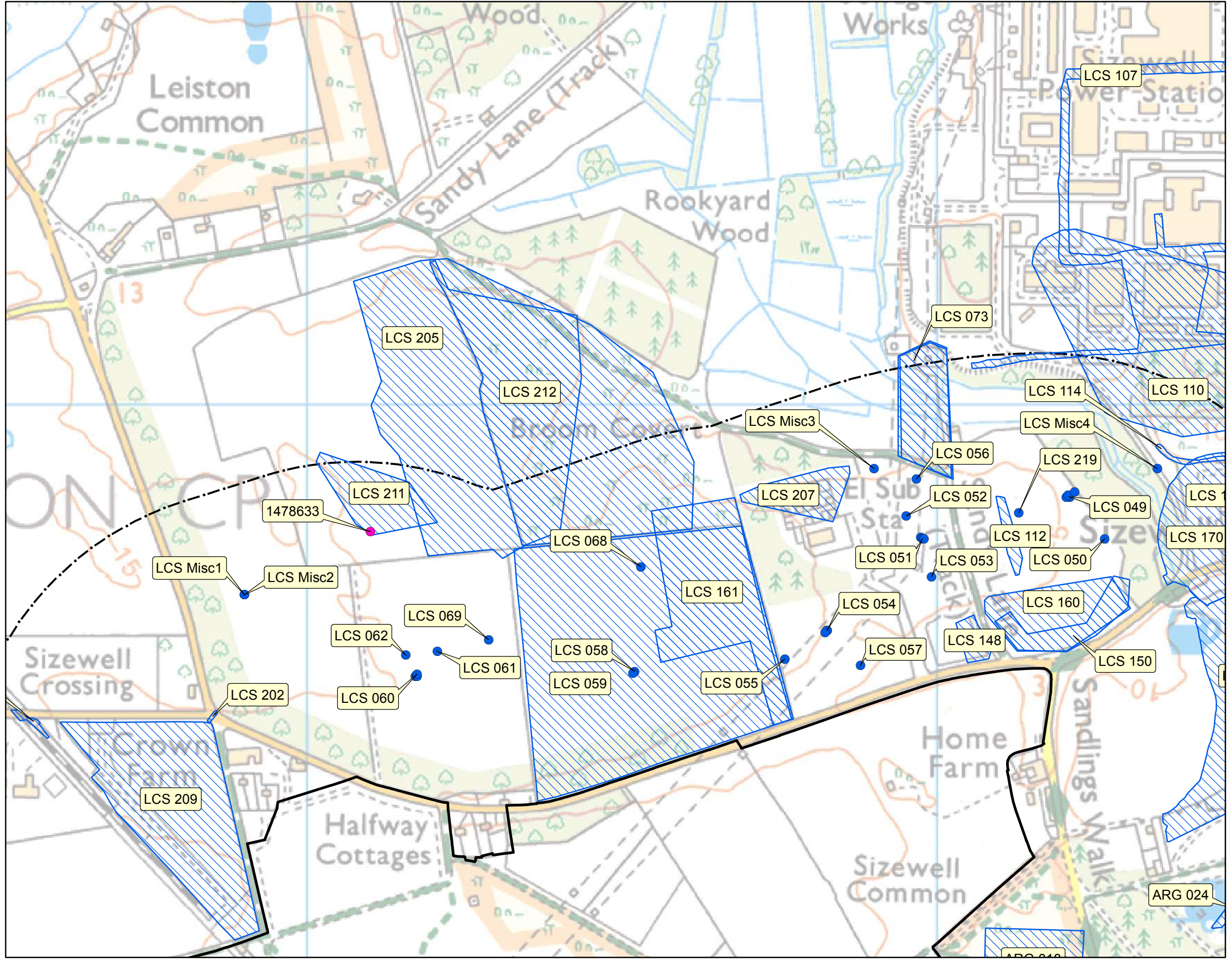
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
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within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
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Figure	5	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- NRHE Entry
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area



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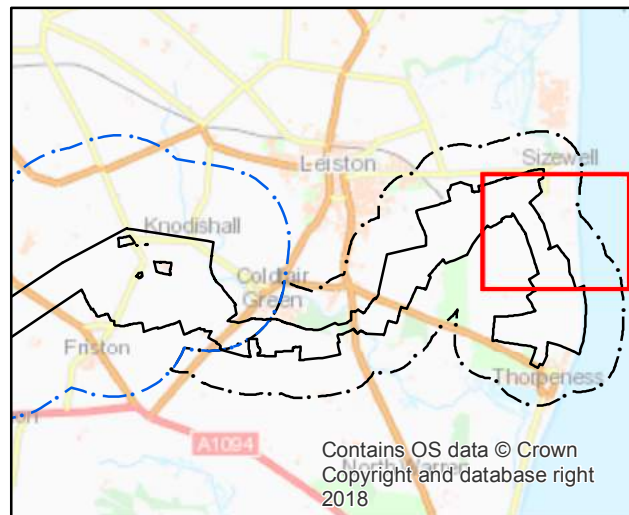
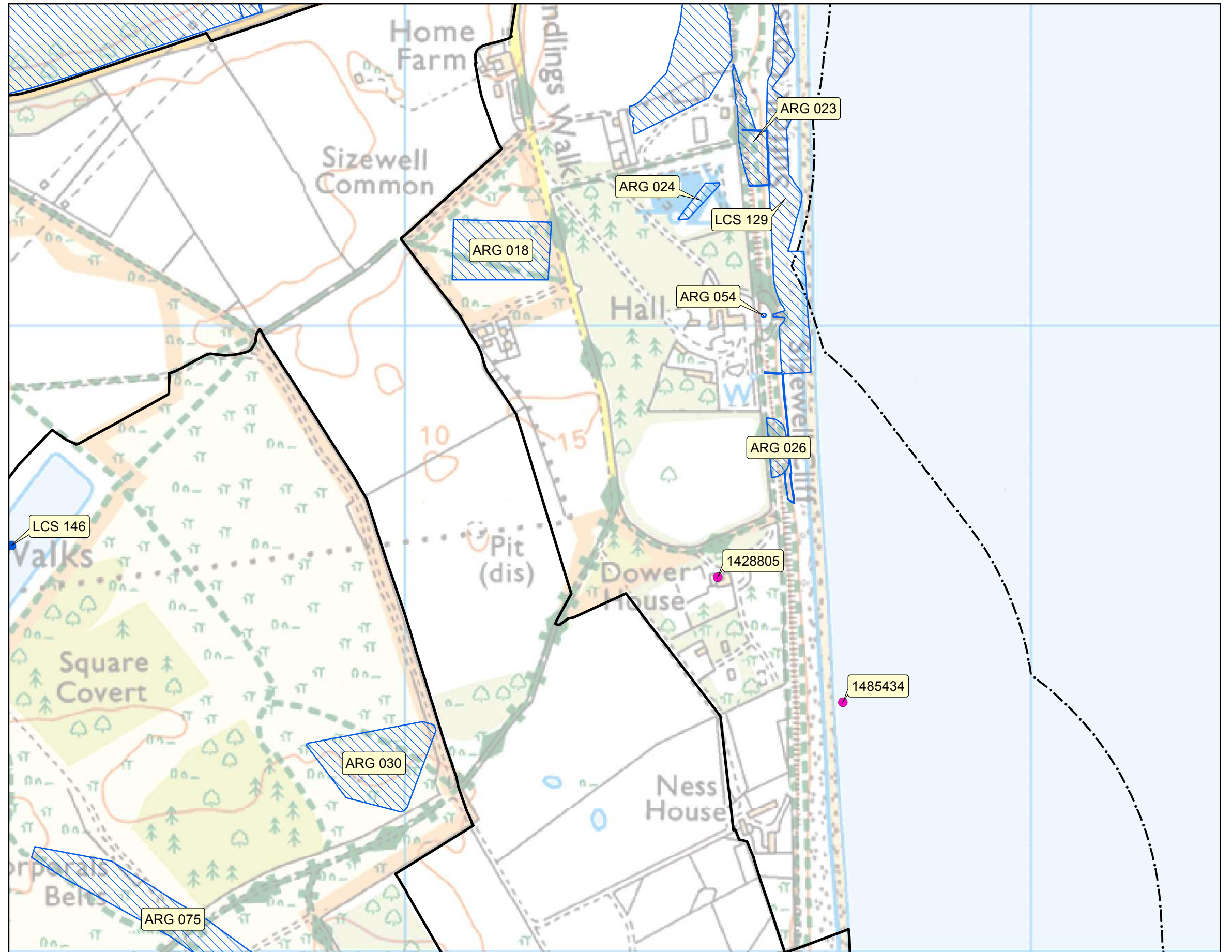
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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend					
●	NRHE Entry				
●	HER Entry				
	HER Entry				
	NRHE Entry				
	Indicative Onshore Development Area				
	Inner Study Area				
	Outer Study Area				



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Scale @ A3

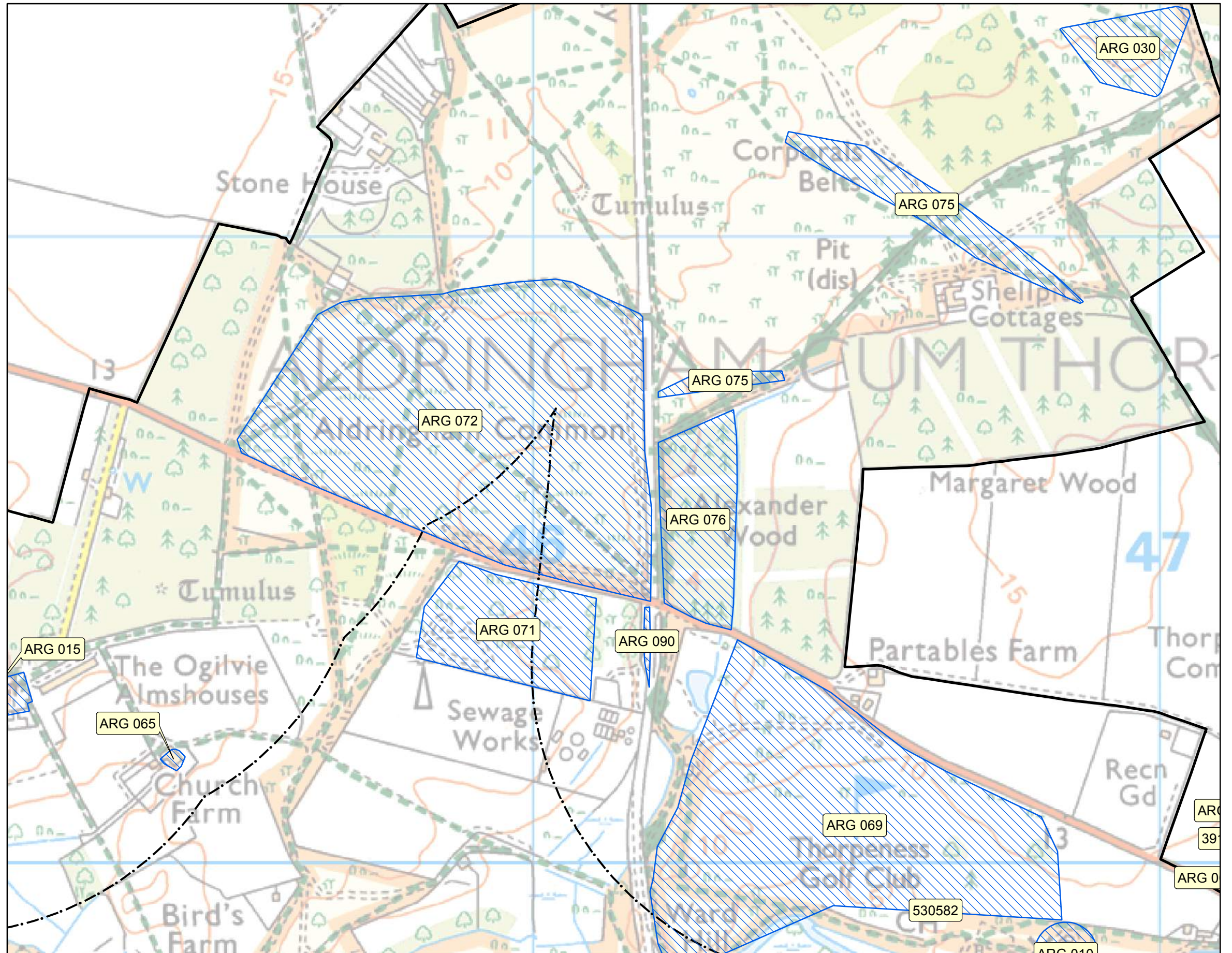
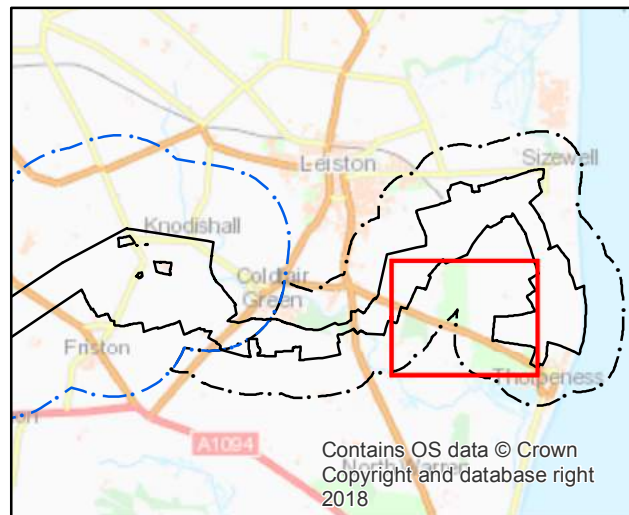
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets within the ISA

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Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend	
●	NRHE Entry
●	HER Entry
	HER Entry
	NRHE Entry
	Indicative Onshore Development Area
	Inner Study Area
	Outer Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
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Scale @ A3

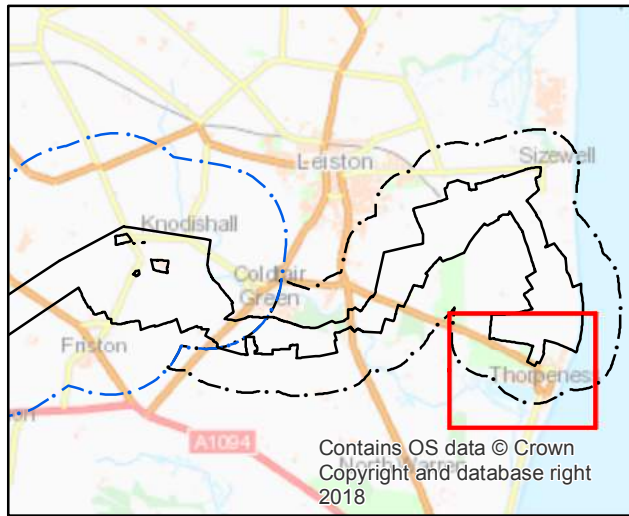
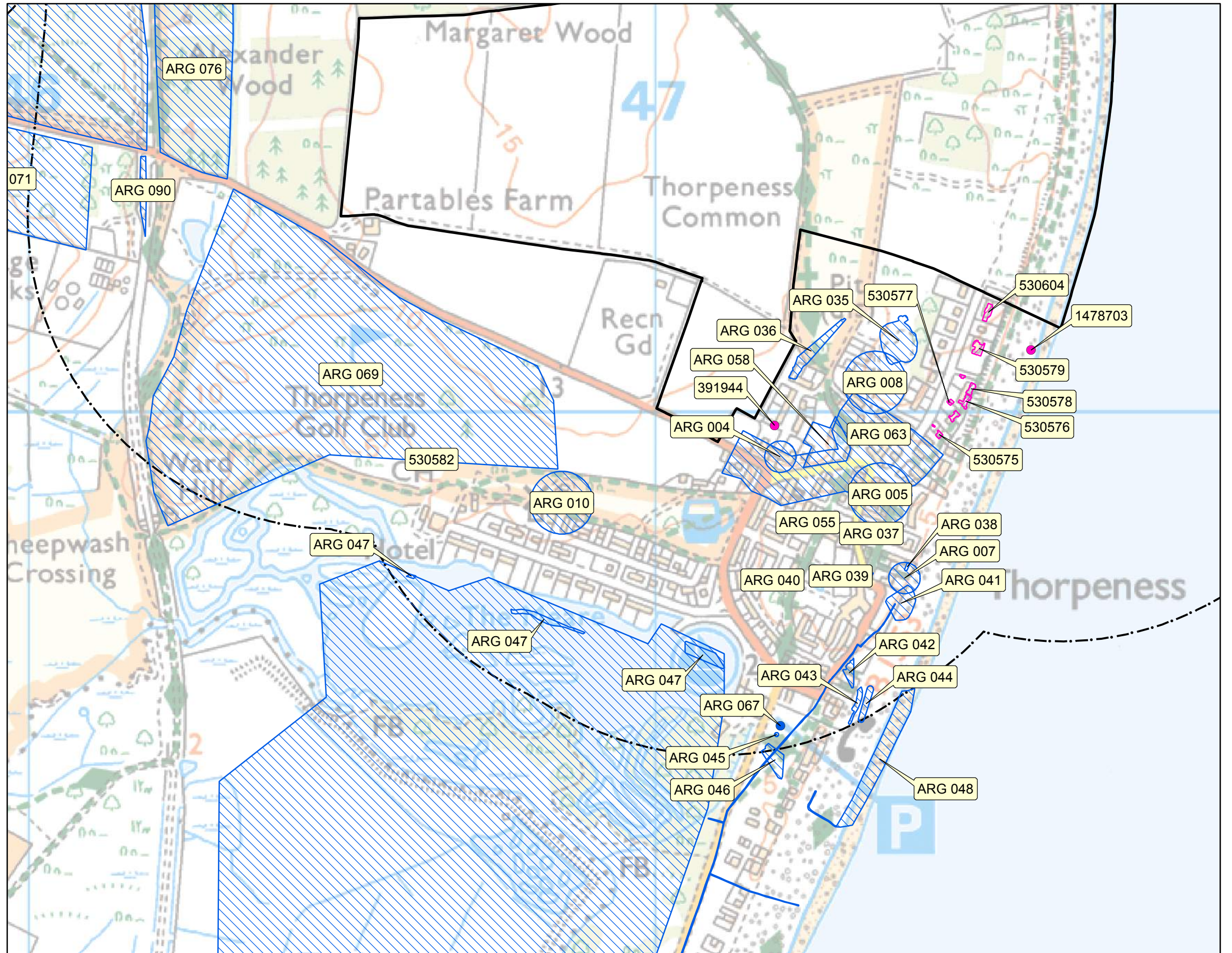
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend	
●	NRHE Entry
●	HER Entry
	HER Entry
	NRHE Entry
	Indicative Onshore Development Area
	Inner Study Area
	Outer Study Area

Rev	Date	By	Comment
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision
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Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

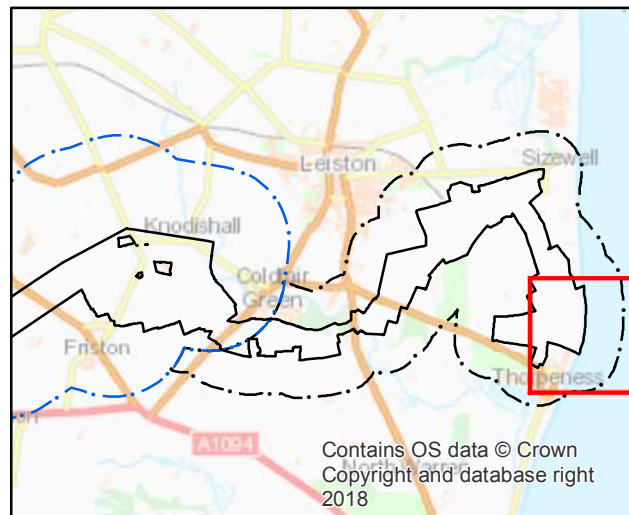
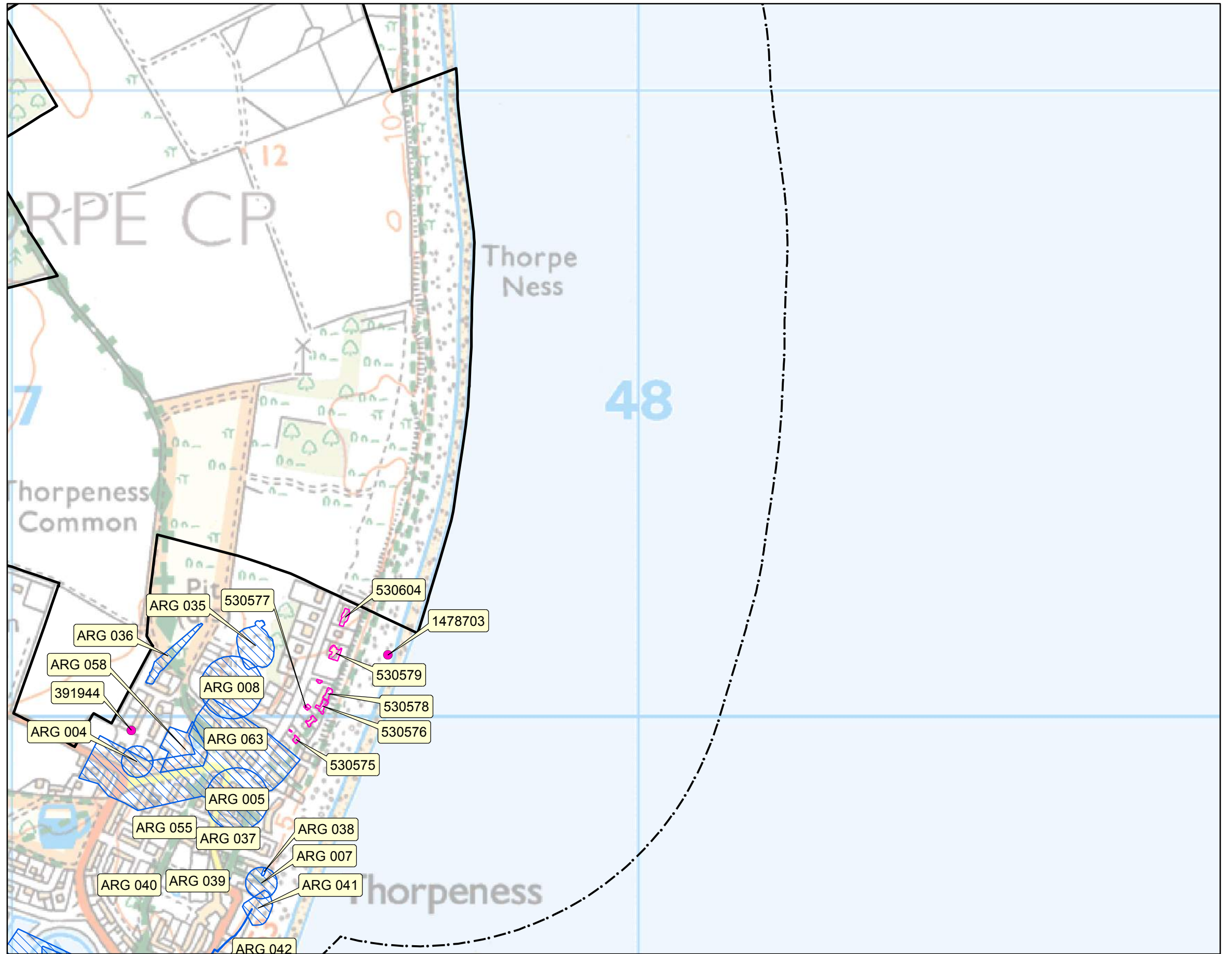
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Scale @ A3

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets
within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend

- NRHE Entry
- HER Entry
- HER Entry
- NRHE Entry
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
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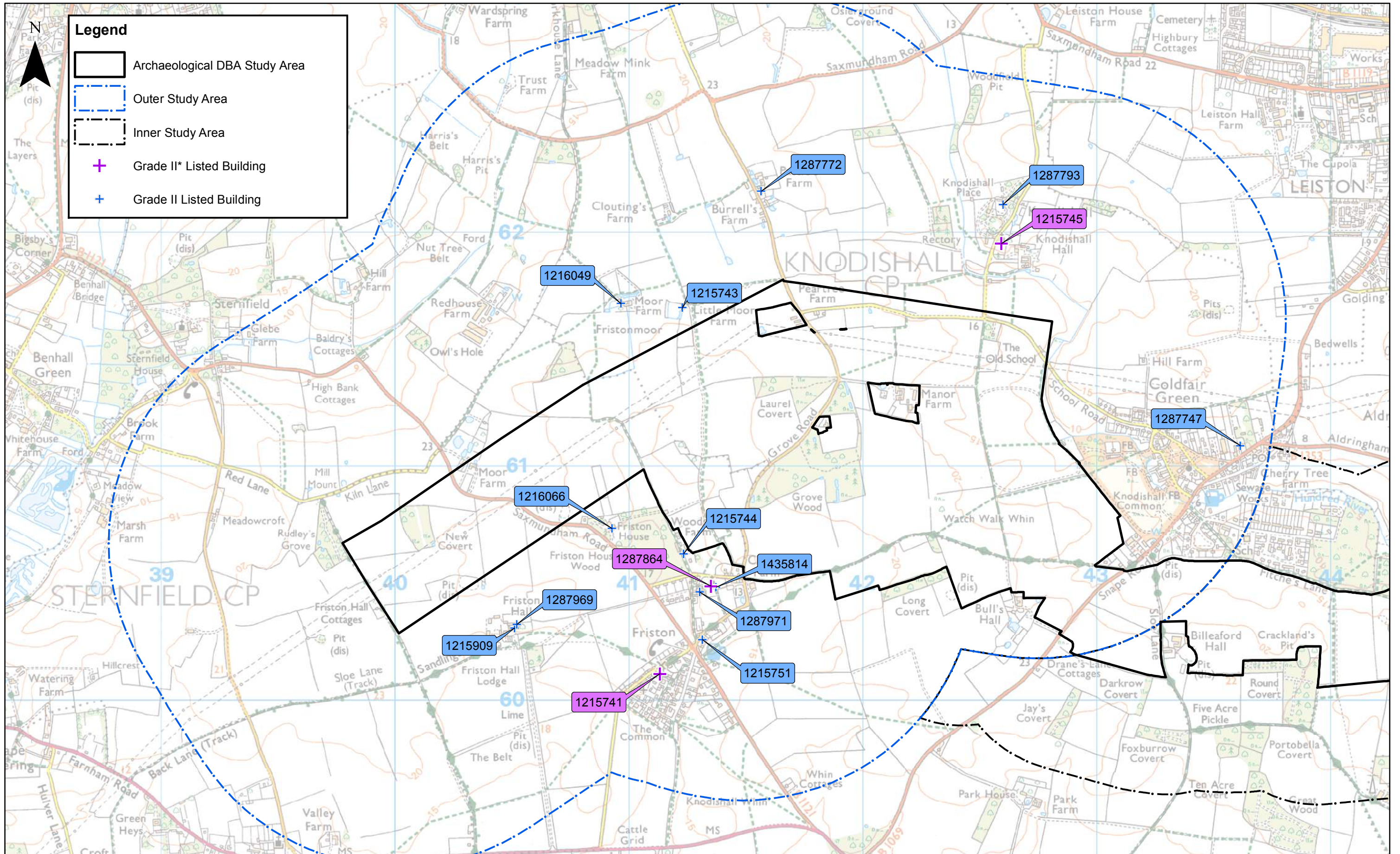
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 5: HER and NRHE Assets within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	5	



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Outer Study Area
- Inner Study Area
- + Grade II* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building



Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	31/10/2018	TJ	First Revision	TJ
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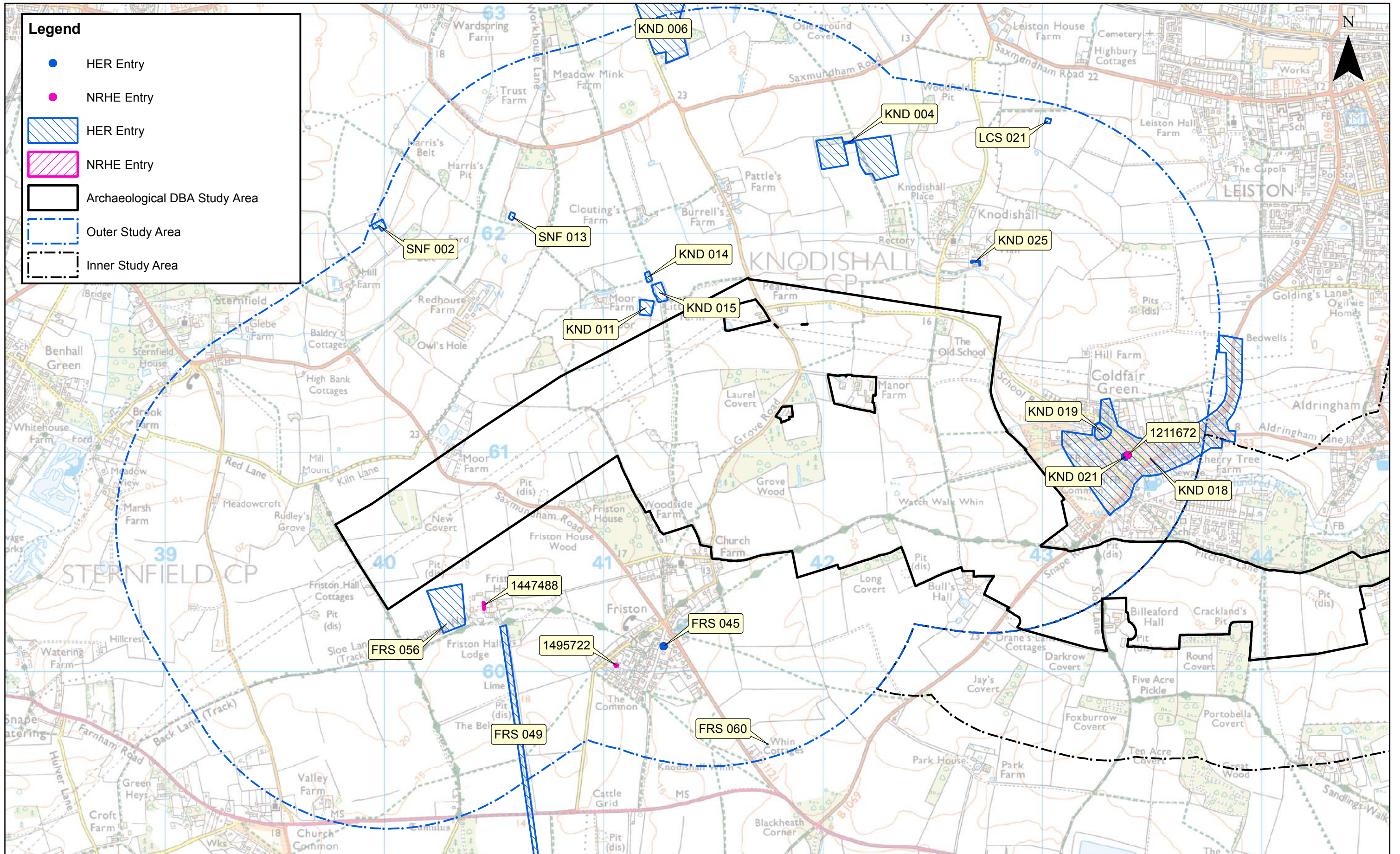
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 6: Designated Heritage Assets
within the OSA

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Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	6	



0	14/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.
Rev	Date	By	Comment

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Scale @ A3

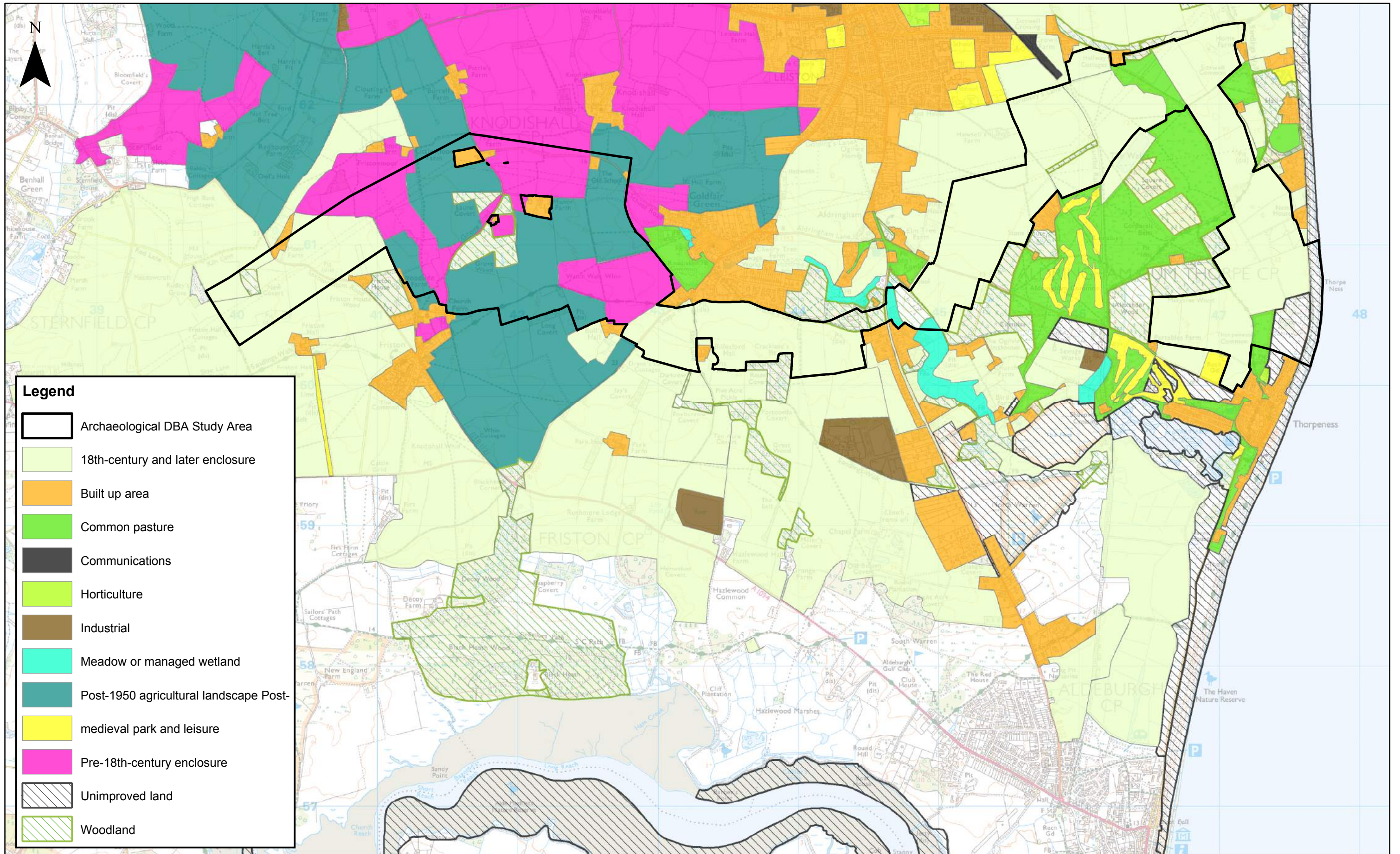
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 7: HER & NRHE Entries within the OSA

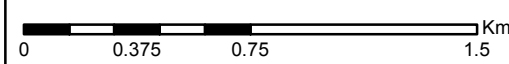
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Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	14/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	7	



Rev	Date	By	Comment
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Prepared:	TJ
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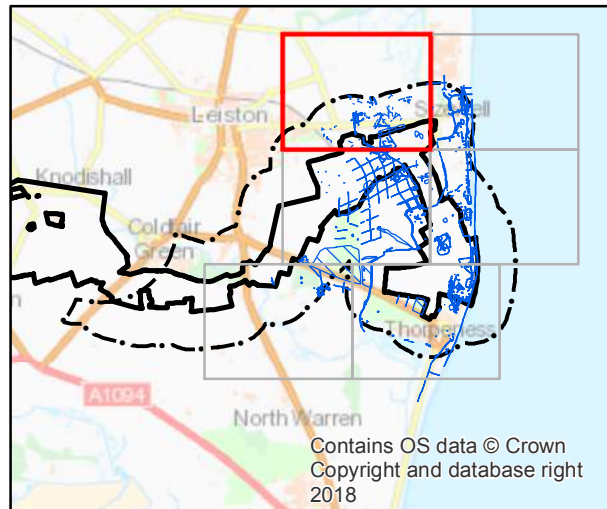
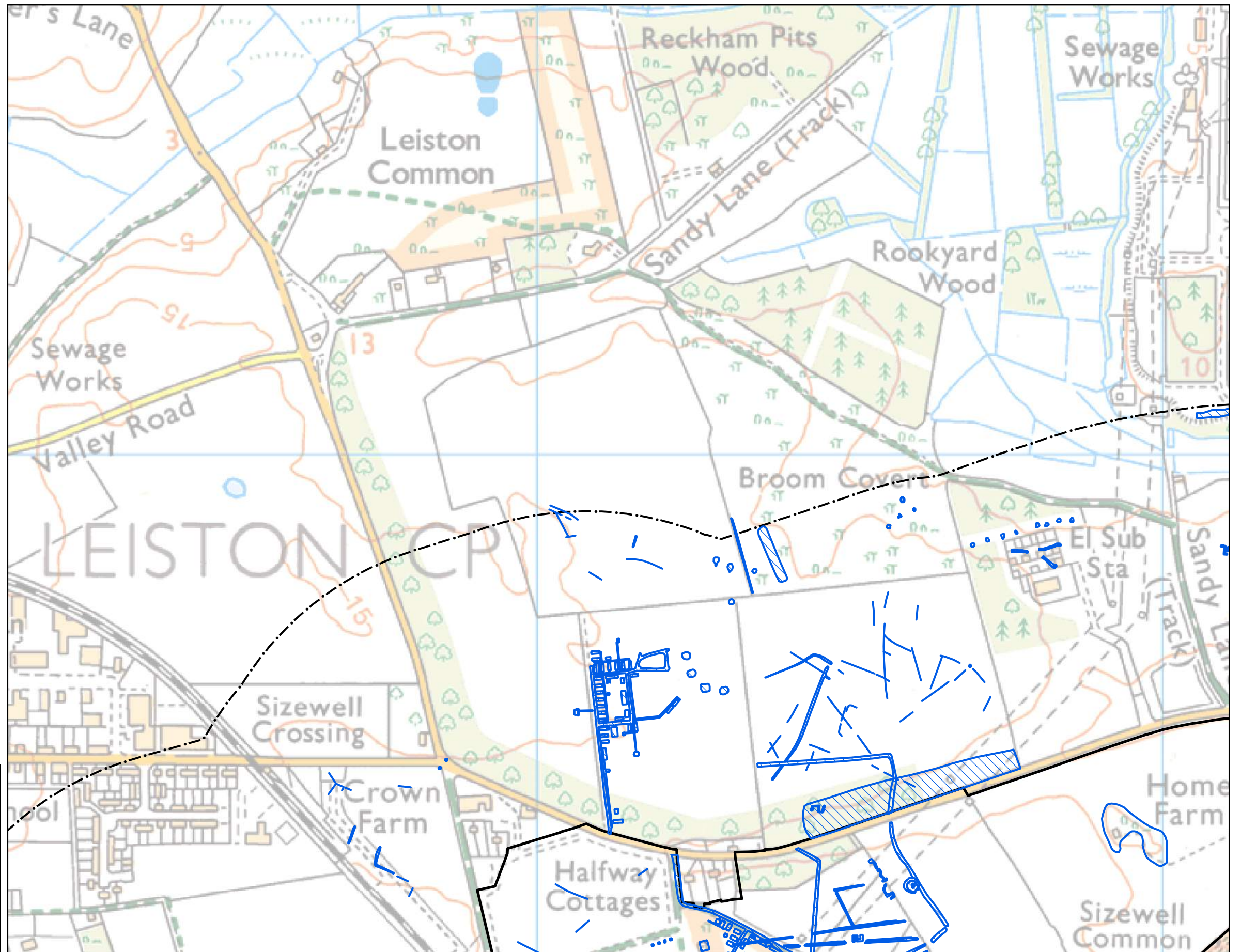


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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 8: Historic Land use Characterisation within the IODA

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Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	10/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	8	



Legend

-  Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
-  Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
-  Archaeological DBA Study Area
-  Inner Study Area



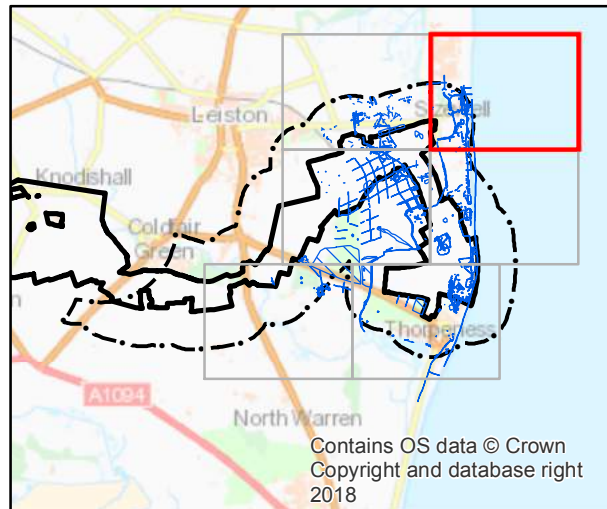
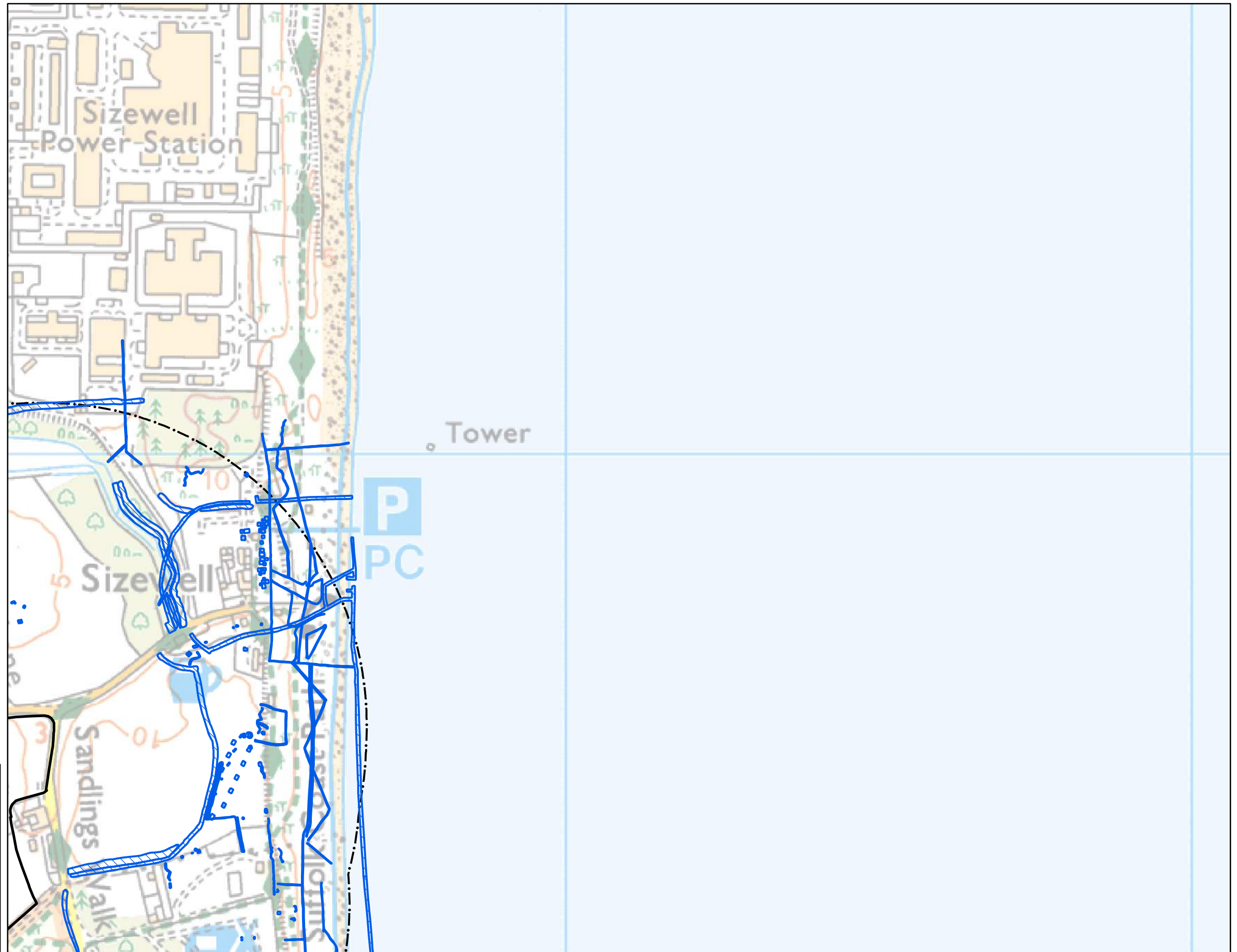
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 9: NMP Features within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	9	



Legend

- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area



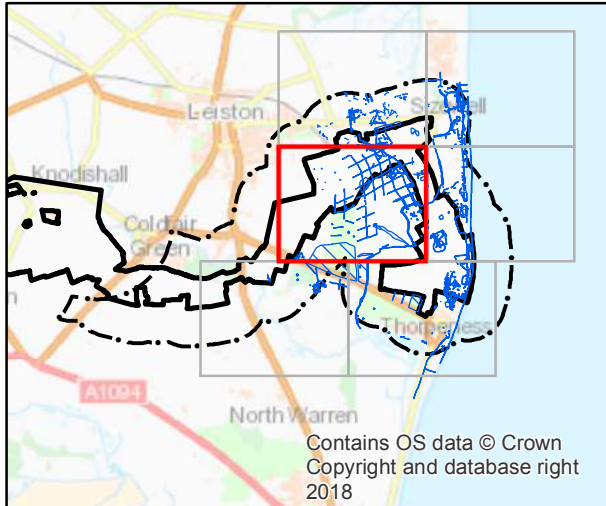
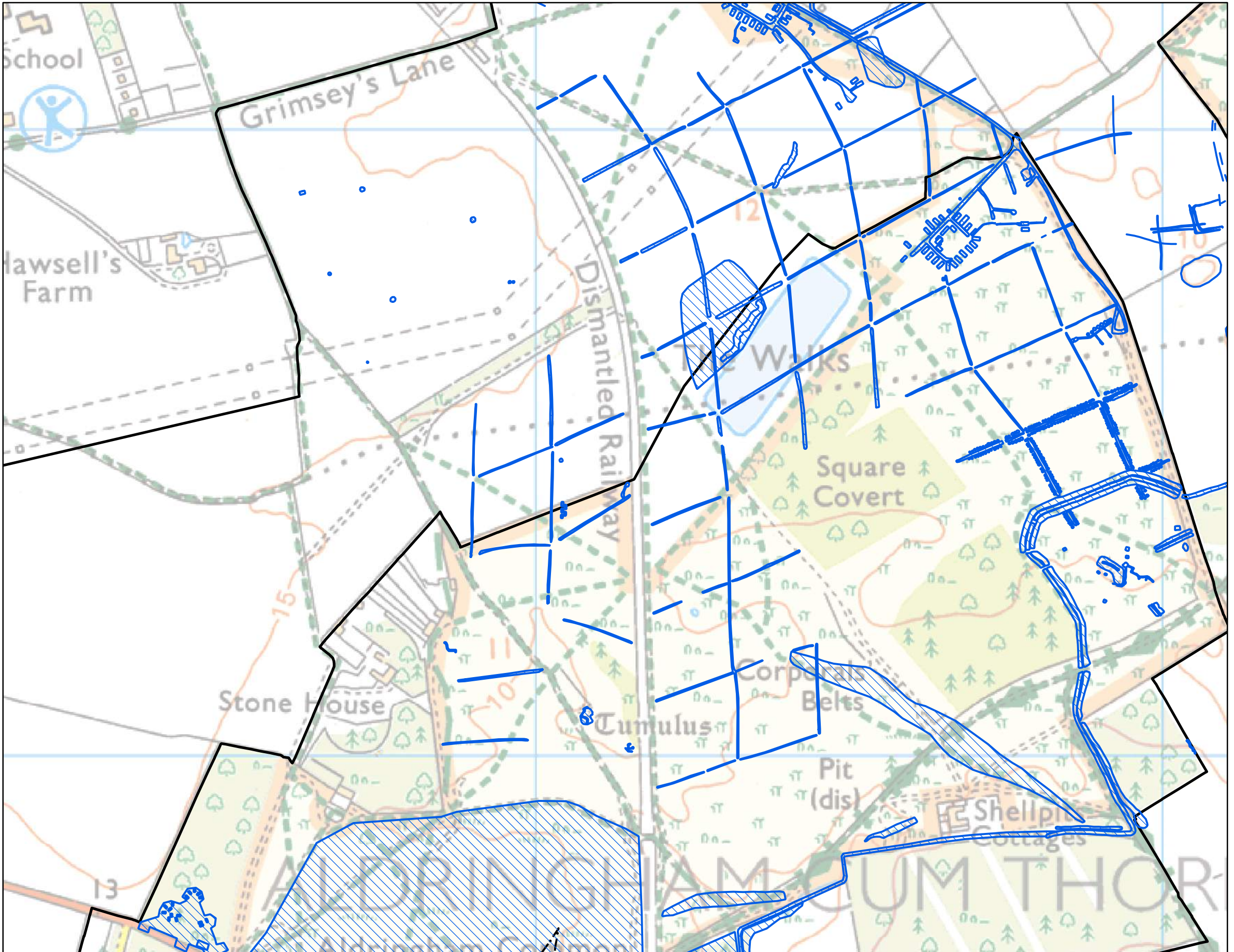
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 9: NMP Features within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG Datum: OSGB36
Date	31/10/18	
Figure	9	



Legend

- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area



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Scale @ A3

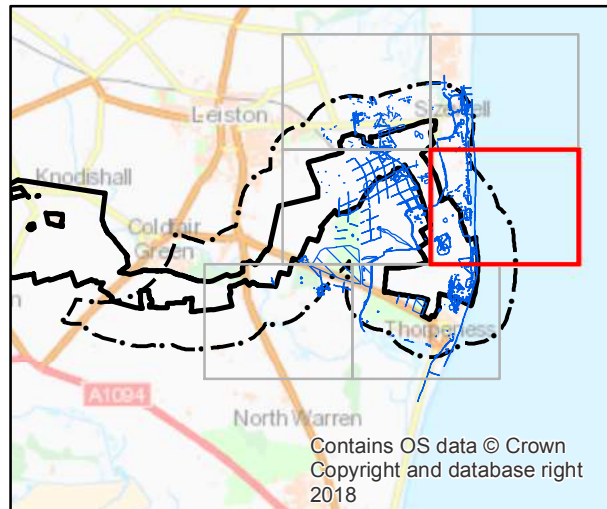
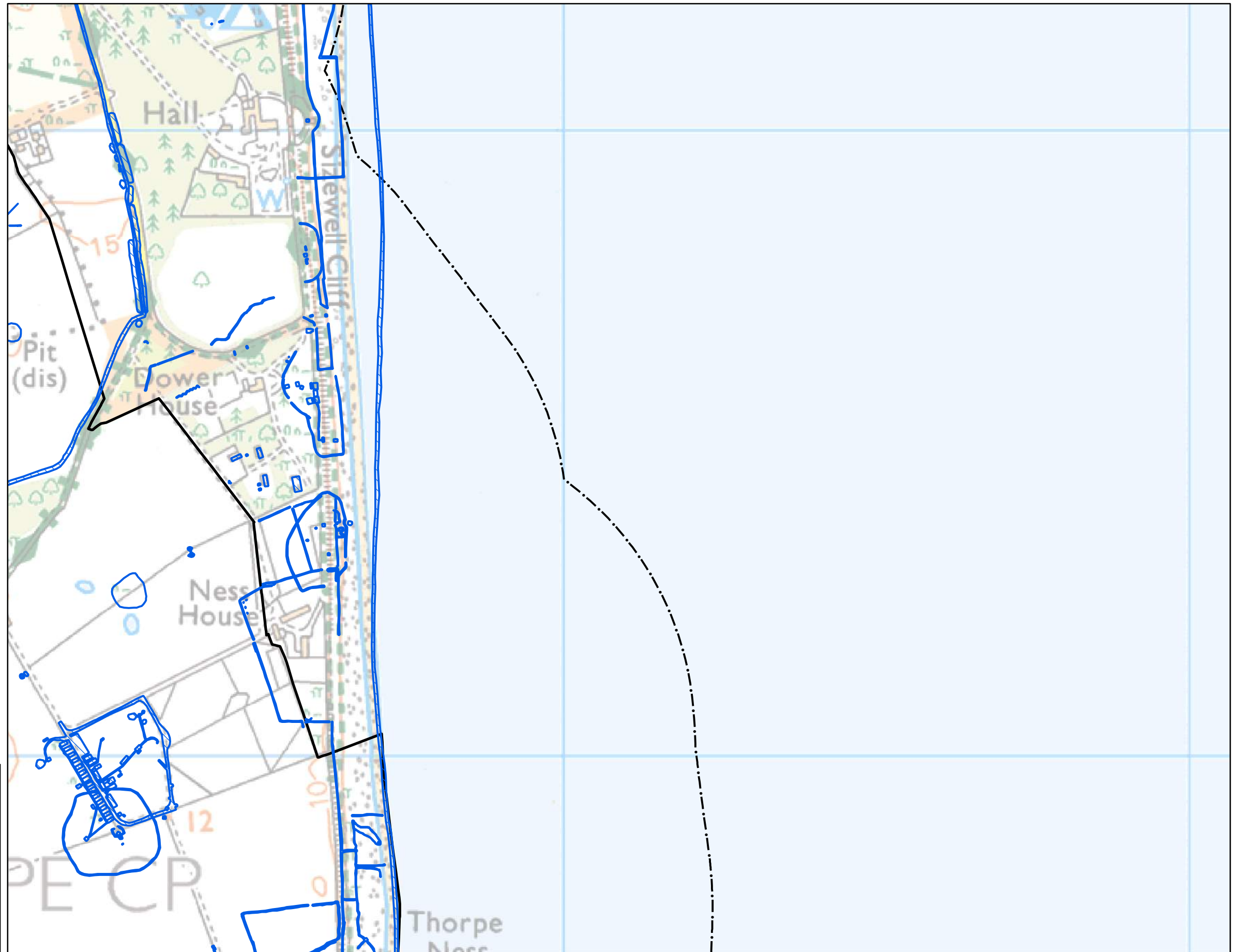
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 9: NMP Features within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	1
Date	31/10/18
Figure	9

Coordinate System: BNG
Datum: OSGB36



Legend

- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area

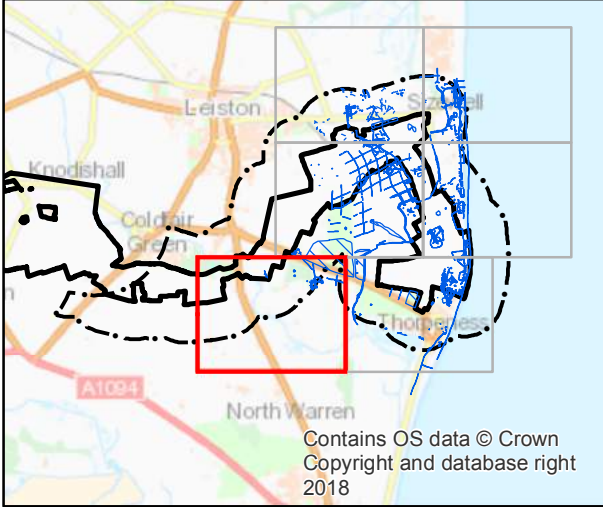
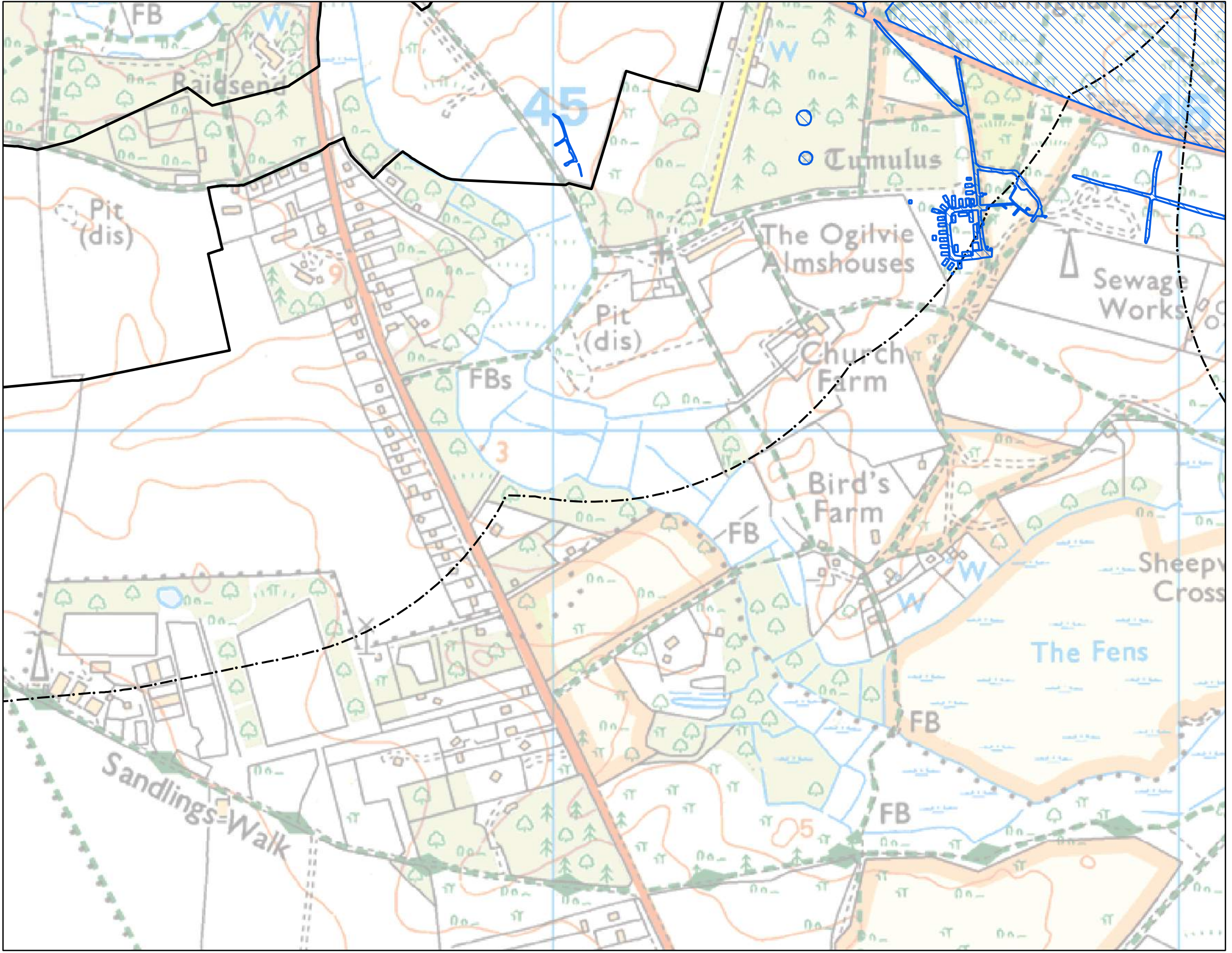


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Approved:	XX	

East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 9: NMP Features within the ISA

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Figure	9	



Legend

- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area



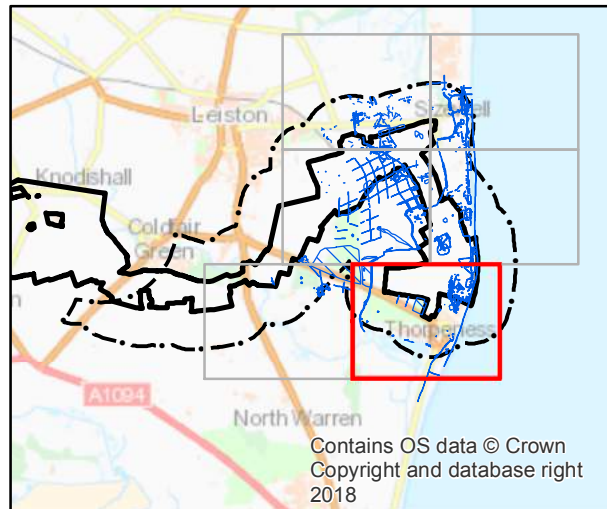
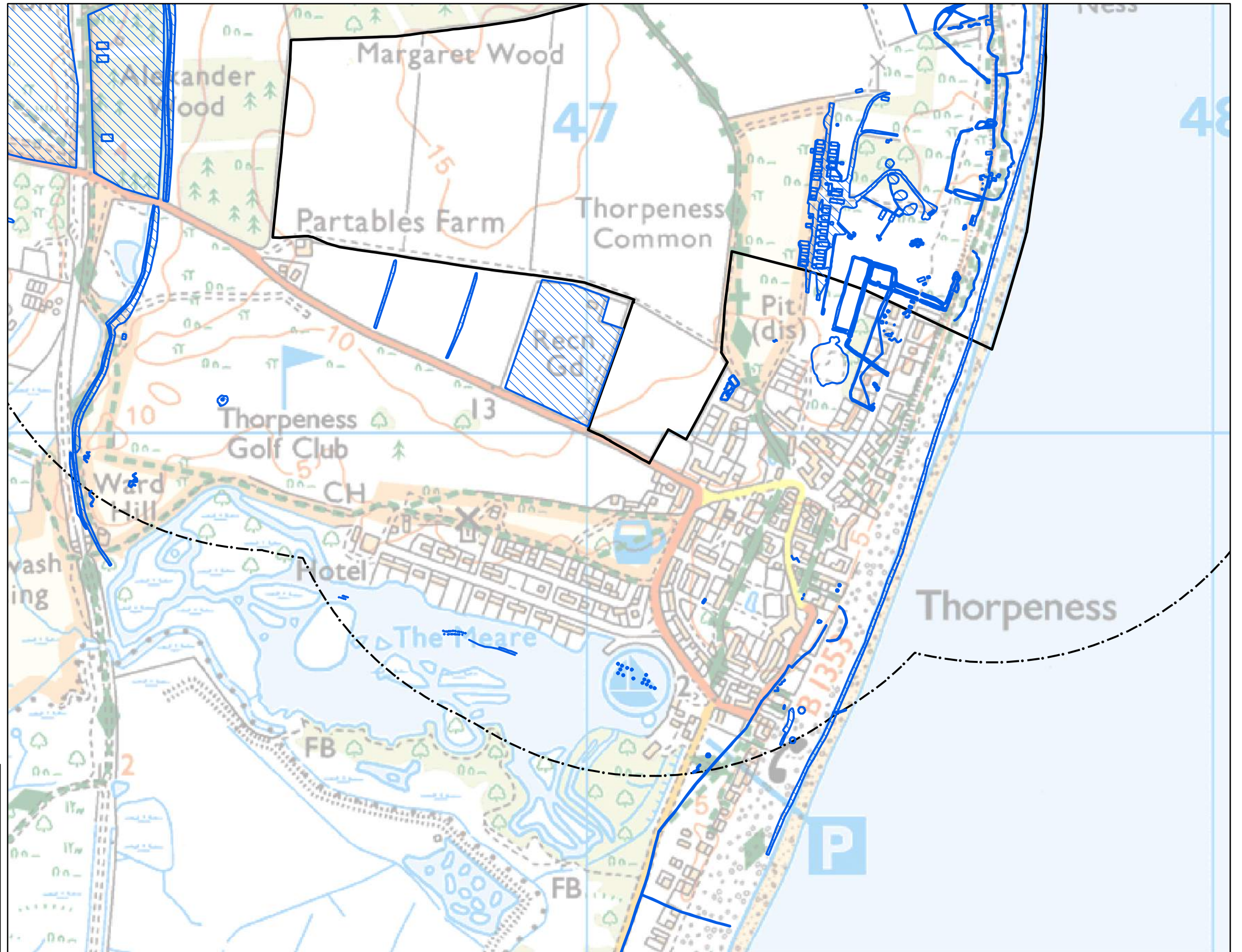
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
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Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	31/10/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	9	



Legend

- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Approximate Extent of NMP Feature
- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Inner Study Area



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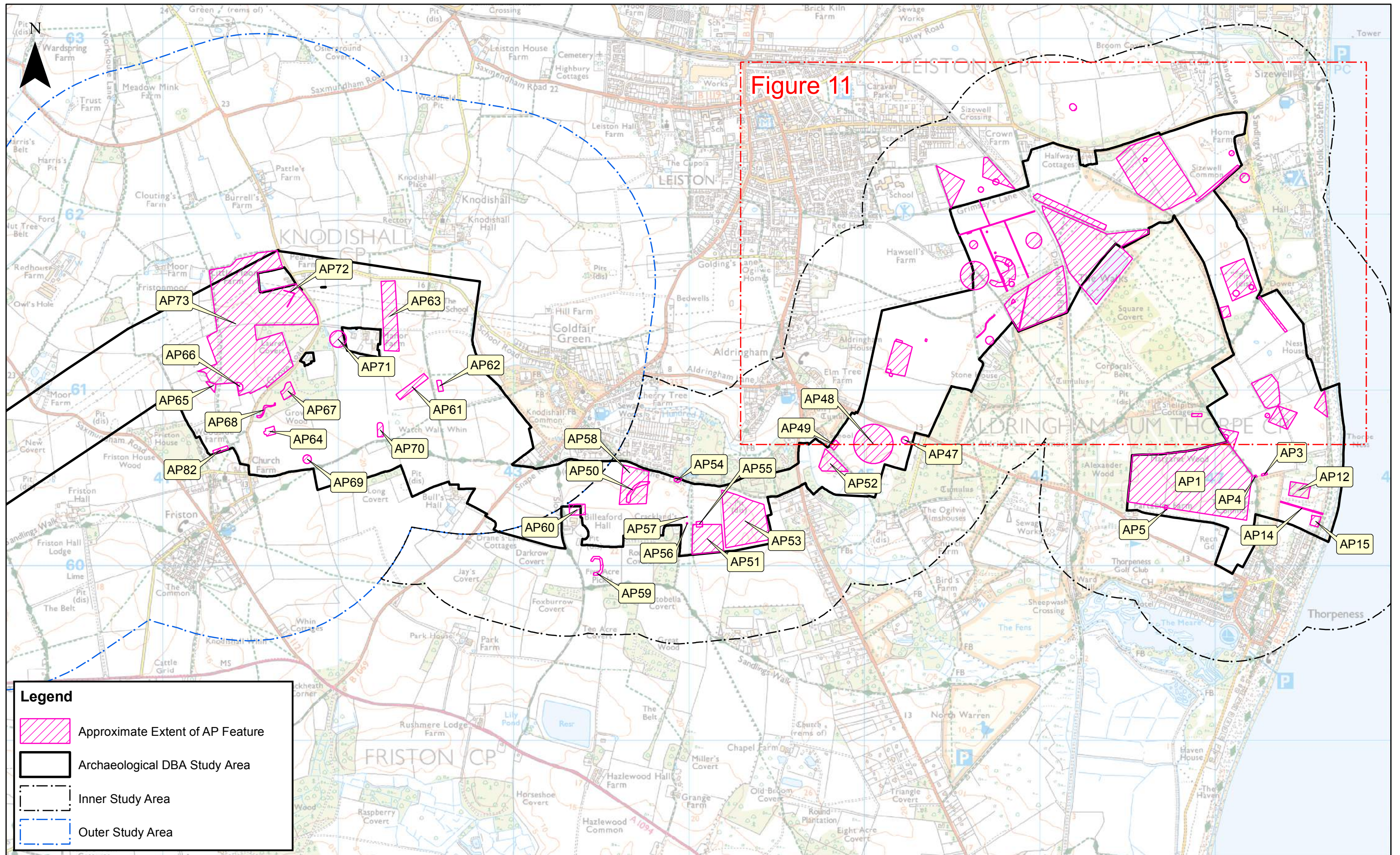
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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 9: NMP Features within the ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	1
Date	31/10/18
Figure	9
Coordinate System:	BNG
Datum:	OSGB36



Rev	Date	By	Comment
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Checked:	TJ
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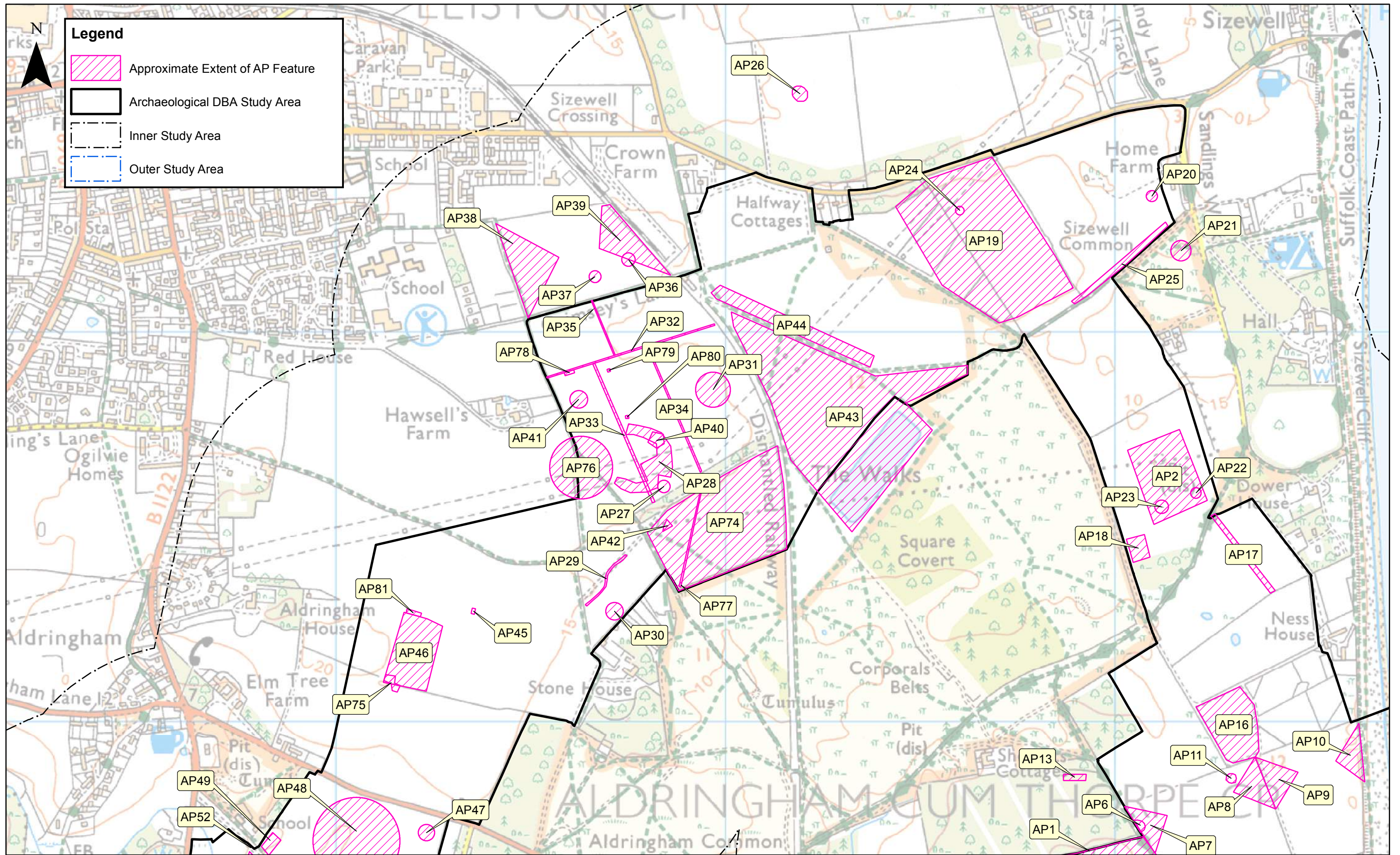
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Scale @ A3

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 10: Potential Heritage Assets
identified on Aerial Photographs

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	12/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	10	

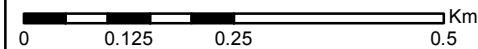


Legend

- Approximate Extent of AP Feature
- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Inner Study Area
- Outer Study Area



1:9,000
Scale @ A3

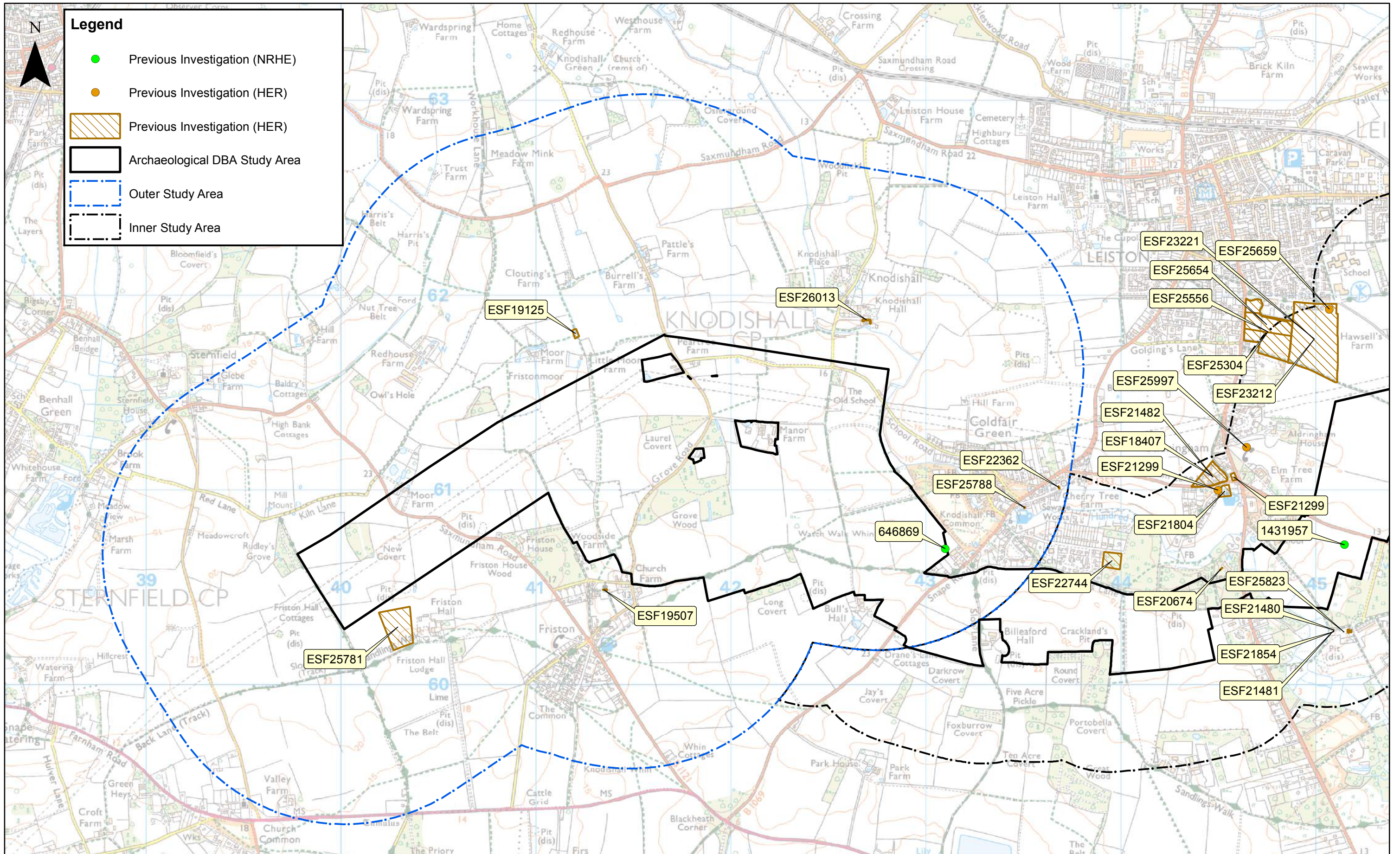


East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 11: Potential Heritage Assets
identified on Aerial Photographs (Detail)

Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	12/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

Prepared: TJ
Checked: TJ
Approved: XX

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	12/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	11	



- Legend**
- Previous Investigation (NRHE)
 - Previous Investigation (HER)
 - Previous Investigation (HER)
 - Archaeological DBA Study Area
 - Outer Study Area
 - Inner Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

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Scale @ A3

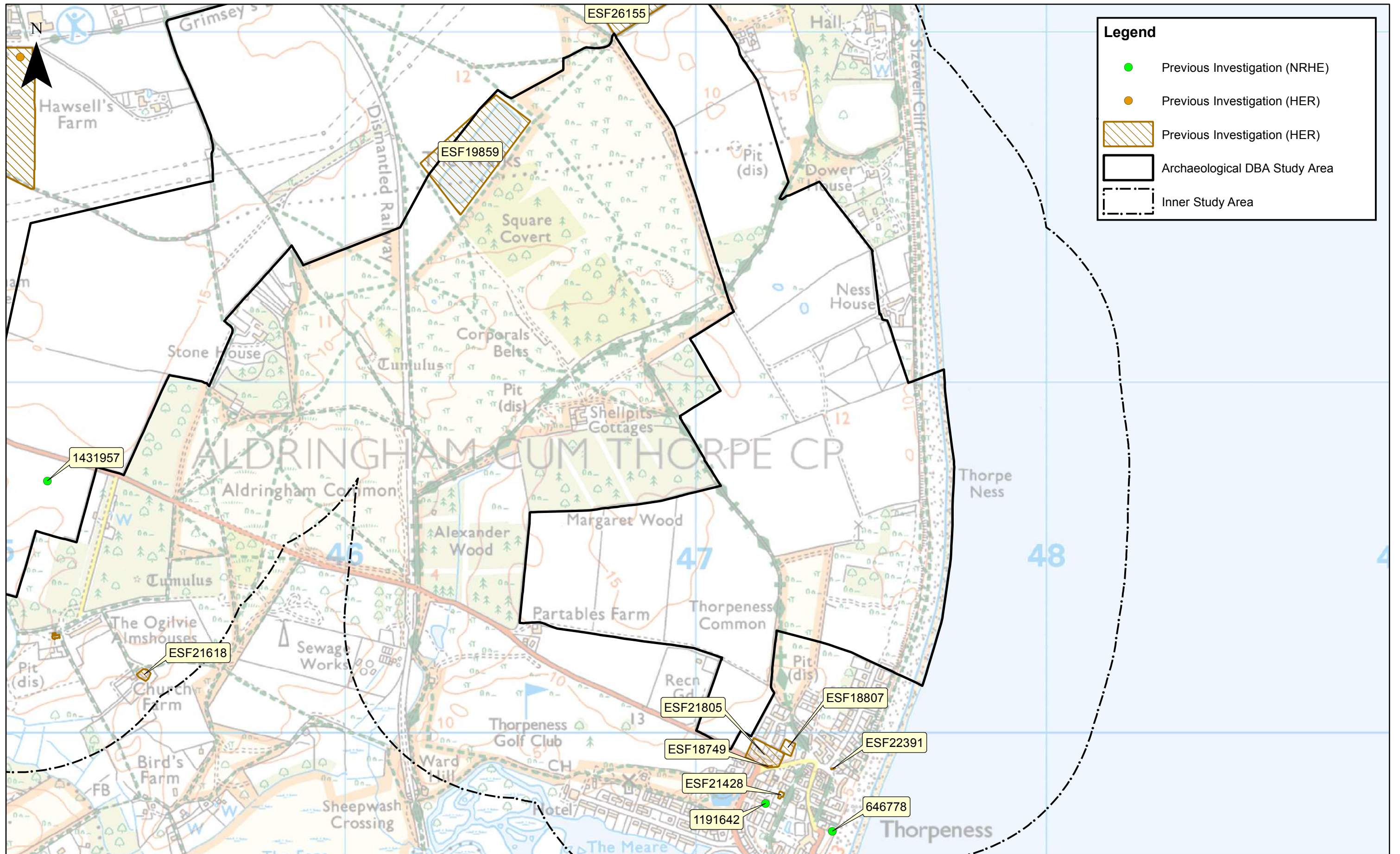
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 12: Previous Investigations within the OSA and Western ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	0
Date	10/09/18
Figure	12

Coordinate System: BNG
Datum: OSGB36



Legend

- Previous Investigation (NRHE)
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Previous Investigation (HER)
- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Inner Study Area

				Prepared:	TJ
				Checked:	TJ
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:	XX

0	12/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.
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1:10,000
Scale @ A3

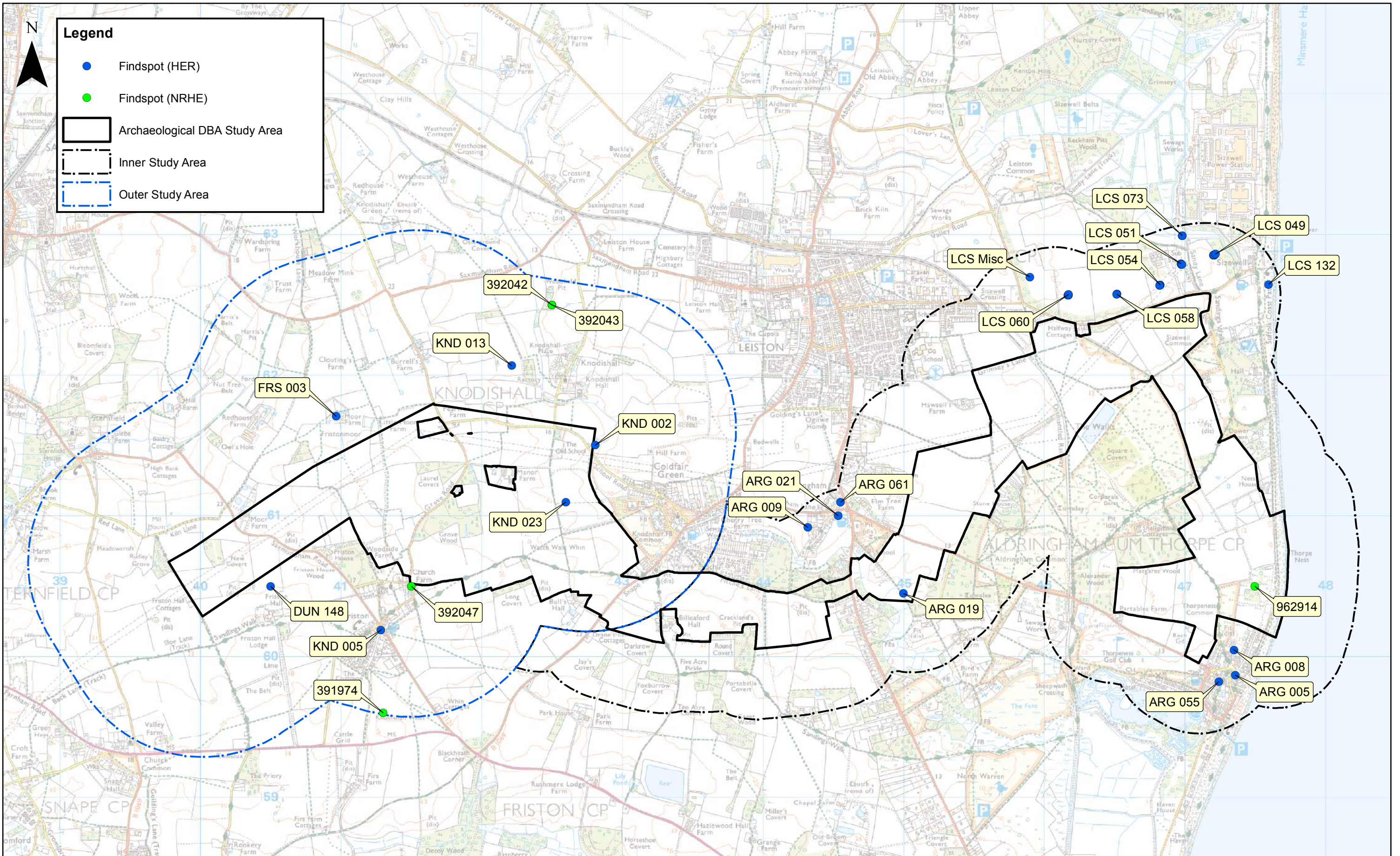
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 14: Previous Investigations within the Southeastern ISA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	0
Date	12/09/18
Figure	14

Coordinate System: BNG
Datum: OSGB36



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	17/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

1:25,000
Scale @ A3

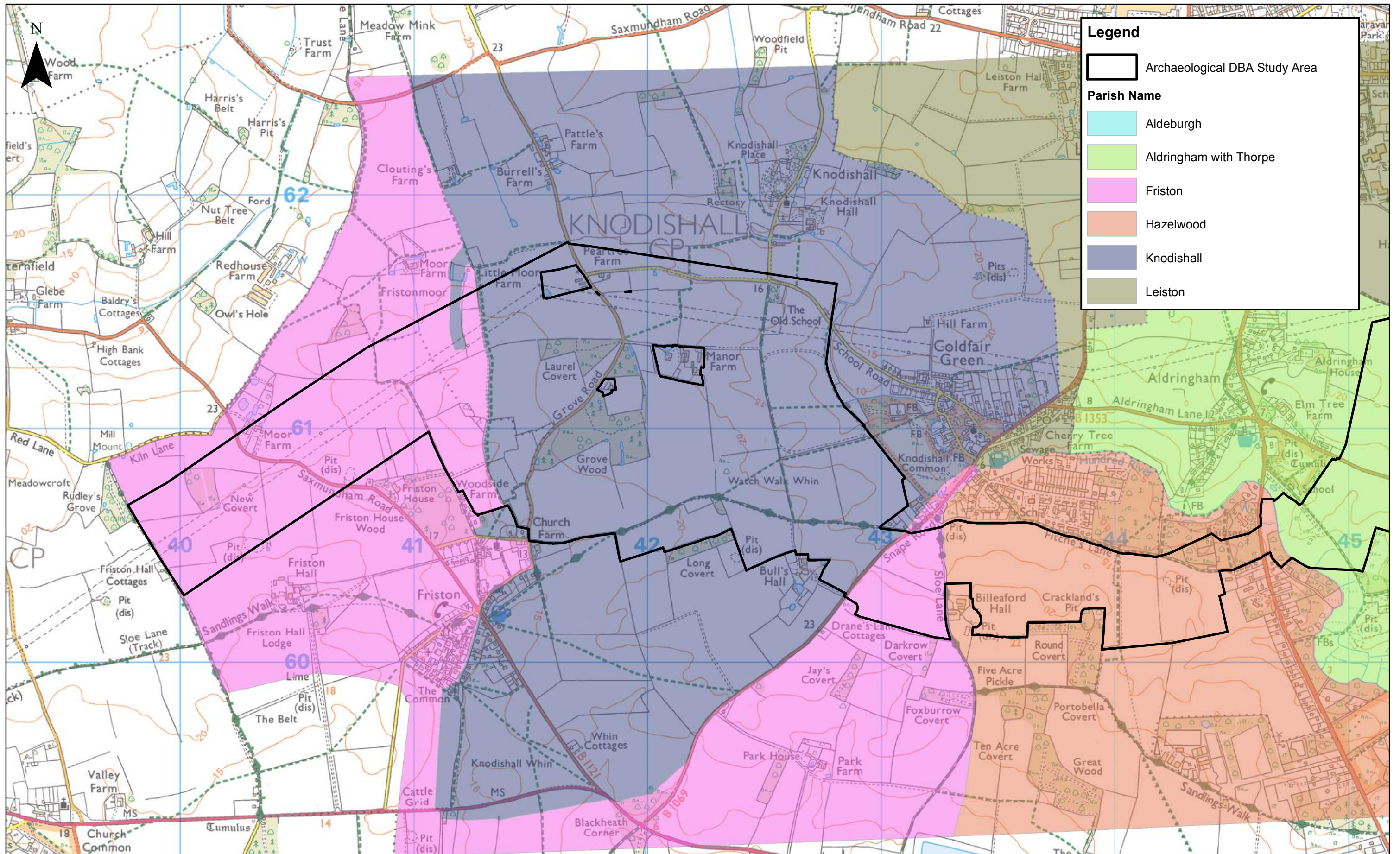
0 0.375 0.75 1.5 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO

Figure 15: Findspots within the Study Areas

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Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	17/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	15	



Legend

Archaeological DBA Study Area

Parish Name

- Aldeburgh
- Aldringham with Thorpe
- Friston
- Hazelwood
- Knodishall
- Leiston



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

1:15,000
Scale @ A3

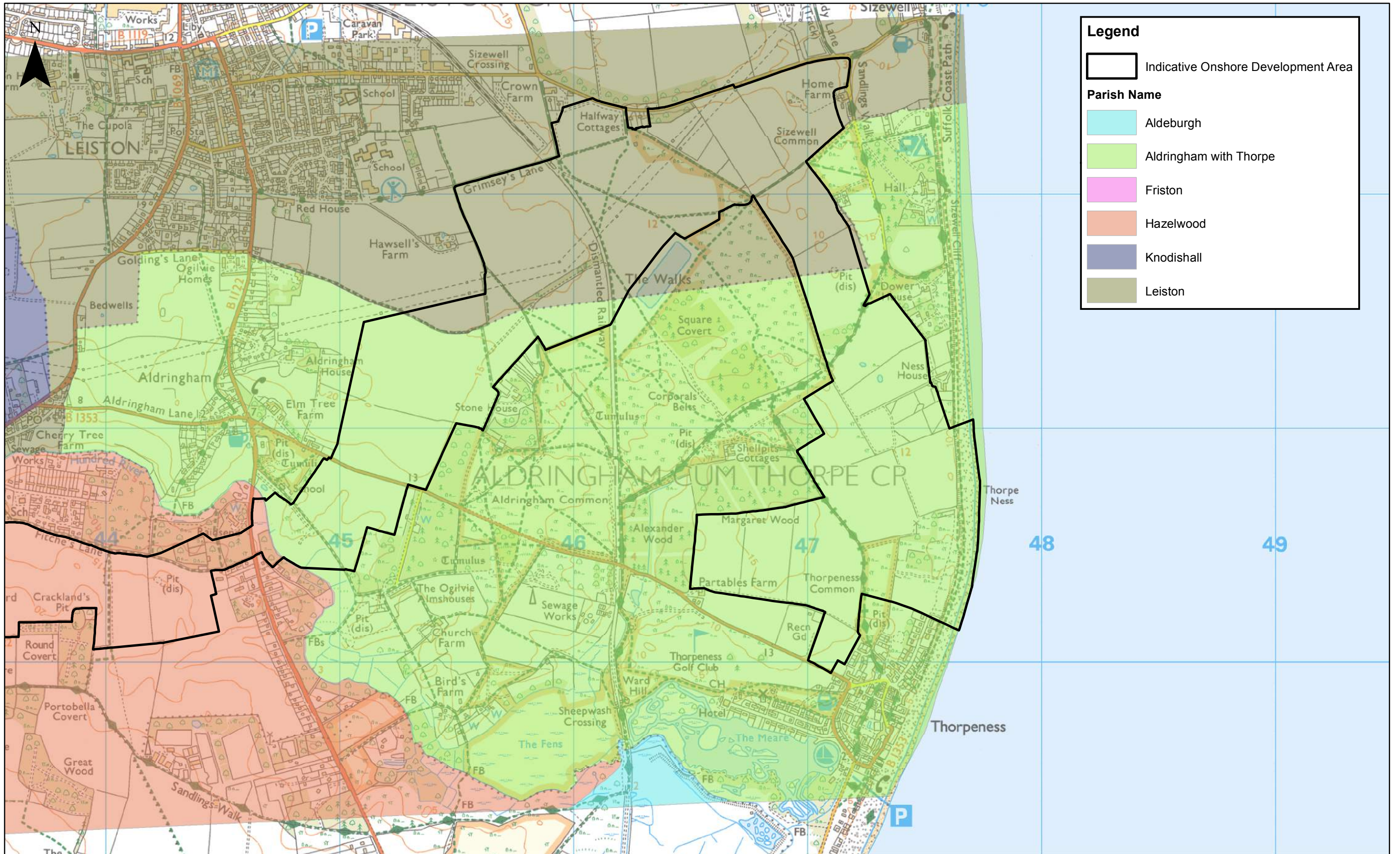
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Prepared: TJ
Checked: TJ
Approved: XX

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 16: Historic Parish Boundaries
within the ADBA Study Area

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	16	



Legend

Indicative Onshore Development Area

Parish Name

- Aldeburgh
- Aldringham with Thorpe
- Friston
- Hazelwood
- Knodishall
- Leiston



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

1:15,000
Scale @ A3

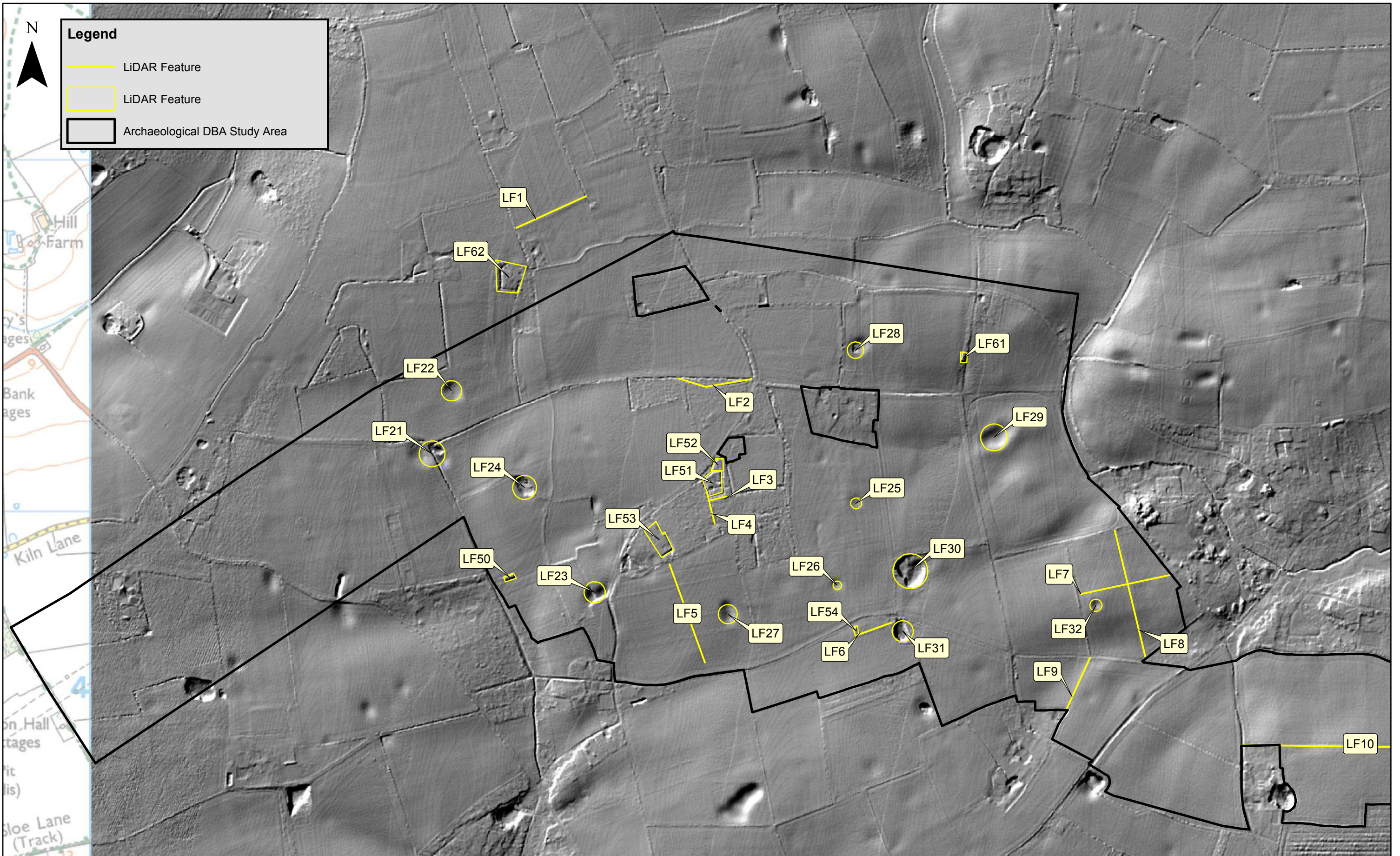
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Prepared: TJ
Checked: TJ
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 16: Historic Parish Boundaries
within the IODA

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	16	



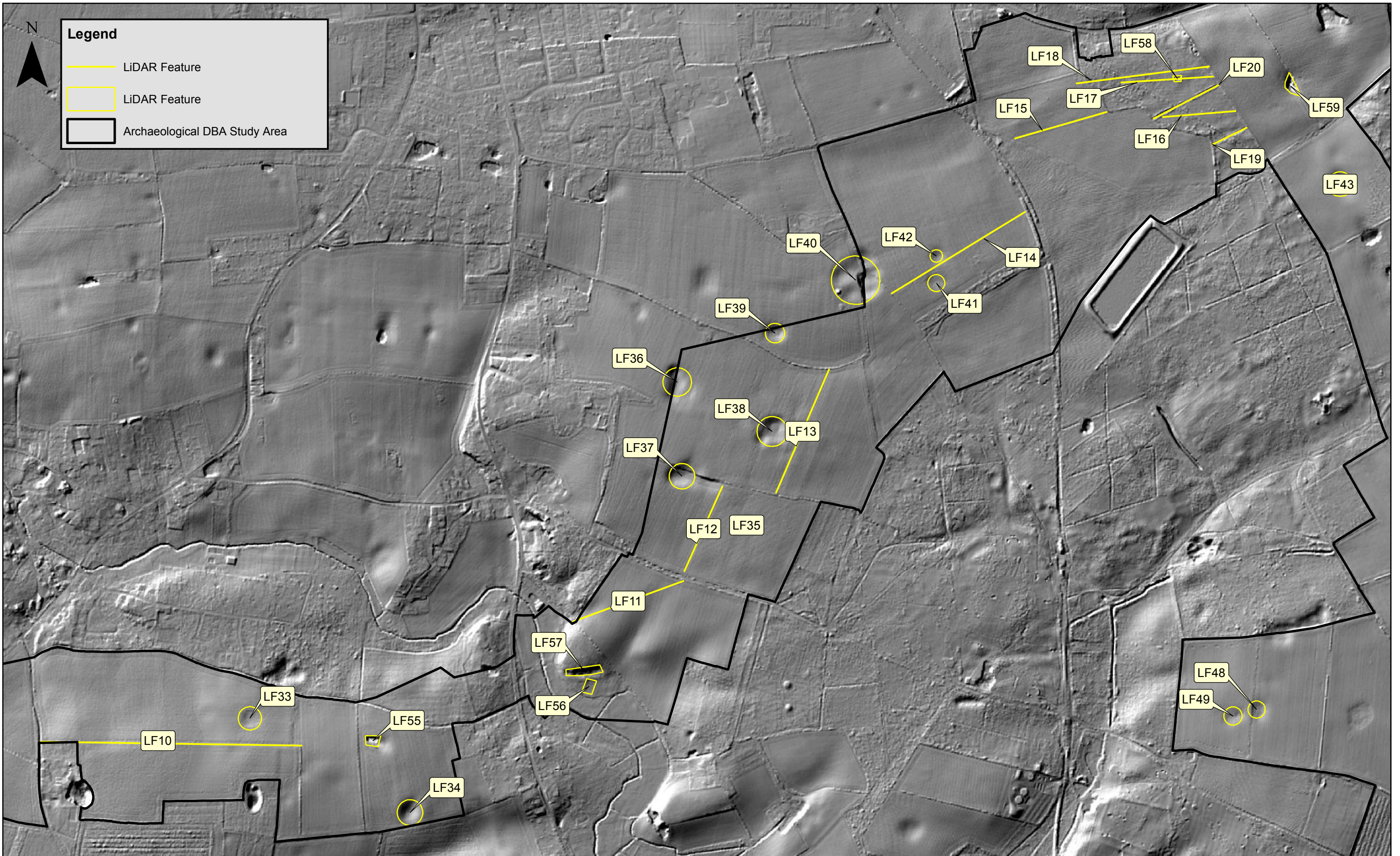
Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	17/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

1:9,995	Scale @ A3	0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Km
Prepared: TJ	Checked: TJ	Approved: XX

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 17: LiDAR Features within the
Western ADBA Study Area

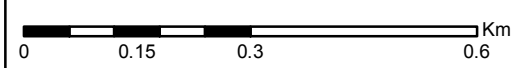
Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	17/09/18	Datum: OSG36
Figure	17	



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Scale @ A3



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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 18: LiDAR Features within the
Central ADBA Study Area

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System:
Date	17/09/18	BNG
Figure	18	Datum:
		OSGB36



Legend

- LiDAR Feature
- LiDAR Feature
- Archaeological DBA Study Area

1:10,000
Scale @ A3

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Km

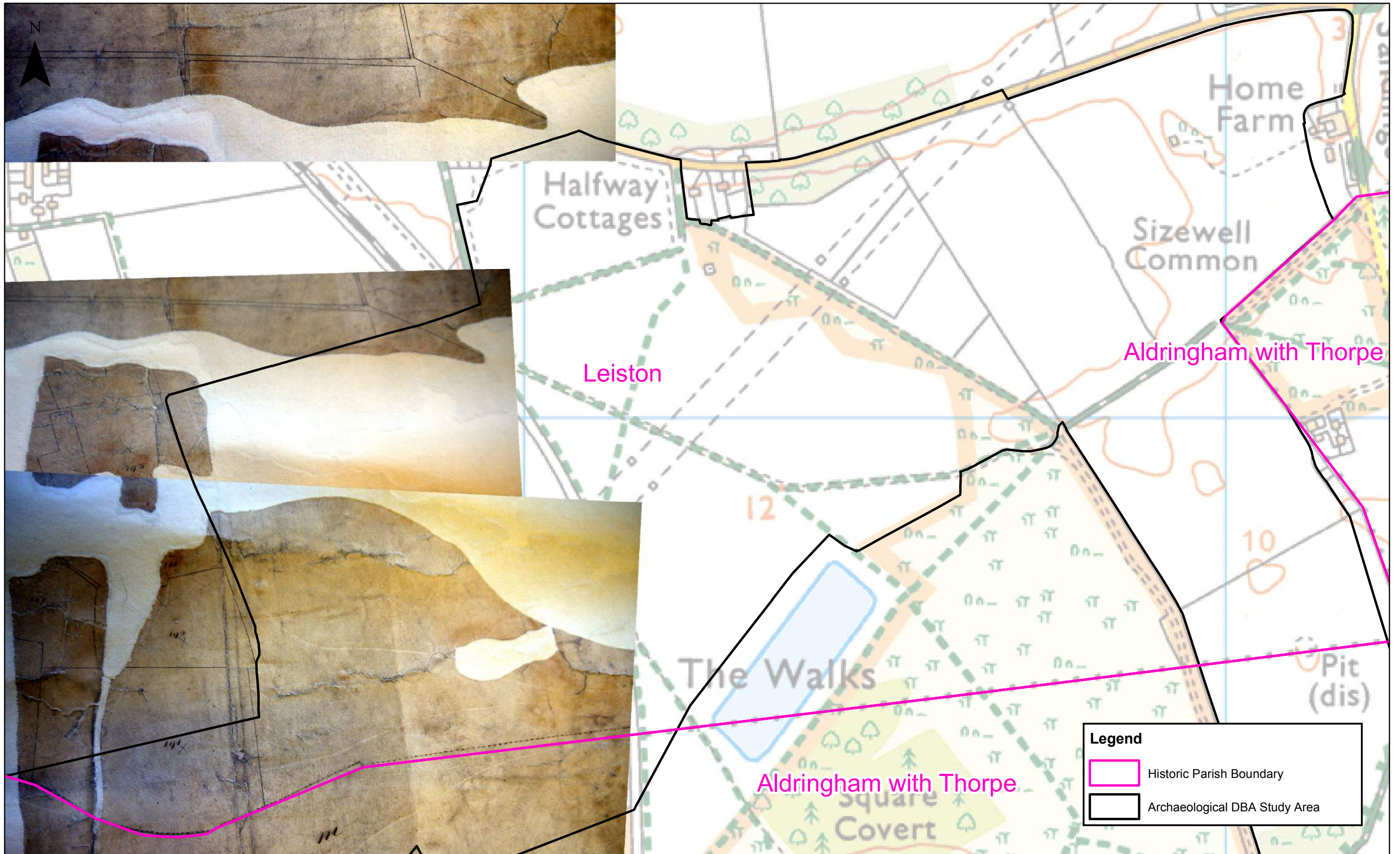
East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 19: LiDAR Features within the Eastern ADBA Study Area



Rev	Date	By	Comment
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Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	17/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	19	



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

1:5,000
Scale @ A3

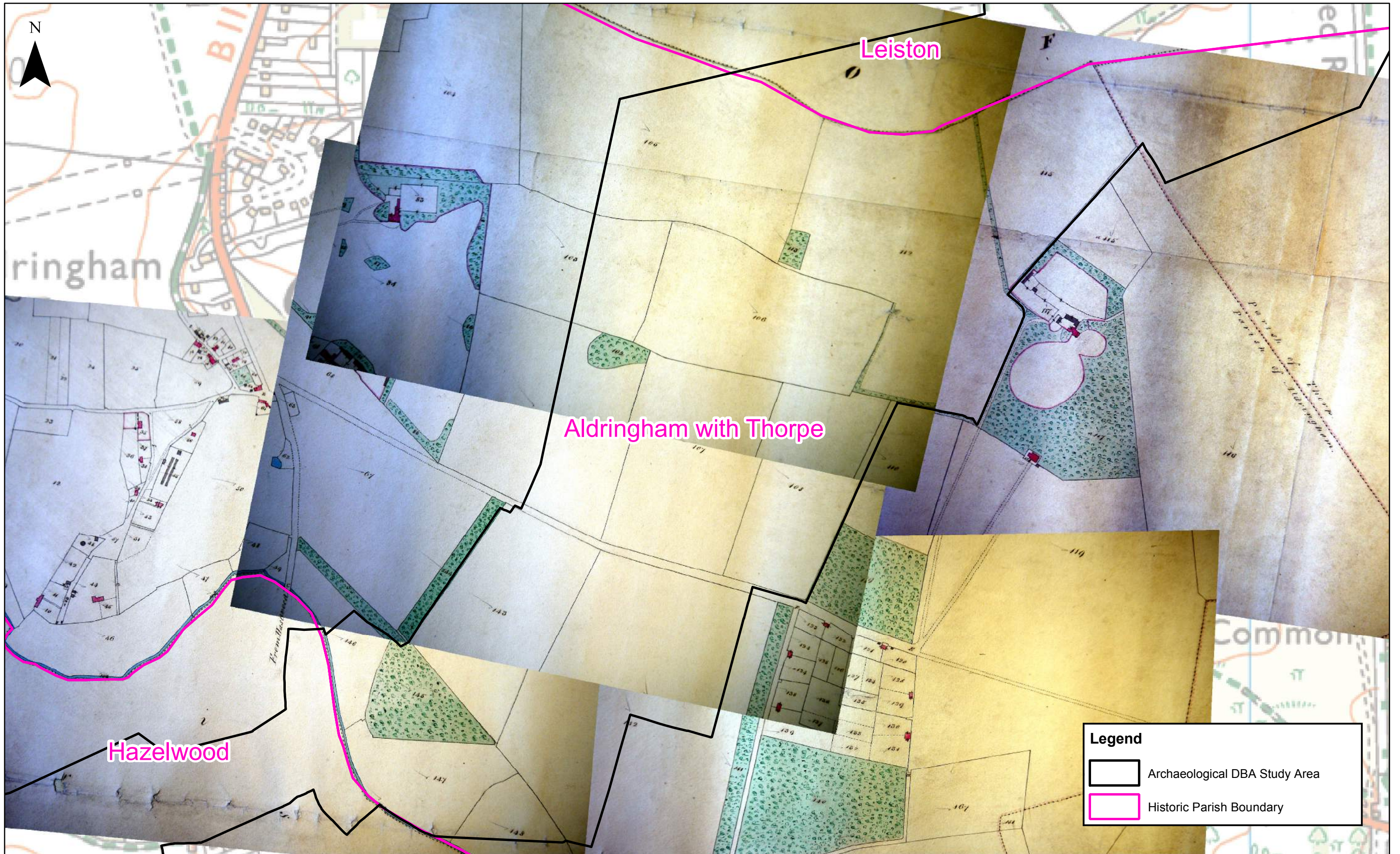
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 20: Leiston Tithe Maps

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Rev	0
Date	20/09/18
Figure	20

Coordinate System: BNG
Datum: OSGB36



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

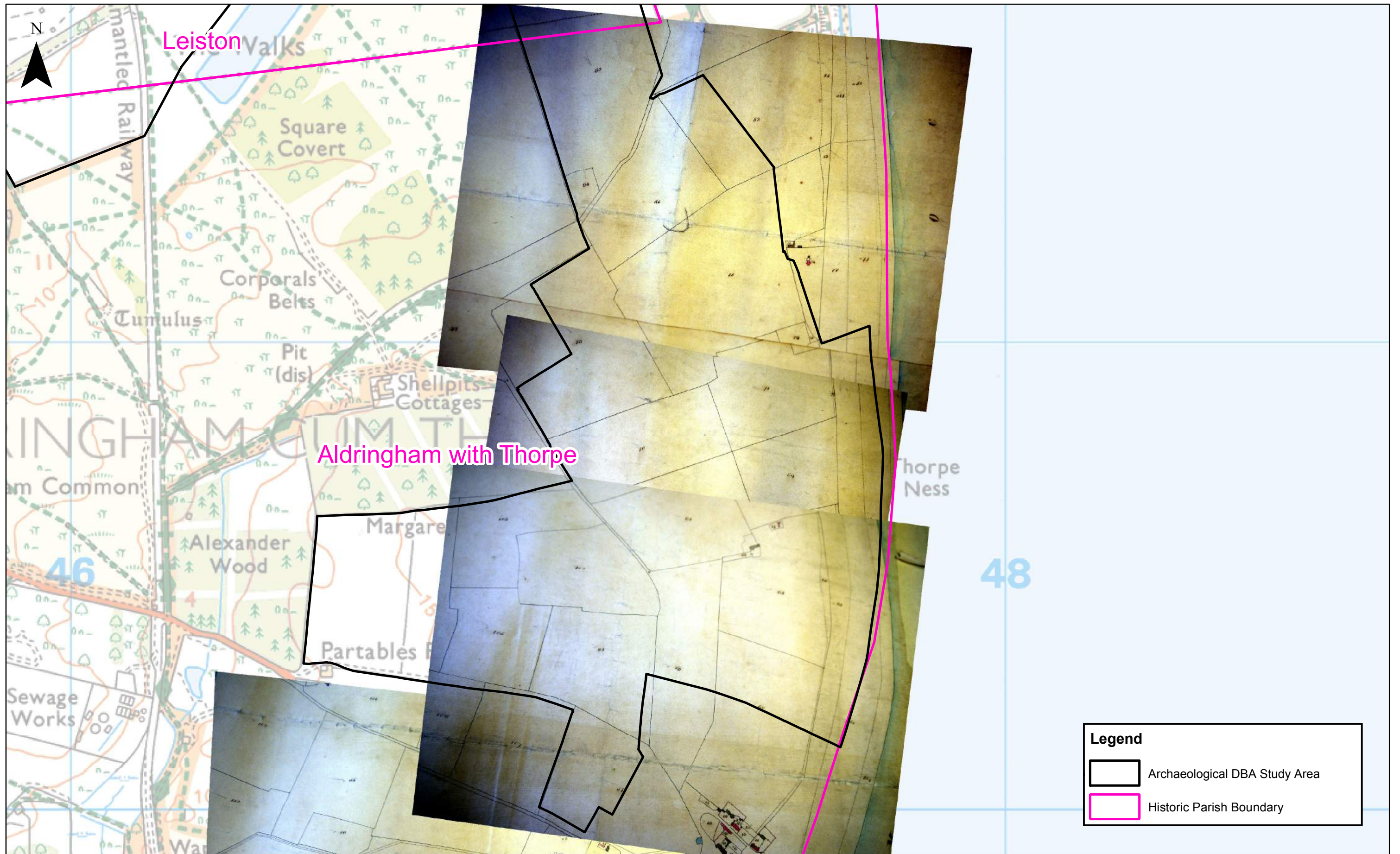
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 21: Aldringham with Thorpe
Tithe Maps (West)

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Figure	21	



Rev	Date	By	Comment
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Approved:	XX

1:7,500
Scale @ A3

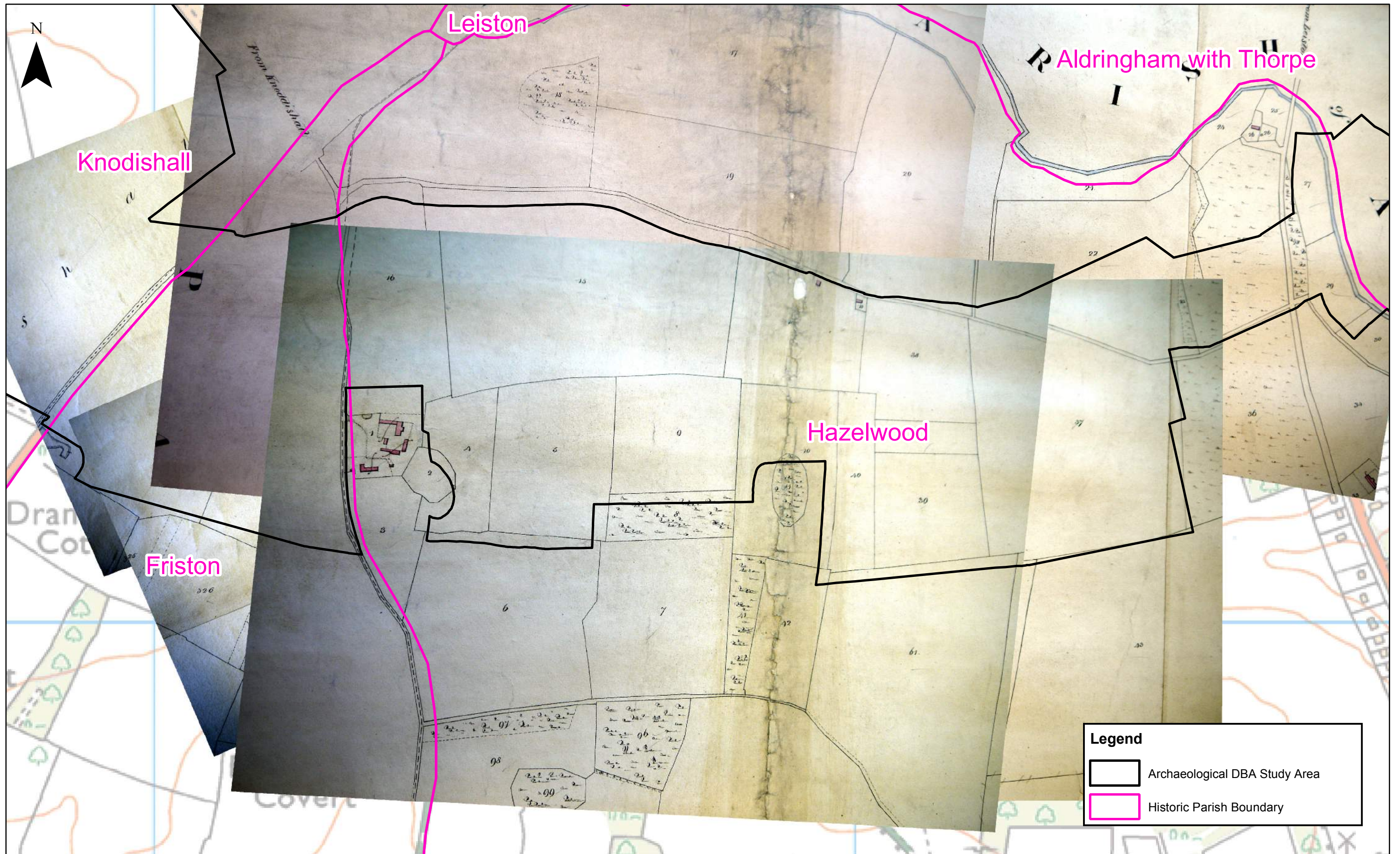
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 22: Aldringham with Thorpe
Tithe Maps (East)

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	0
Date	20/09/18
Figure	22

Coordinate System:
BNG
Datum:
OSGB36



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

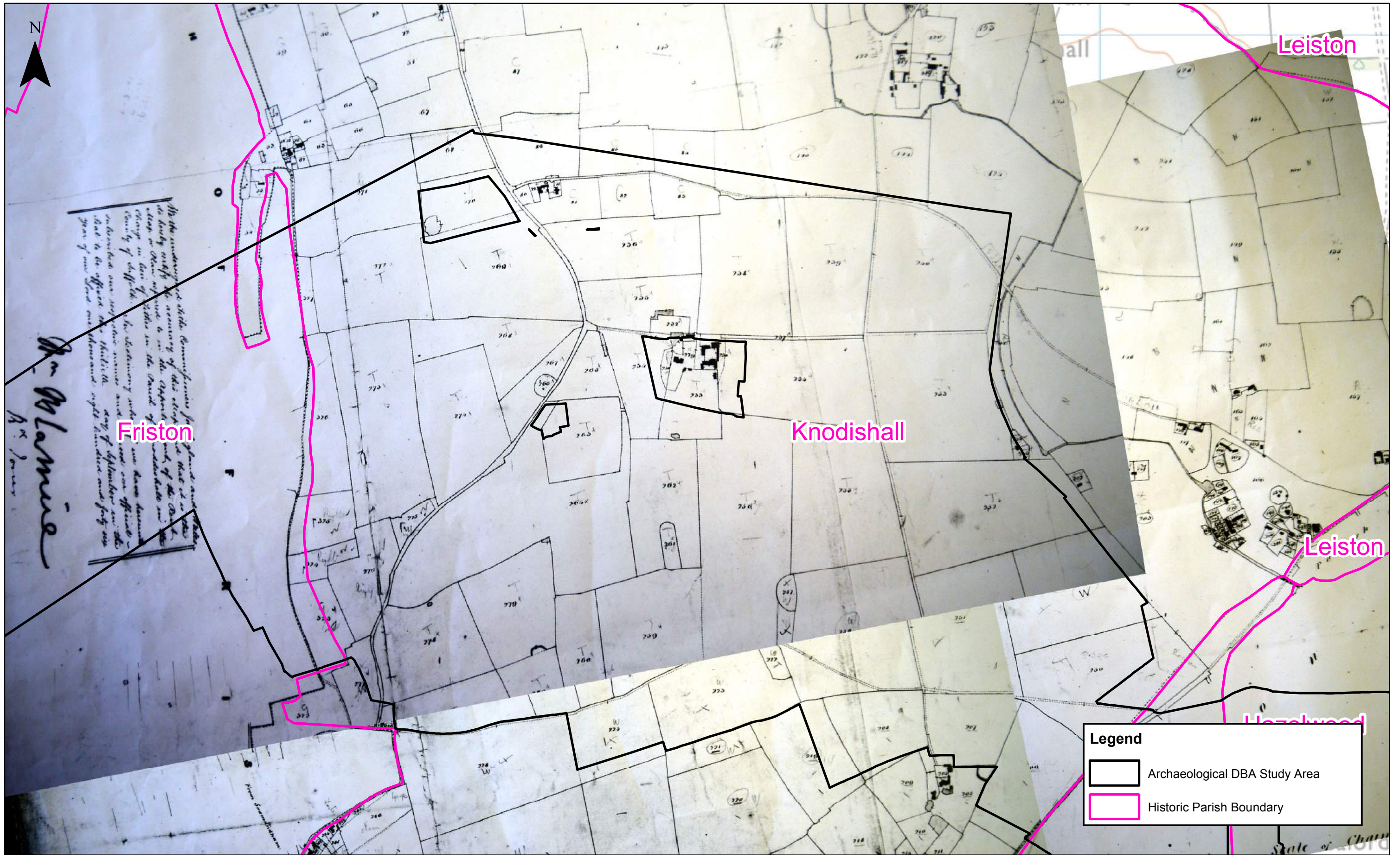
Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

1:5,000
Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 23: Hazelwood & East Friston
Tithe Maps

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	23	



Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

1:7,500
Scale @ A3

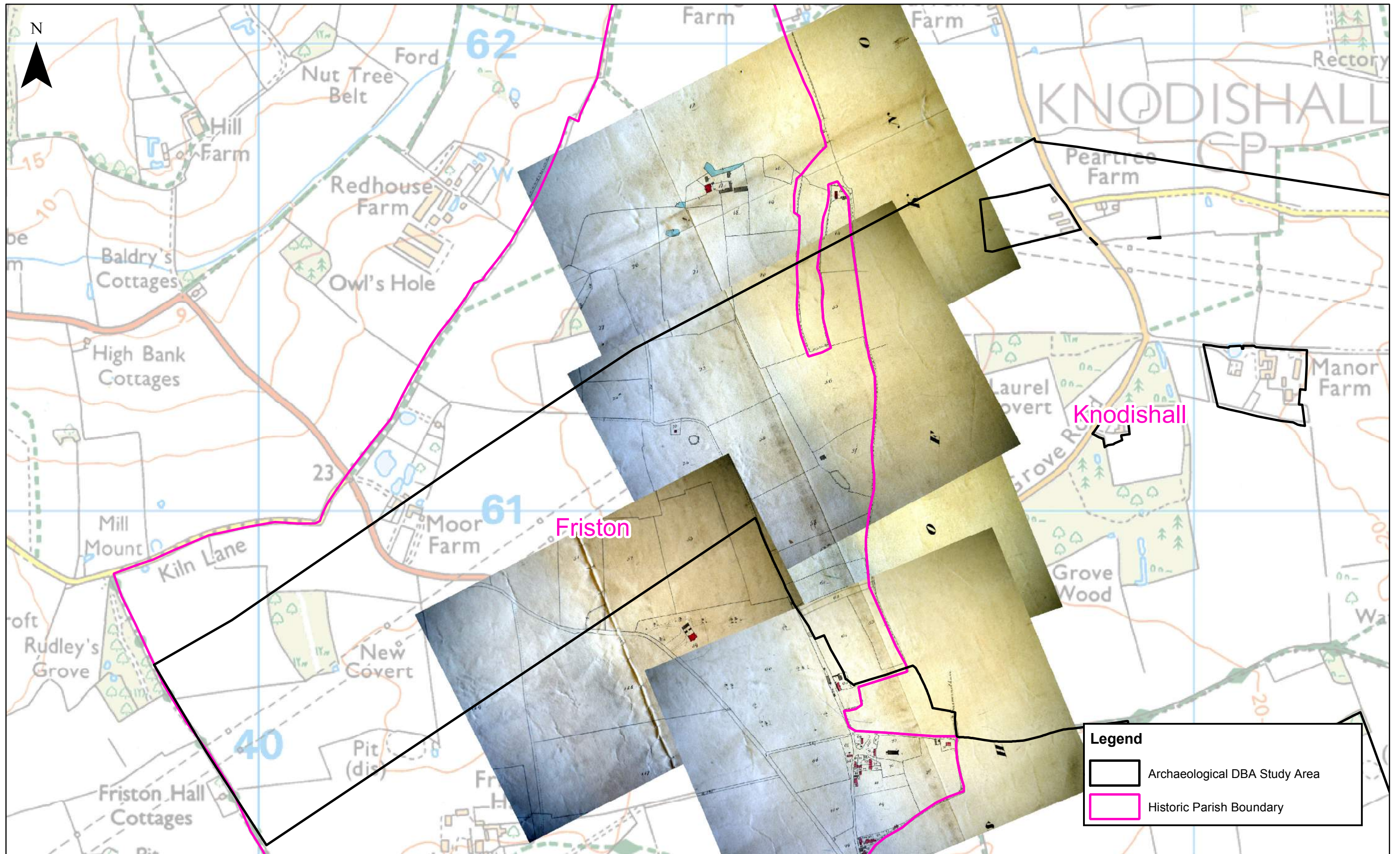
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Prepared: TJ
Checked: TJ
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 24: Knodishall Tithe Maps

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	24	



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary



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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 25: Friston (west) Tithe Maps

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	0
Date	20/09/18
Figure	25

Coordinate System: BNG
Datum: OSGB36

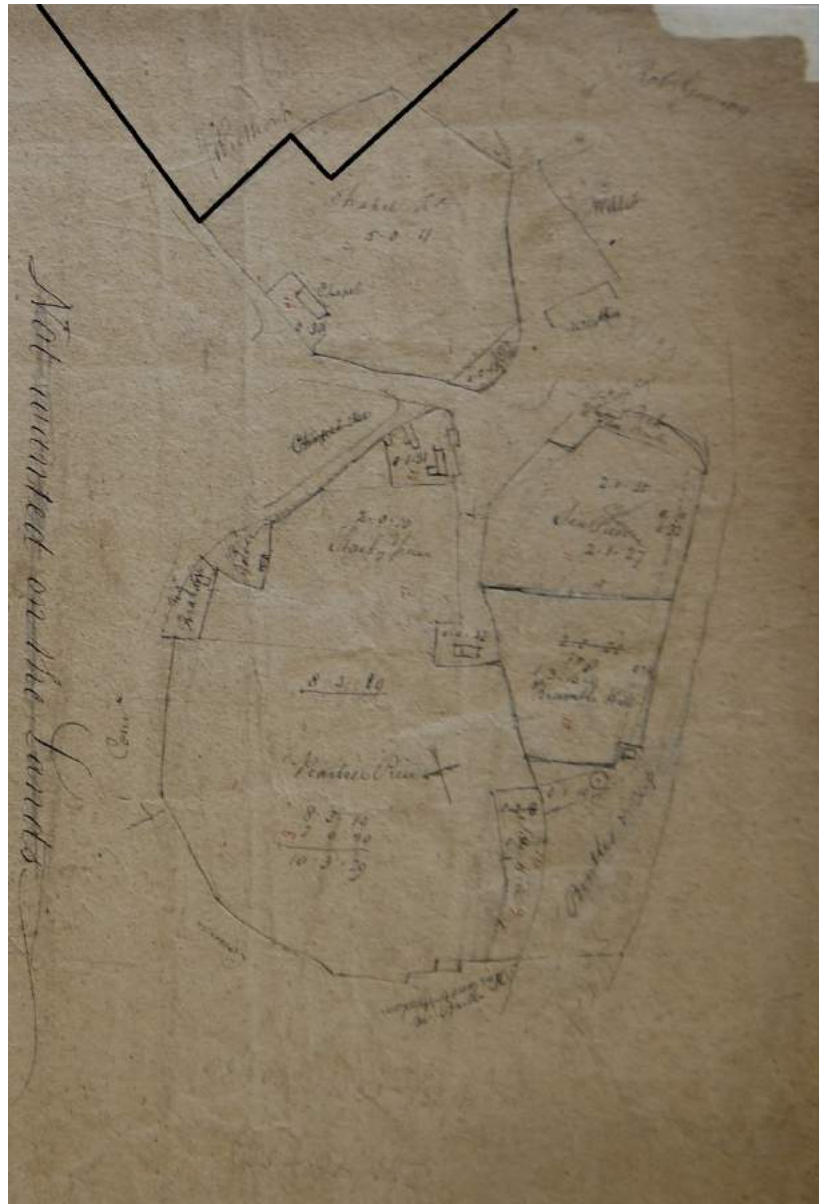


Figure 26: Former Chapel in Thorpeness, position of Archaeological DBA Study Area is estimated. Reproduced with kind permission of the Ipswich Record Office (SRO HD11 475/83)



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1:7,500
Scale @ A3

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Prepared: TJ
Checked: TJ
Approved: XX

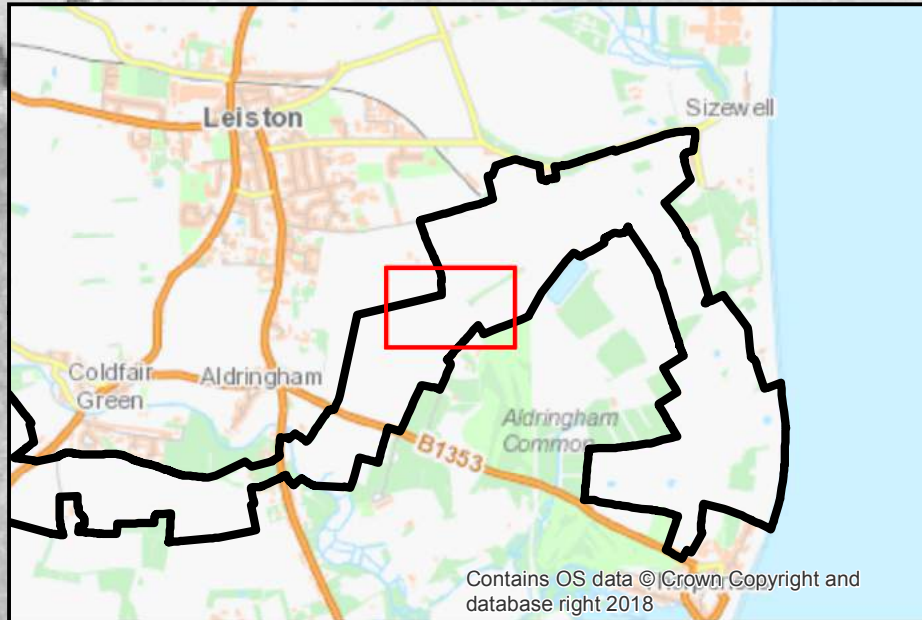
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 27: Extract from 1794 plan of Vyse's lands (SRO P472/1)

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Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	27	



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Legend

- Approximate Extent of Feature
- Archaeological DBA Study Area



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1	01/11/2018	TJ	Inset added	Prepared: TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ

1:2,000
Scale @ A3

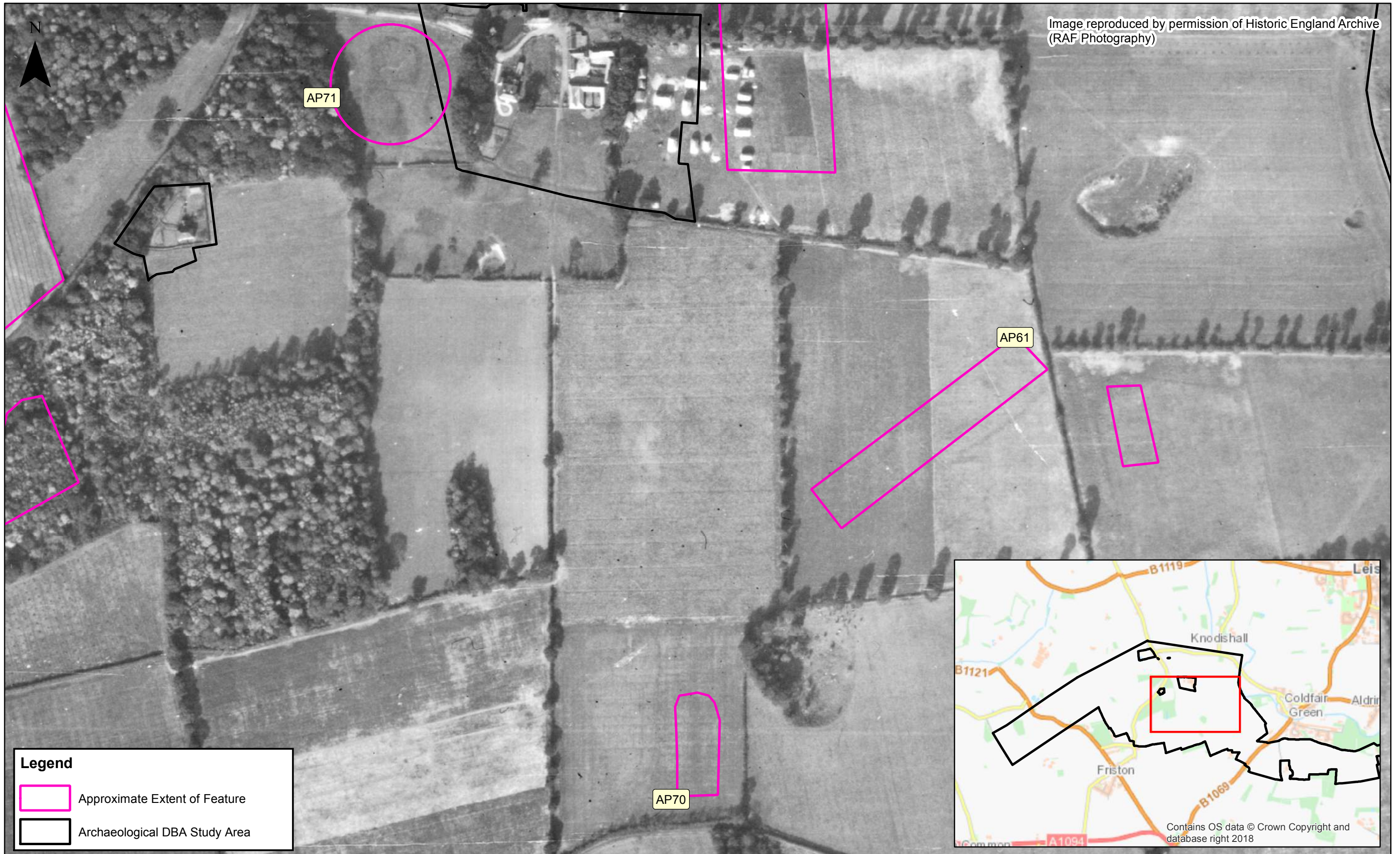
0 0.03 0.06 0.12 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 28: Extract from 1964 aerial
photograph RAF/58/6492/0026

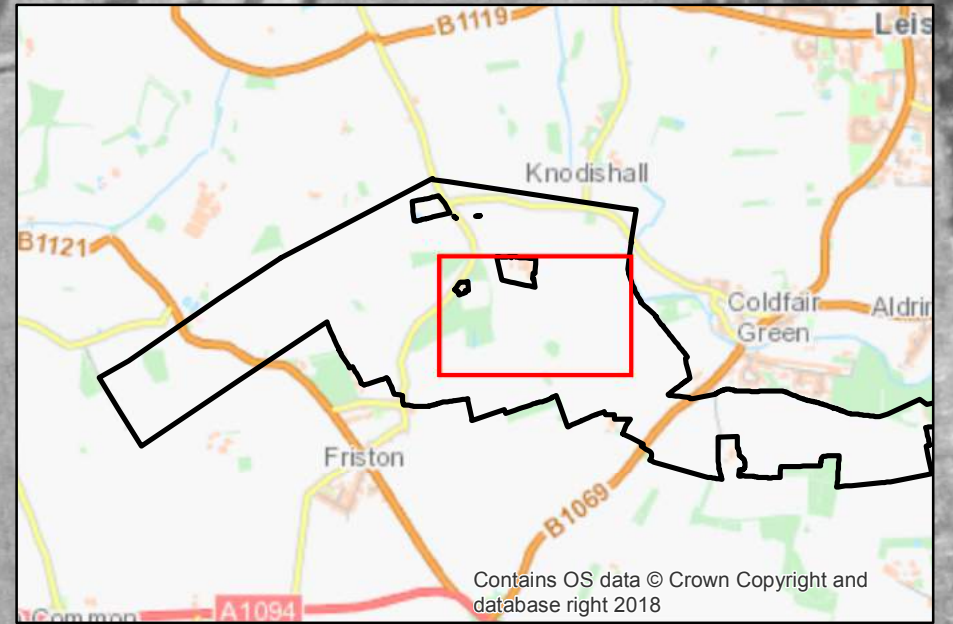
Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	01/11/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	28	

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Legend

- Approximate Extent of Feature
- Archaeological DBA Study Area



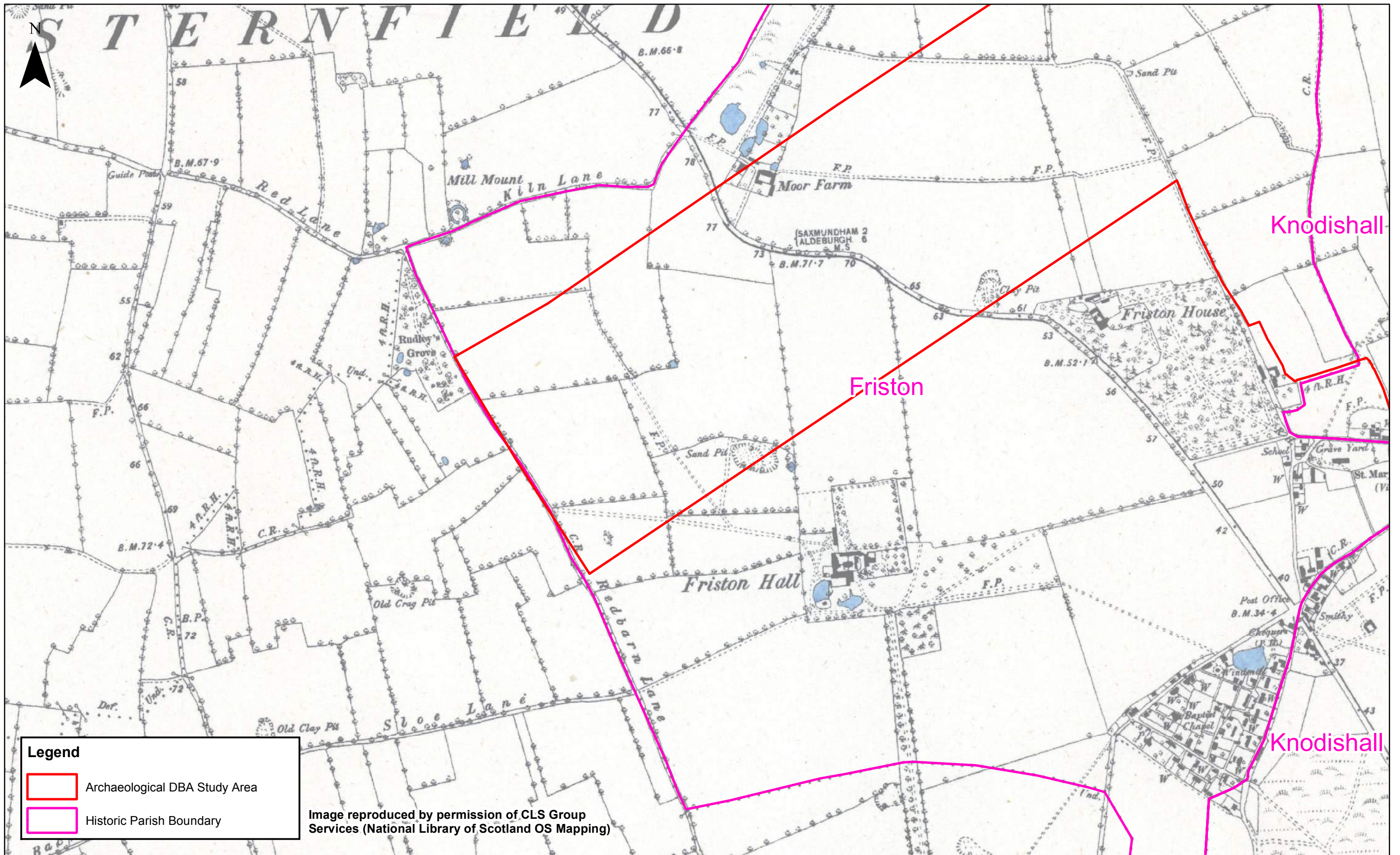
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	01/11/2018	TJ	Inset added	TJ
0	10/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ
				XX

1:2,750
Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 29: Extract from 1945 aerial photograph RAF/106G/UK/929/4270

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Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	01/11/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	29	



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

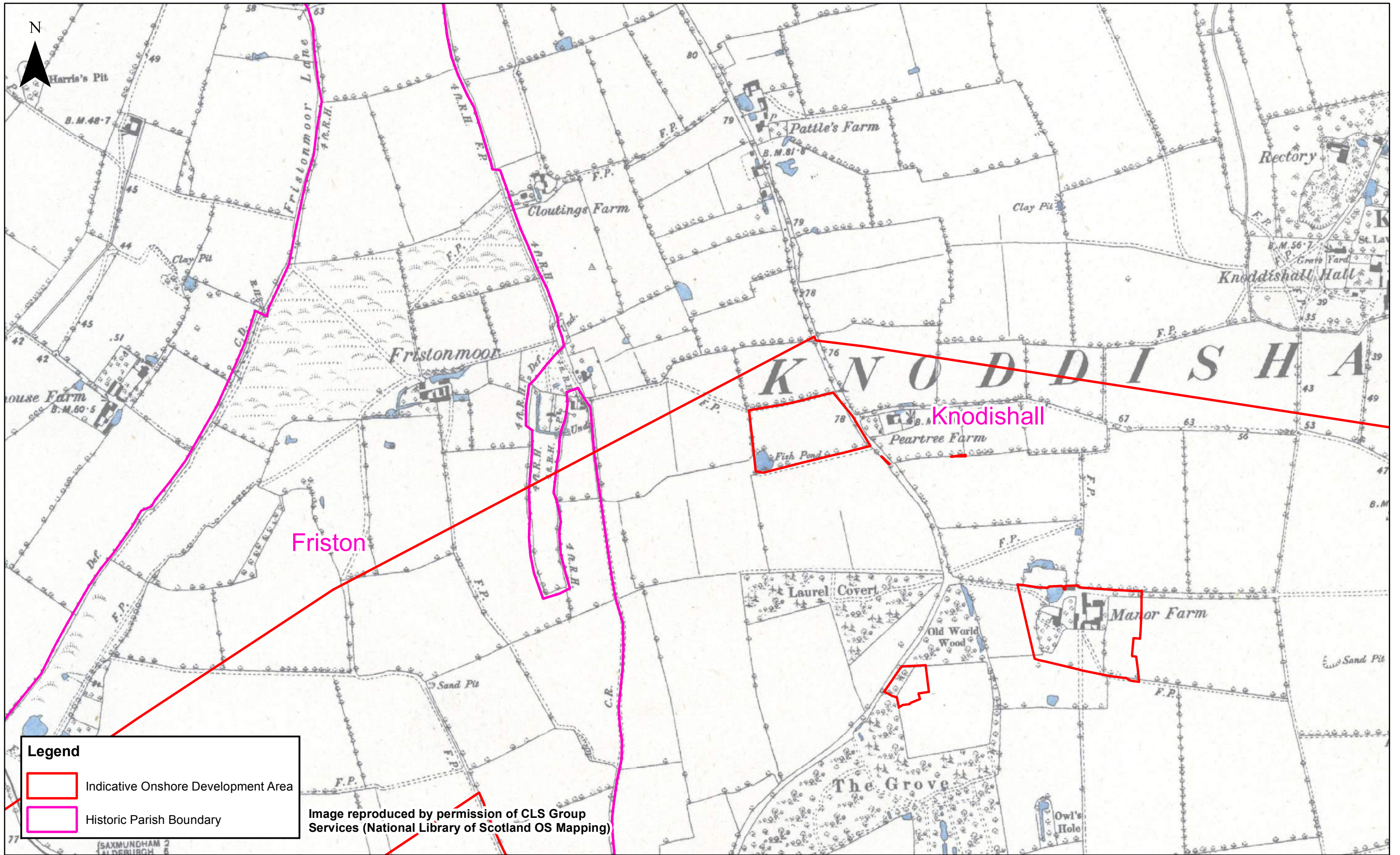
Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

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Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	30	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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Rev	Date	By	Comment
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.

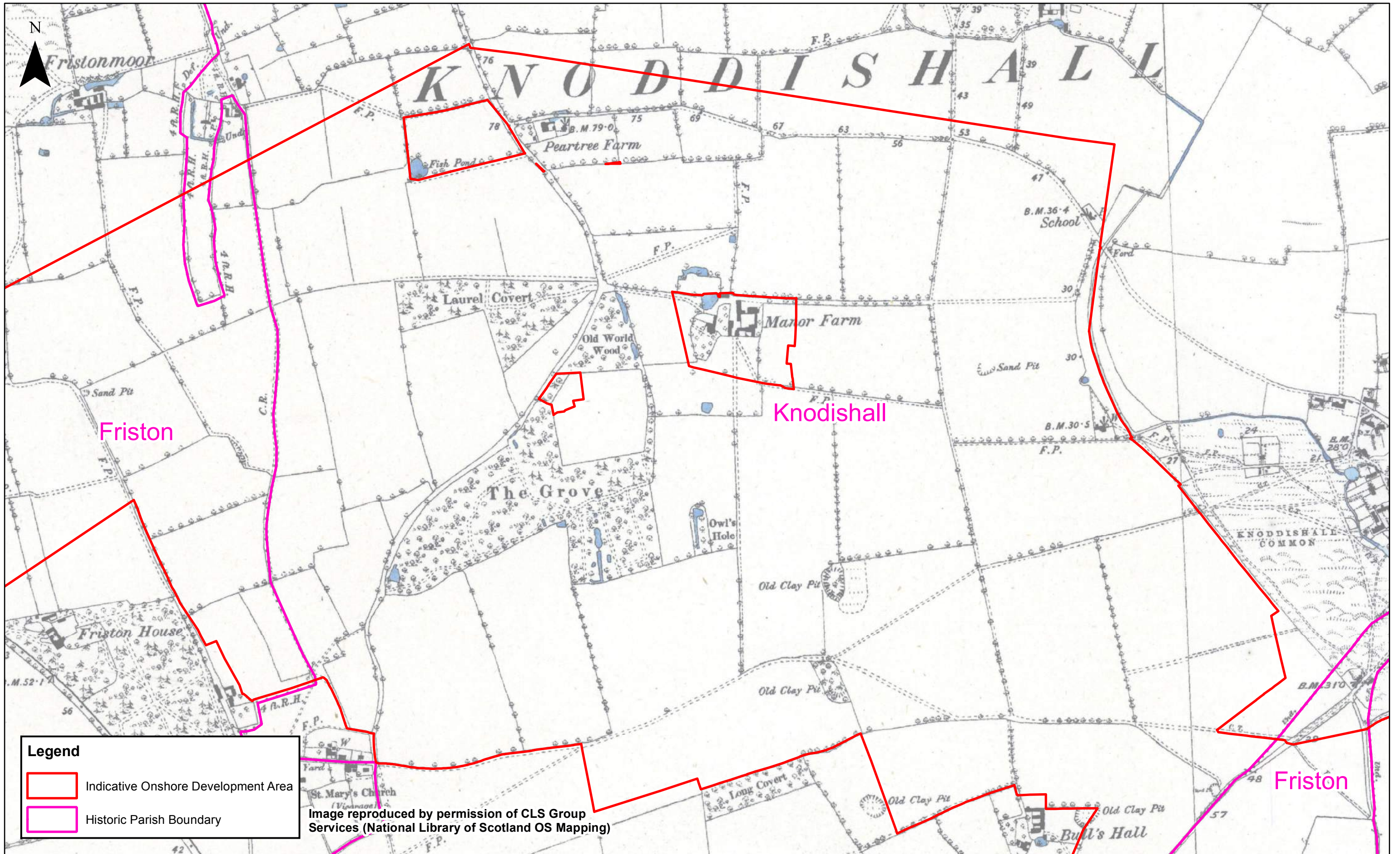
Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

1:6,250
Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30:1st Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	30	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

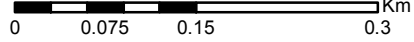
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Prepared:	TJ
Checked:	TJ
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1:6,250
Scale @ A3



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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	30	

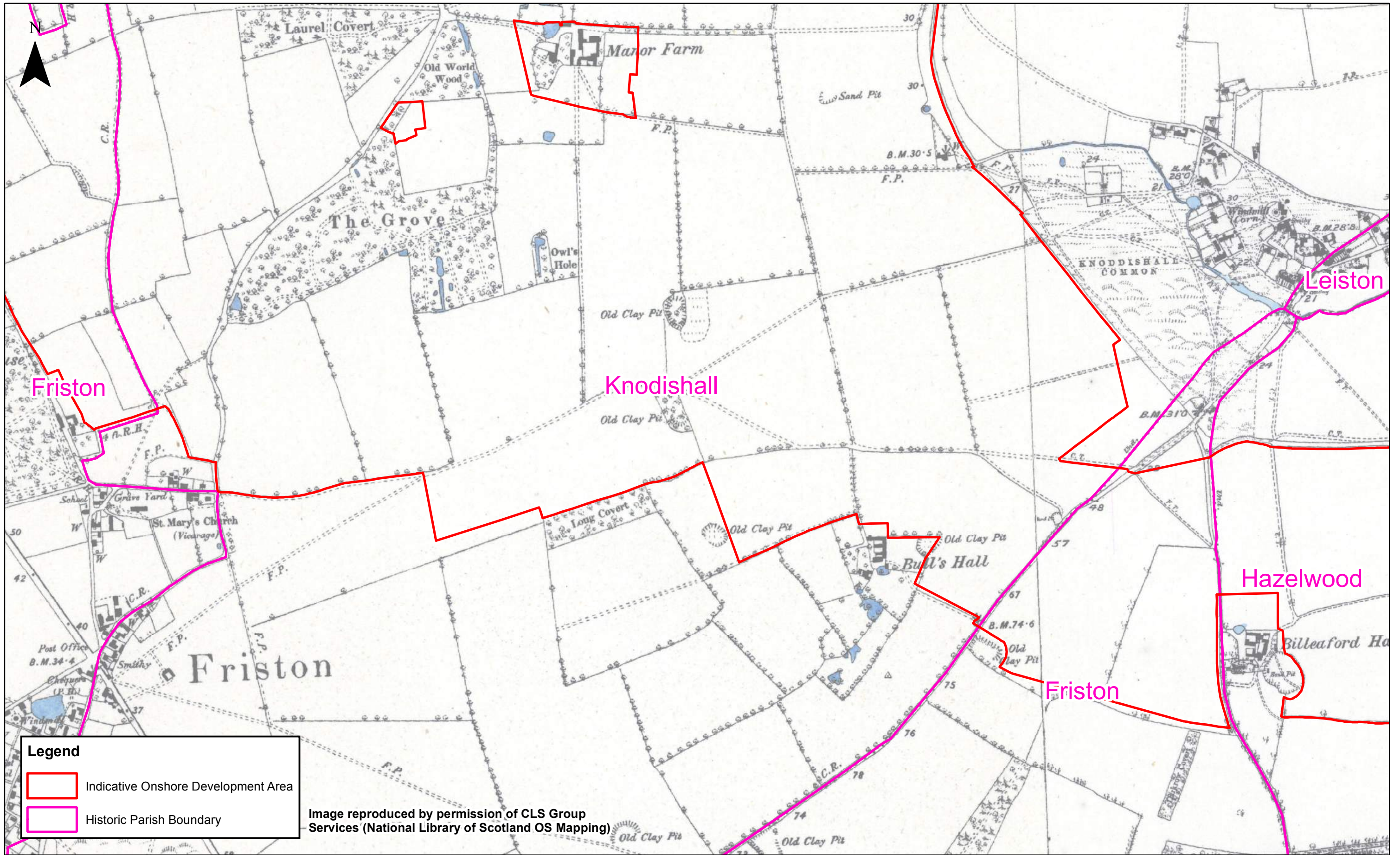


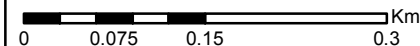
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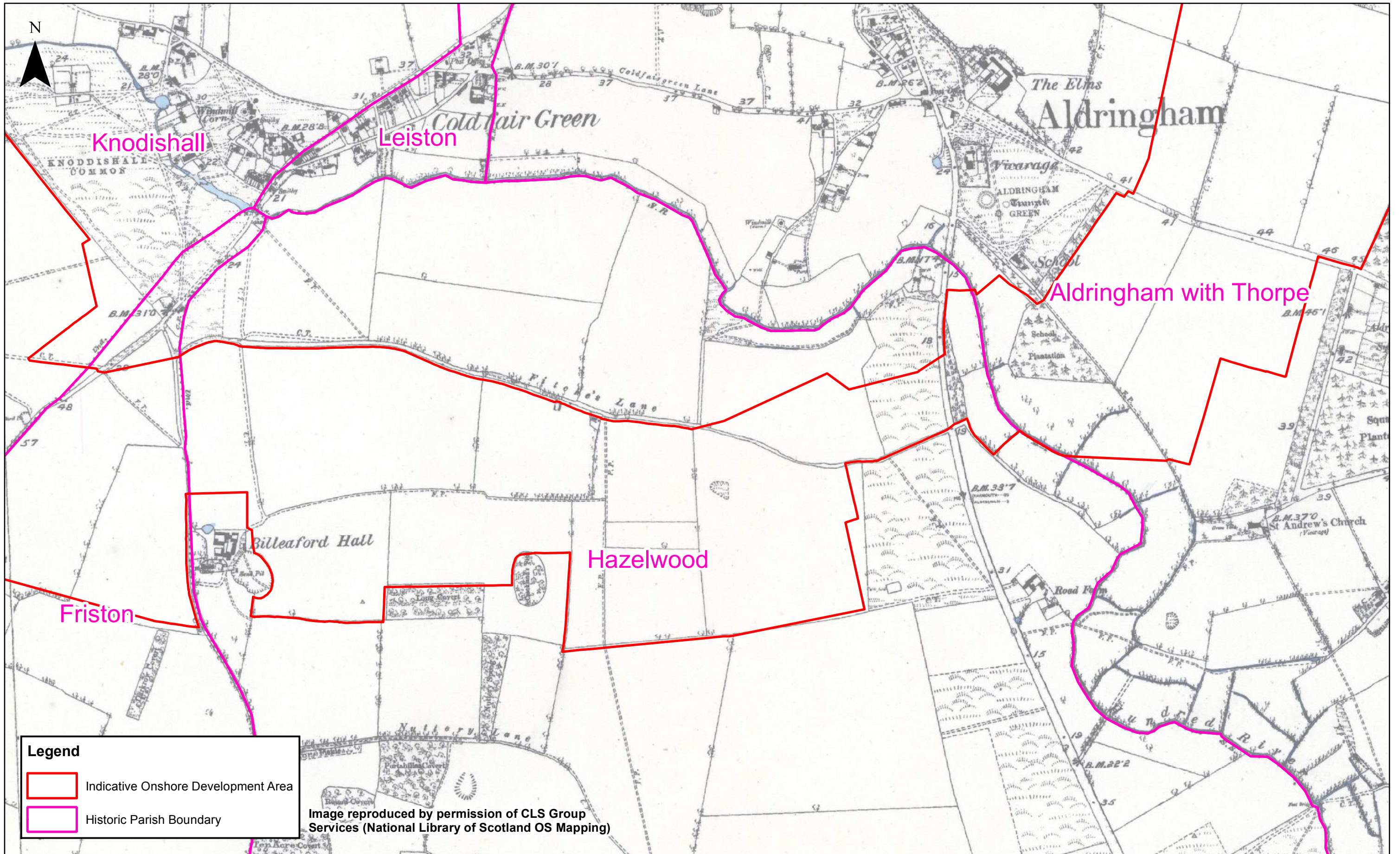
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

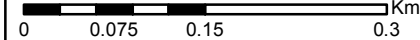
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Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
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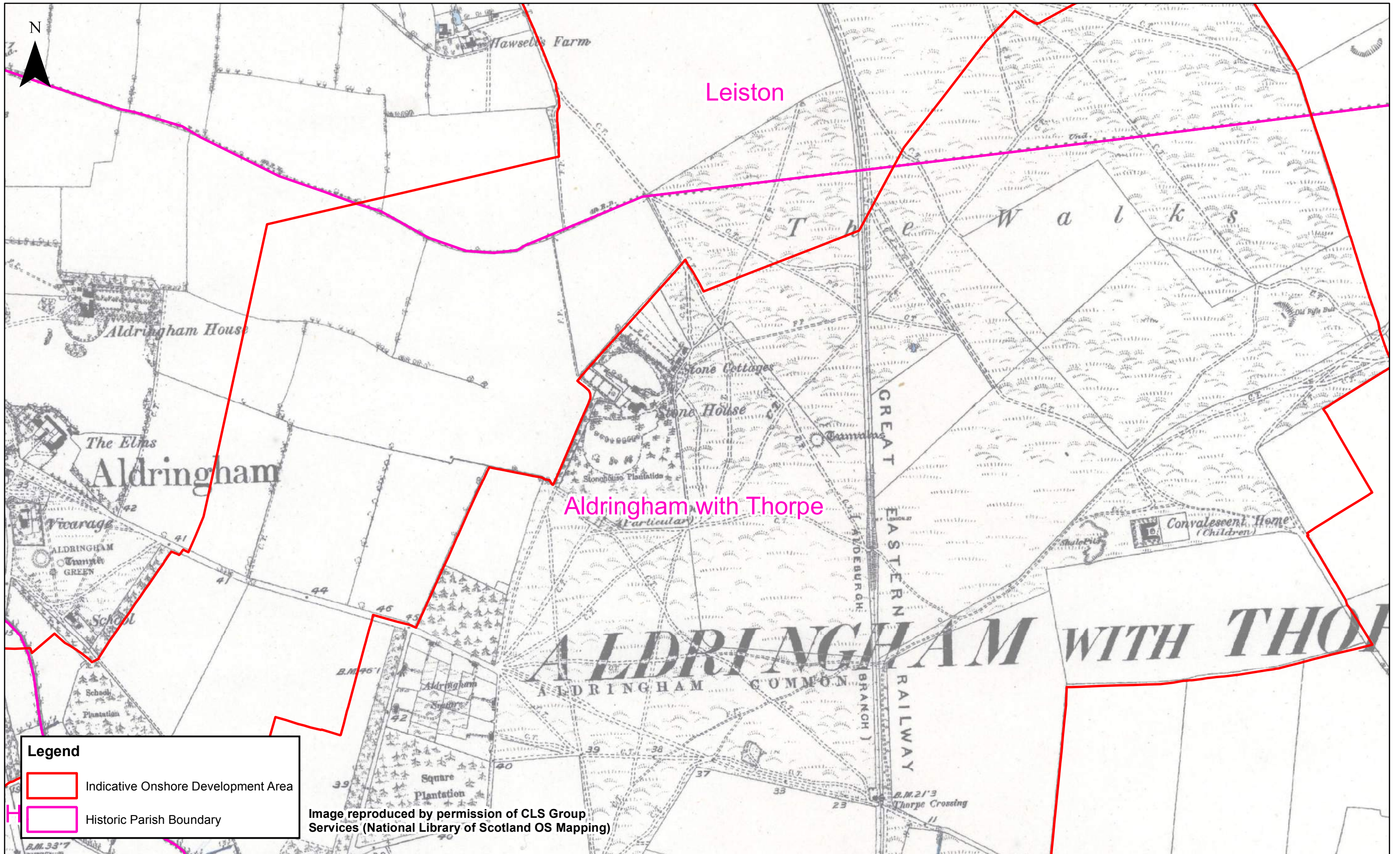
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	30	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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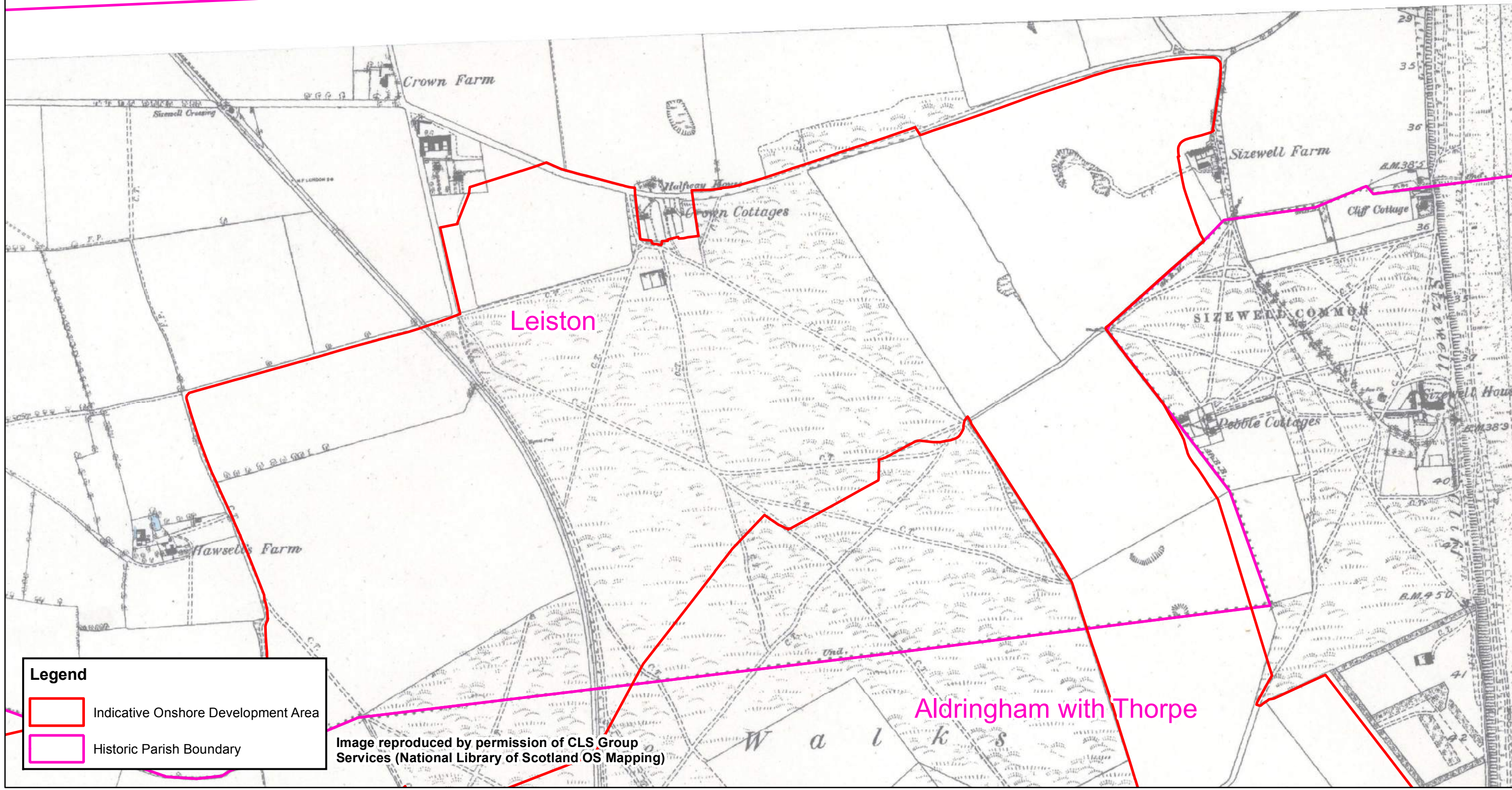
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
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Figure	30	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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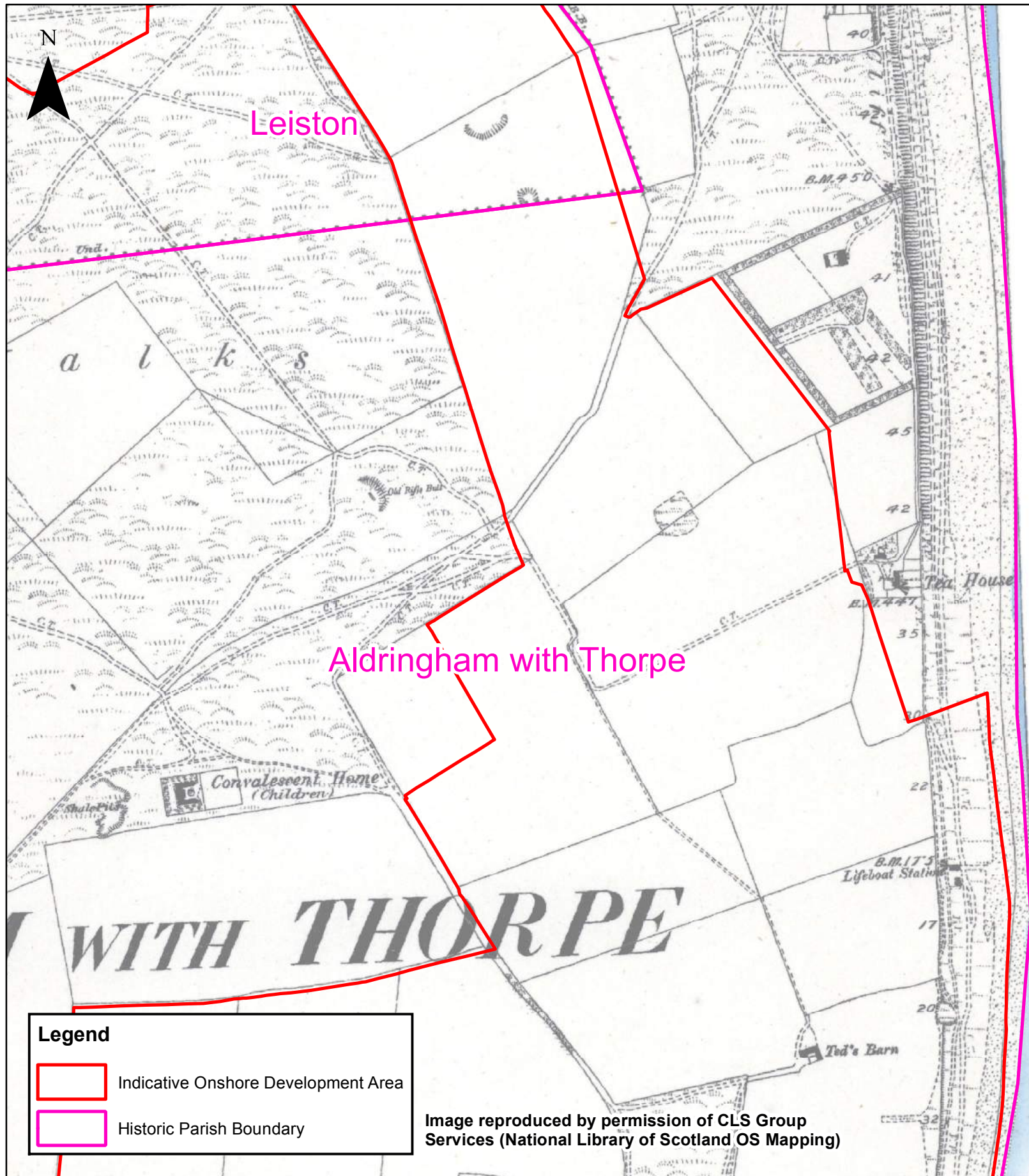
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30: 1st Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System:
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Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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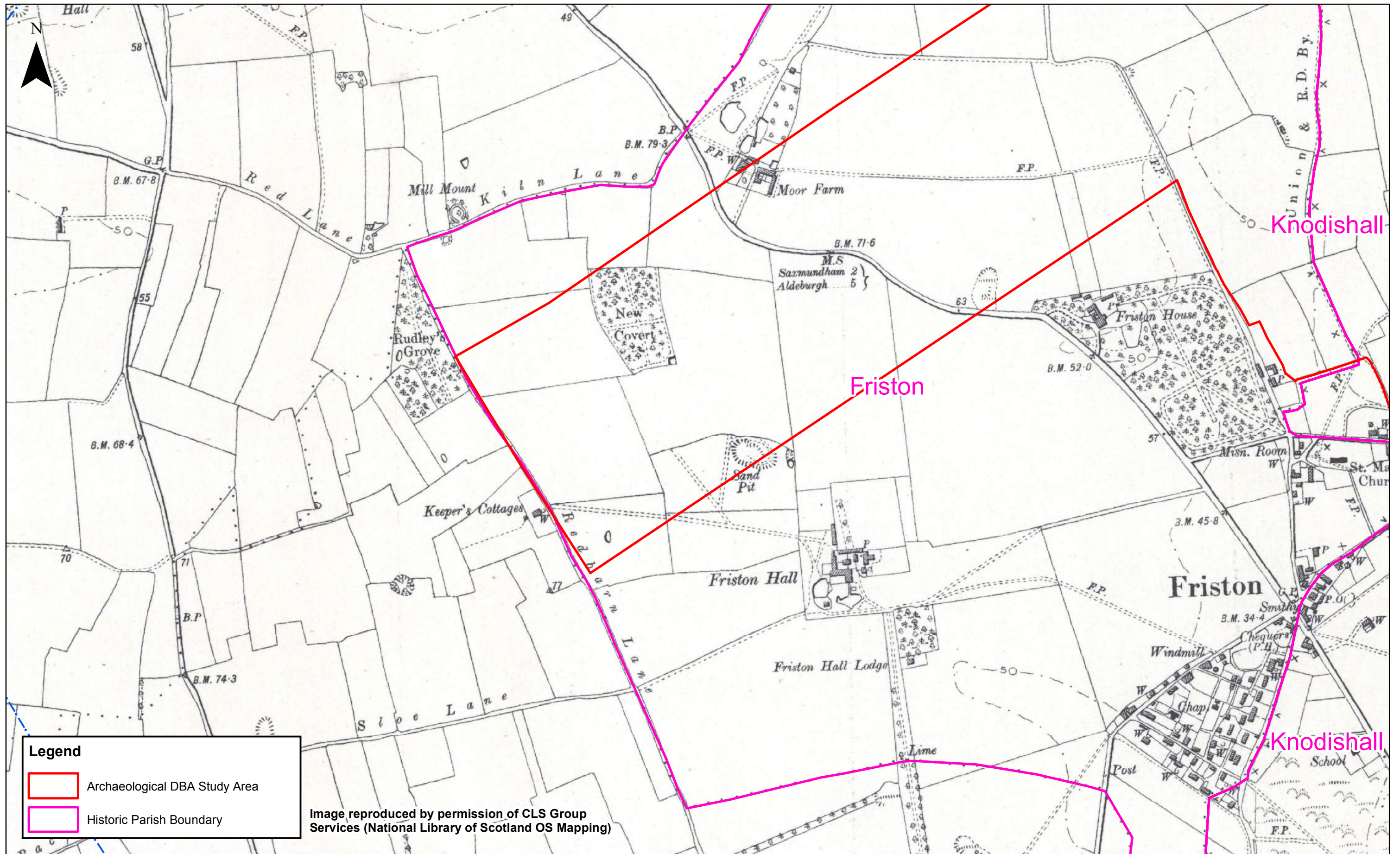
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 30:1st Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
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Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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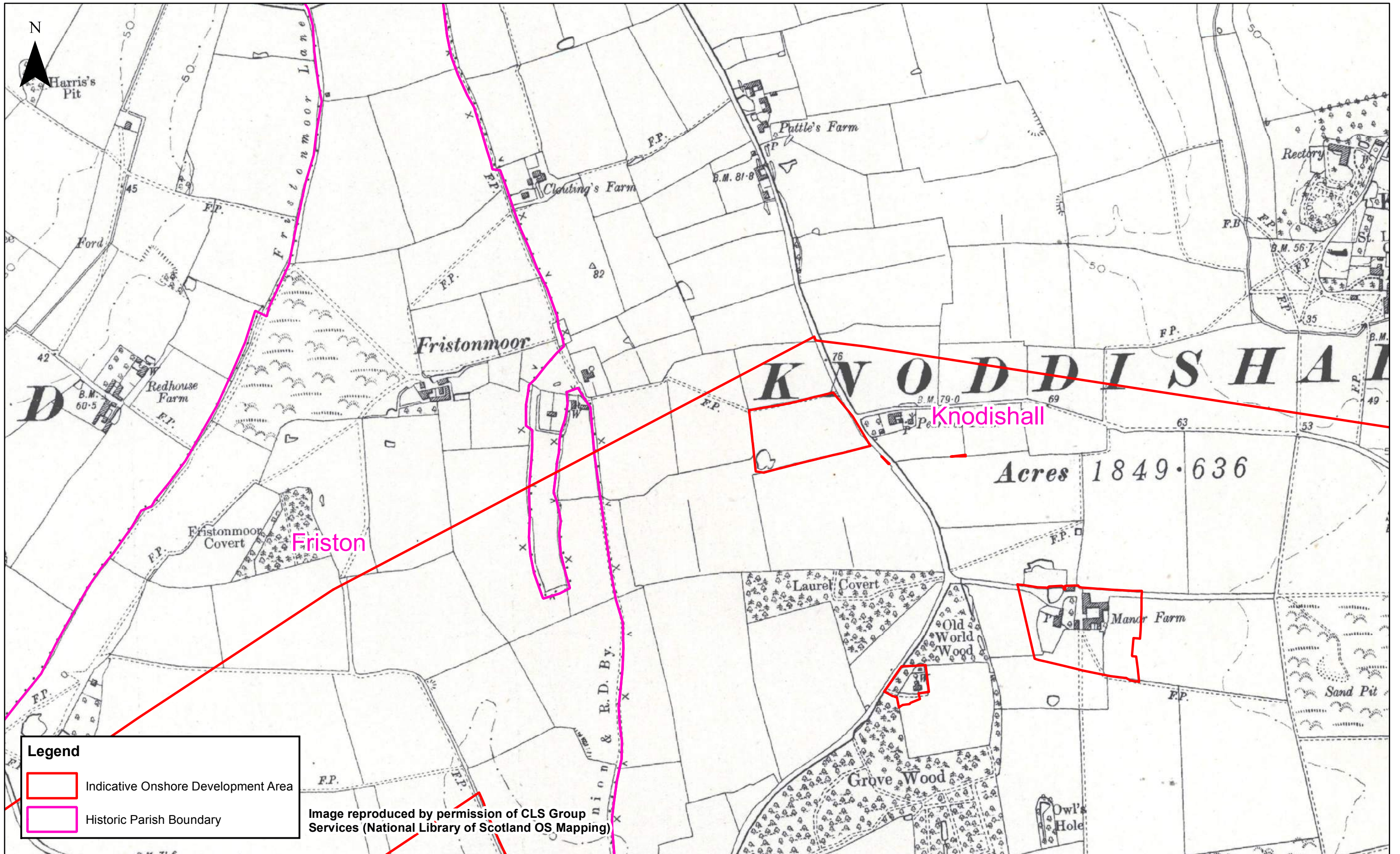
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
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Figure	31	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

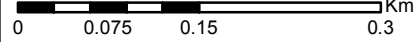
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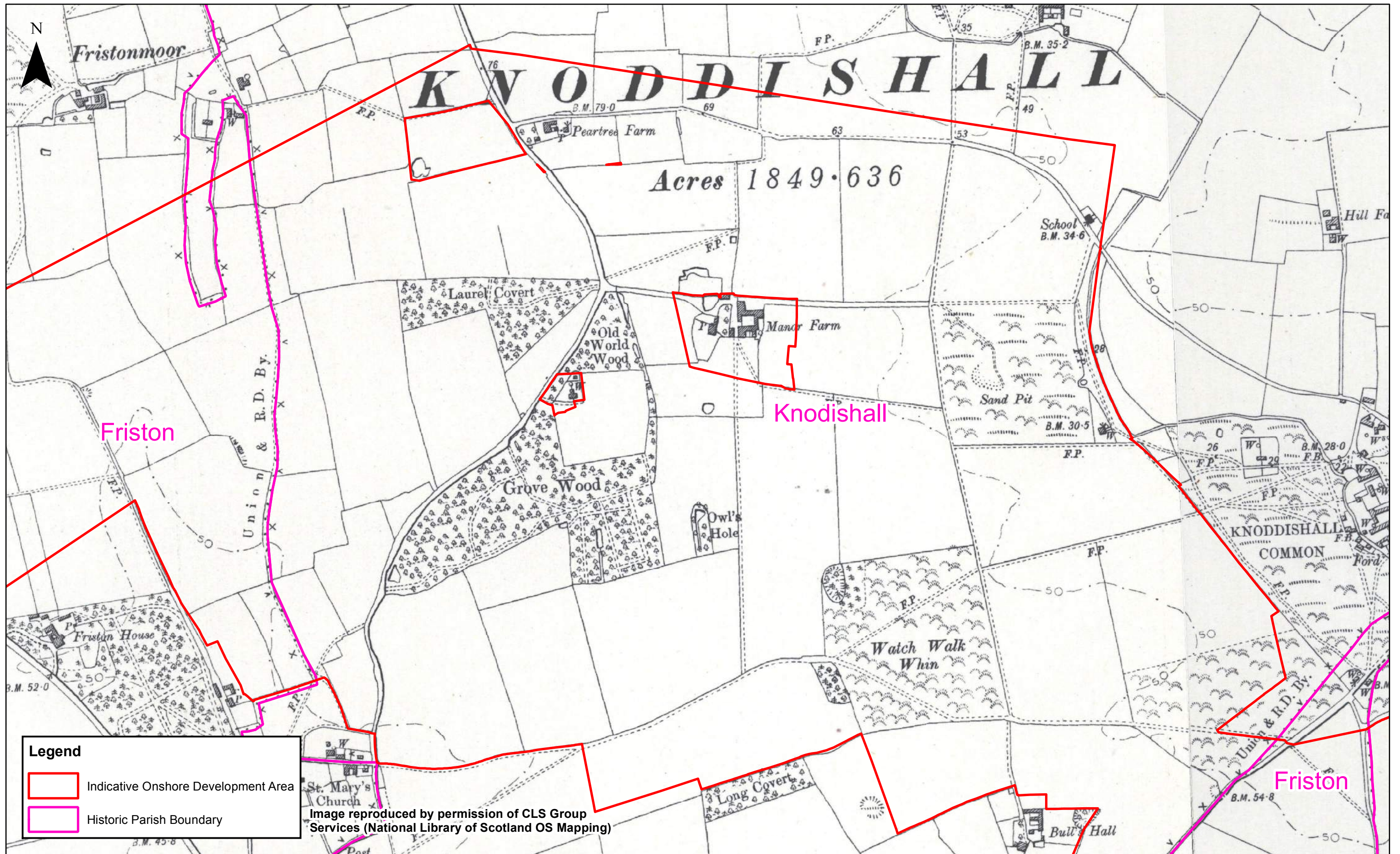
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
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Figure	31	

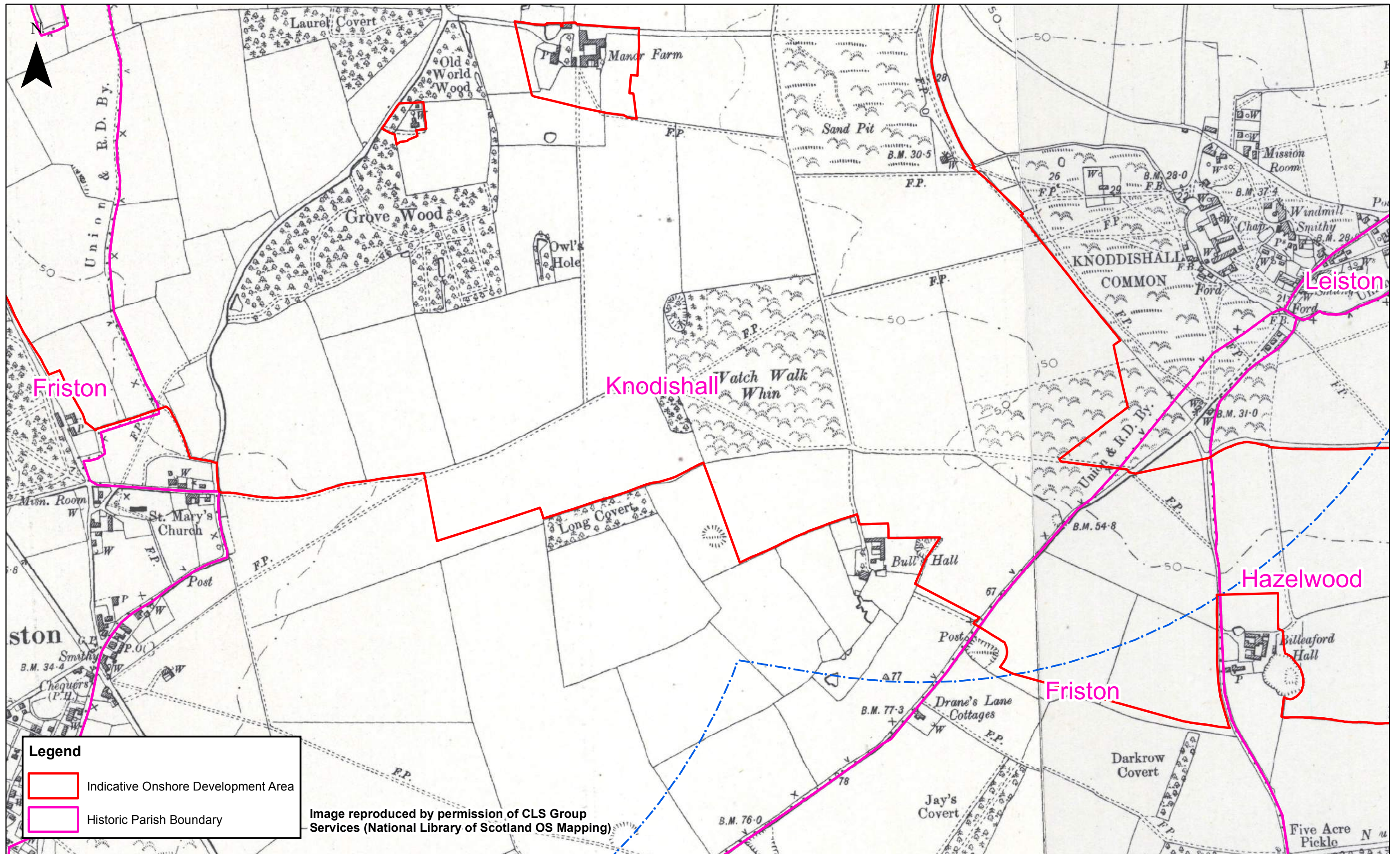


Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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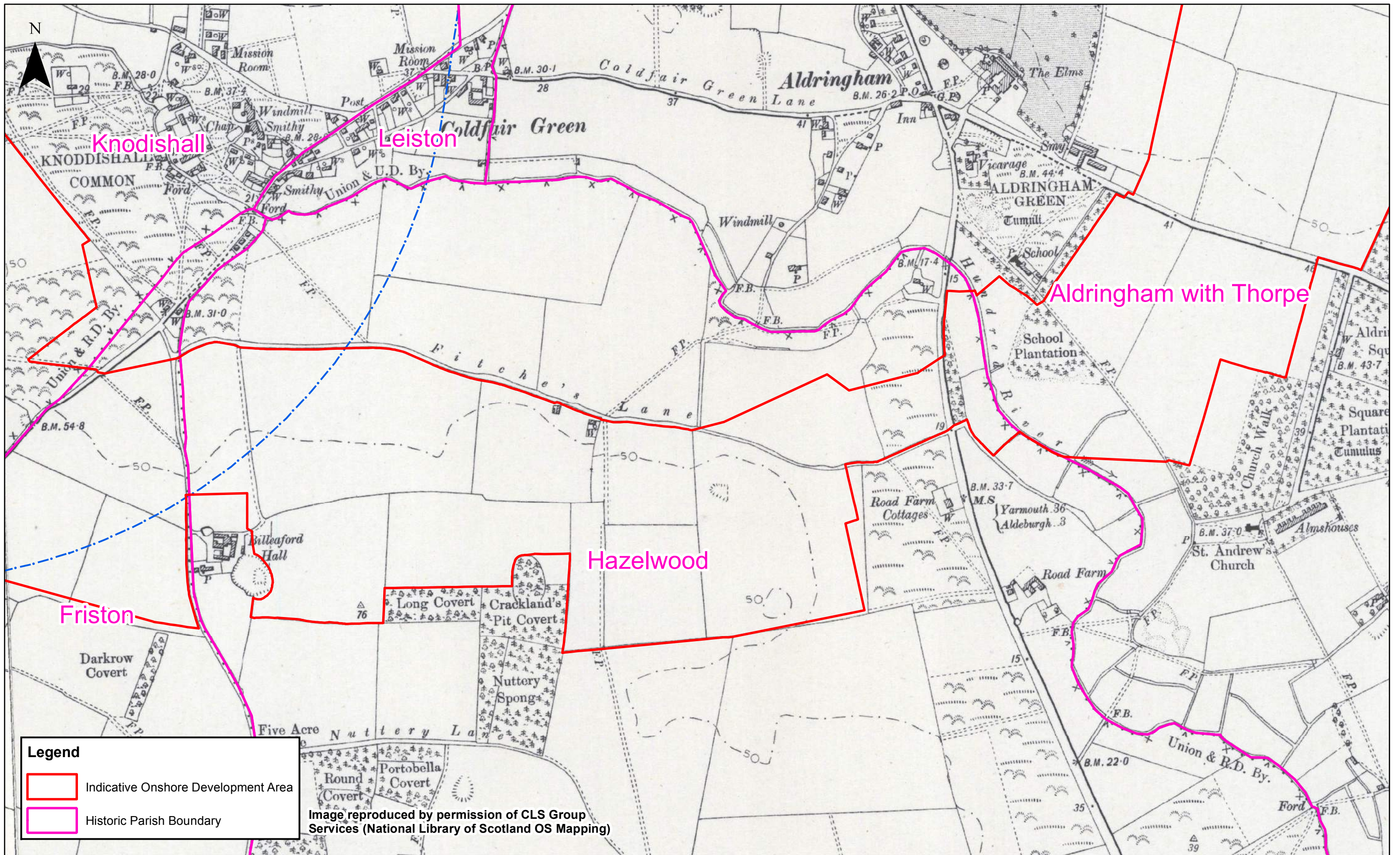
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

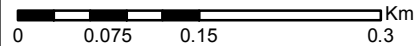
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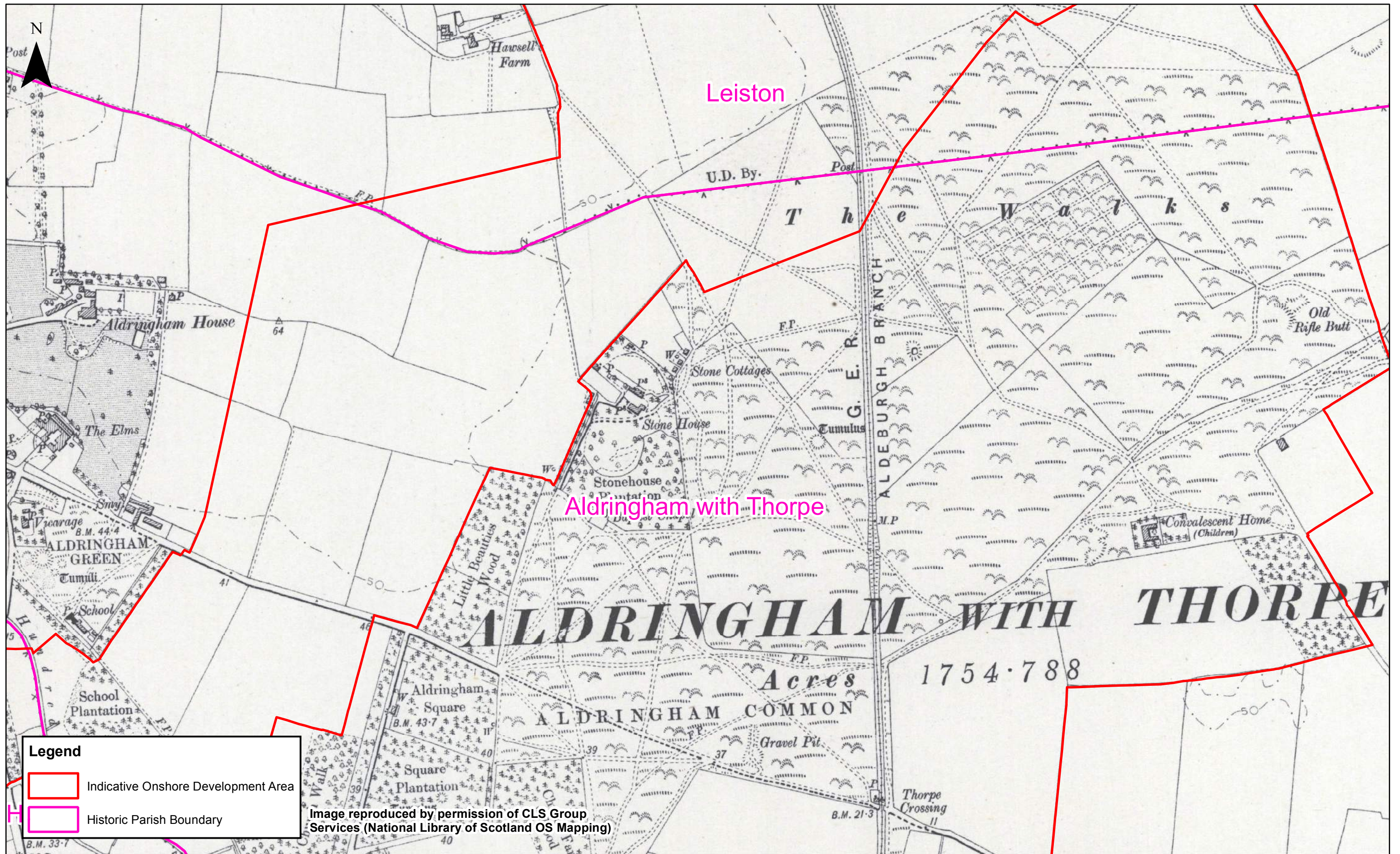


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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349
Rev	0
Date	20/09/18
Figure	31

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Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

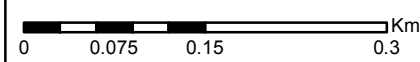
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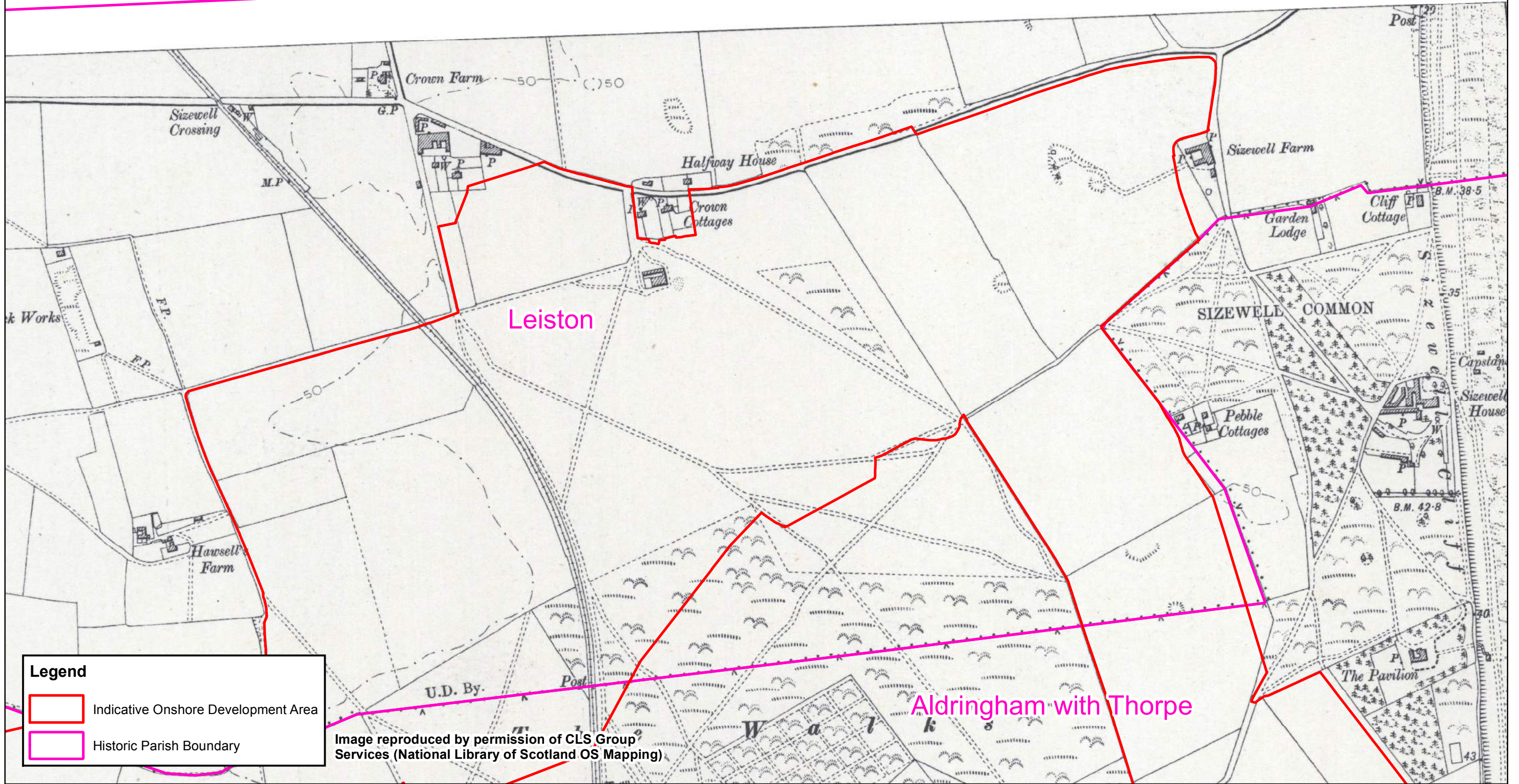


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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	Coordinate System:	BNG
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Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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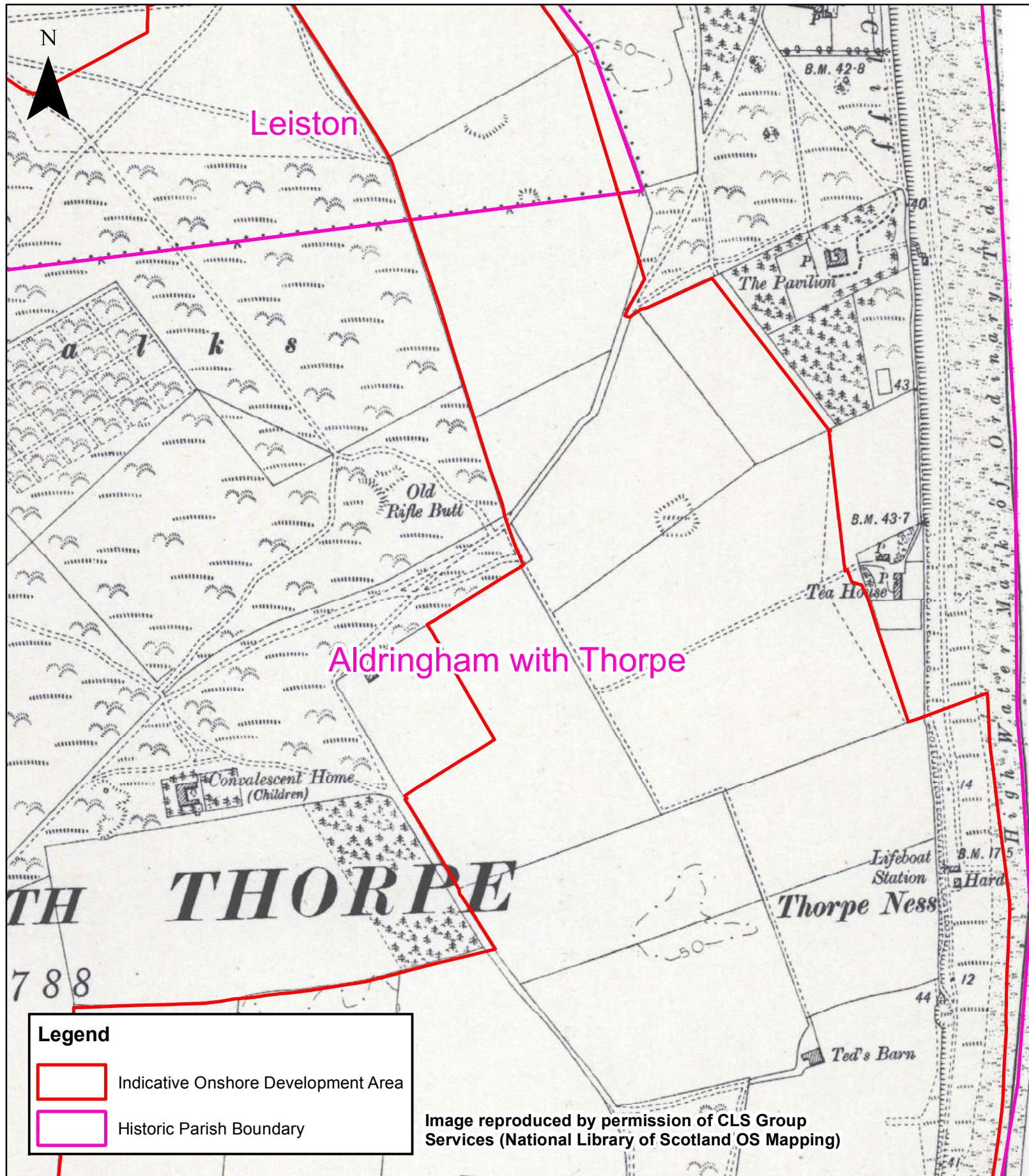
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
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- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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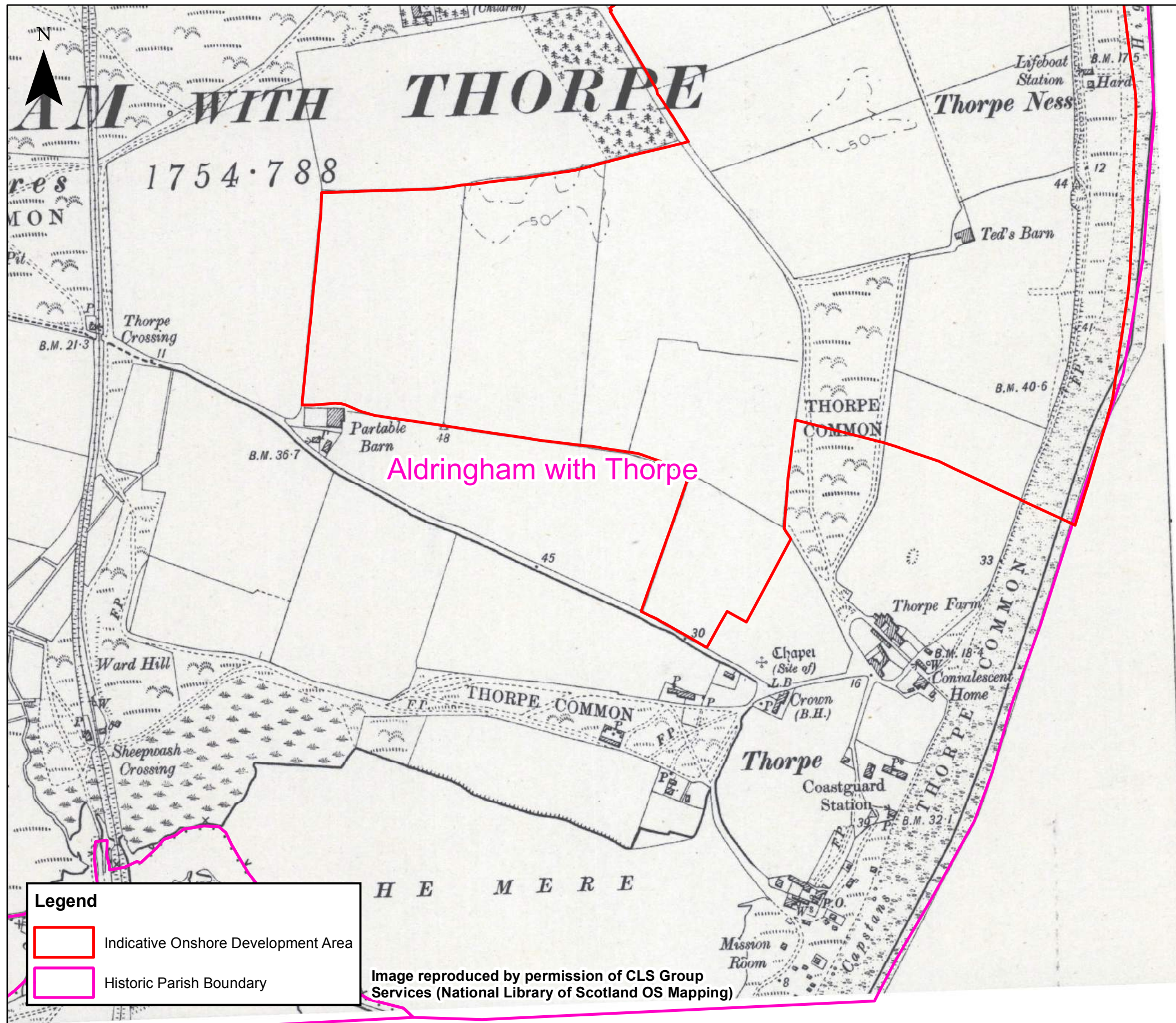
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

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Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
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Figure	31	



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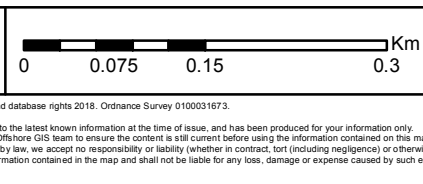
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- Historic Parish Boundary

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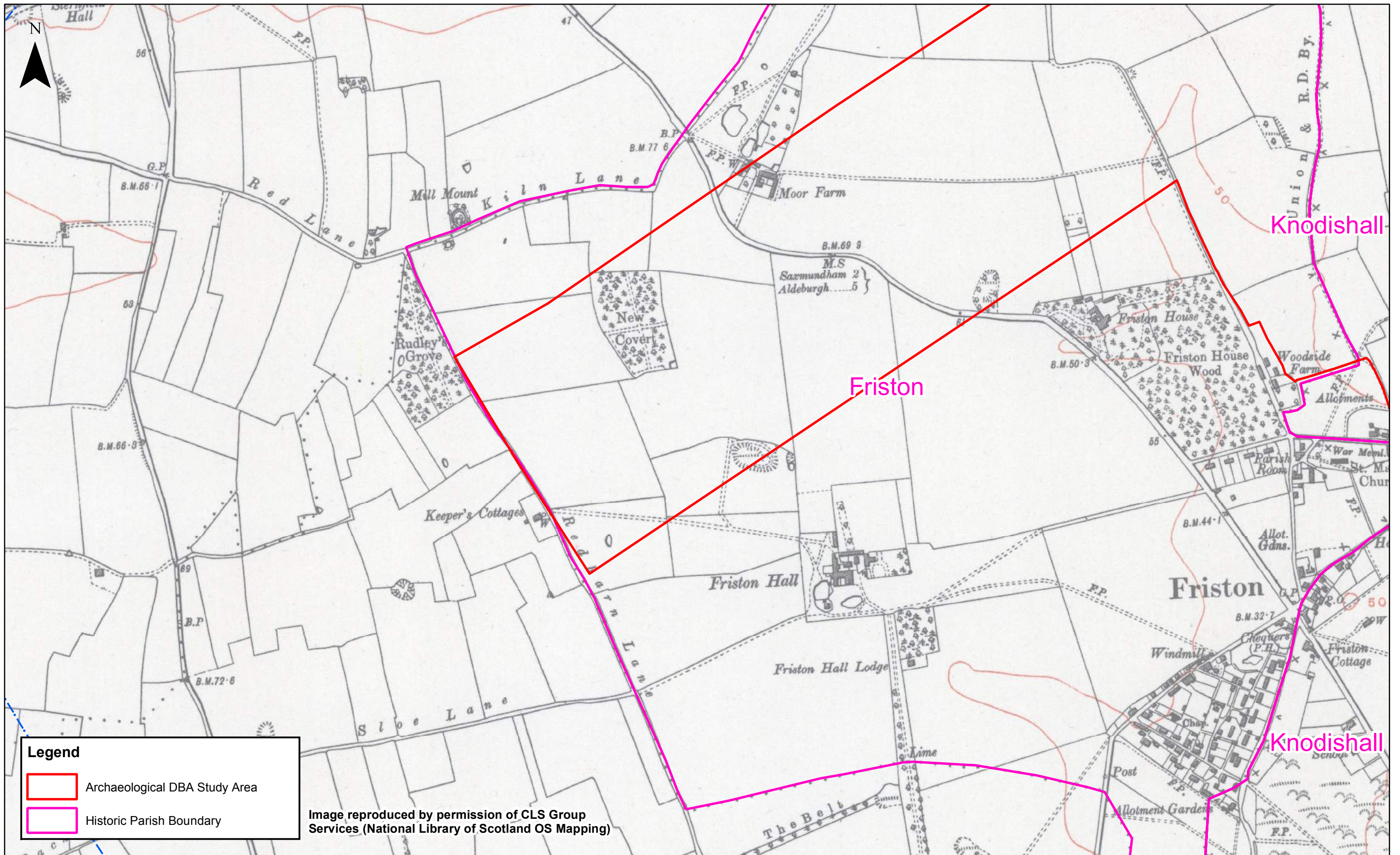
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
 Figure 31:2nd Edition 6-inch OS maps
 with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	0	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	20/09/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	31	



Legend

- Archaeological DBA Study Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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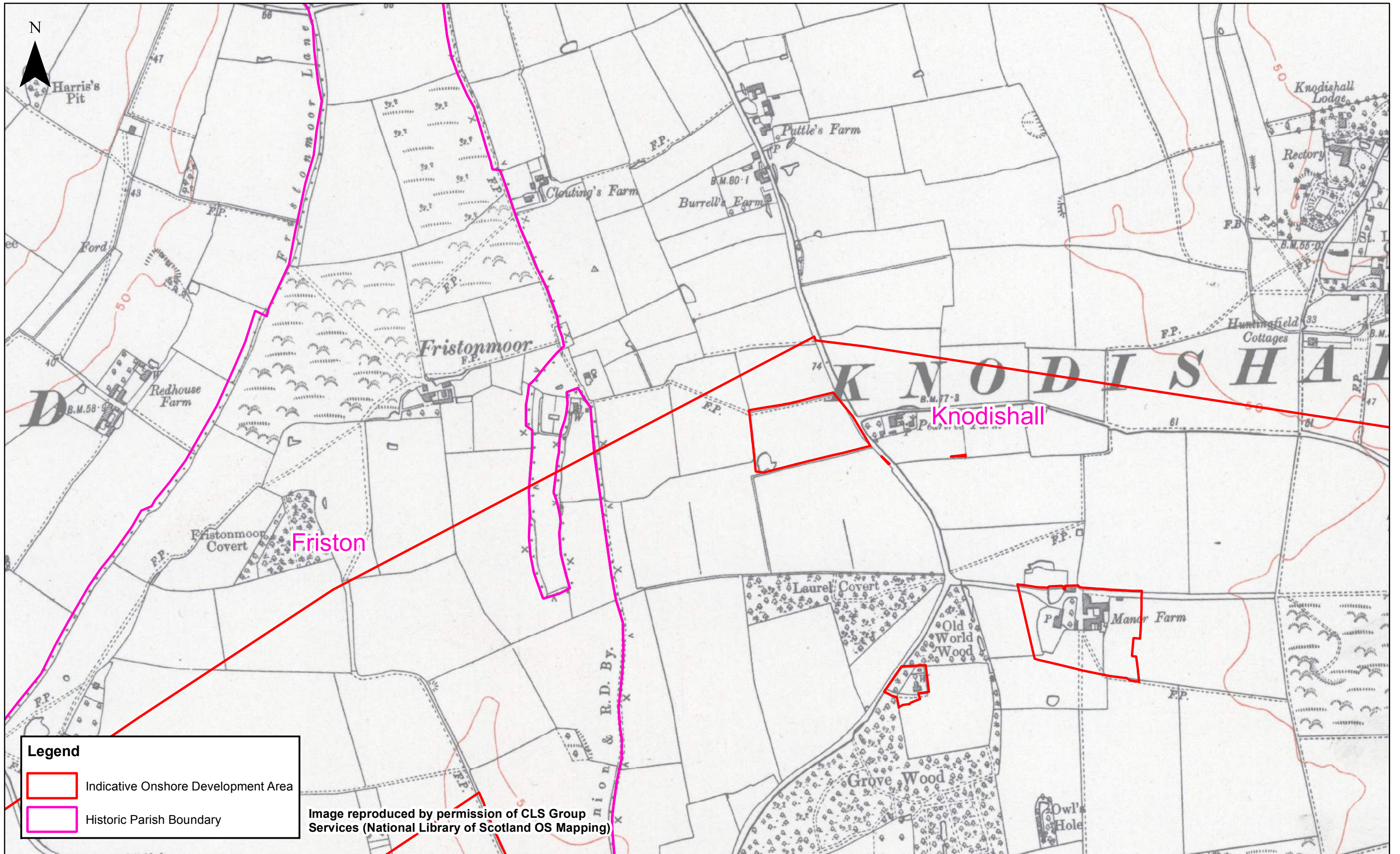
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
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Figure	32	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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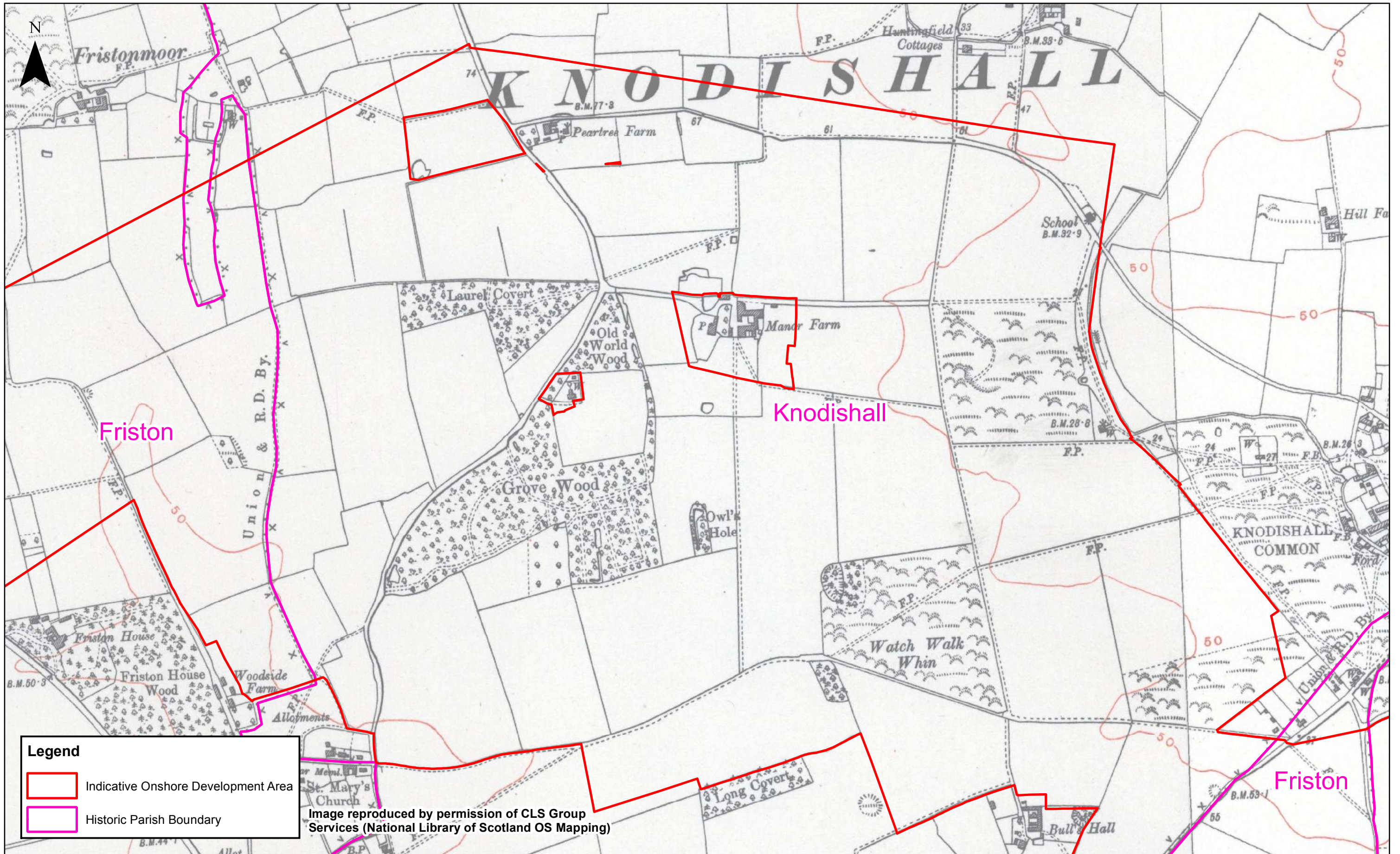
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
Date	01/11/18	Datum: OSGB36
Figure	32	



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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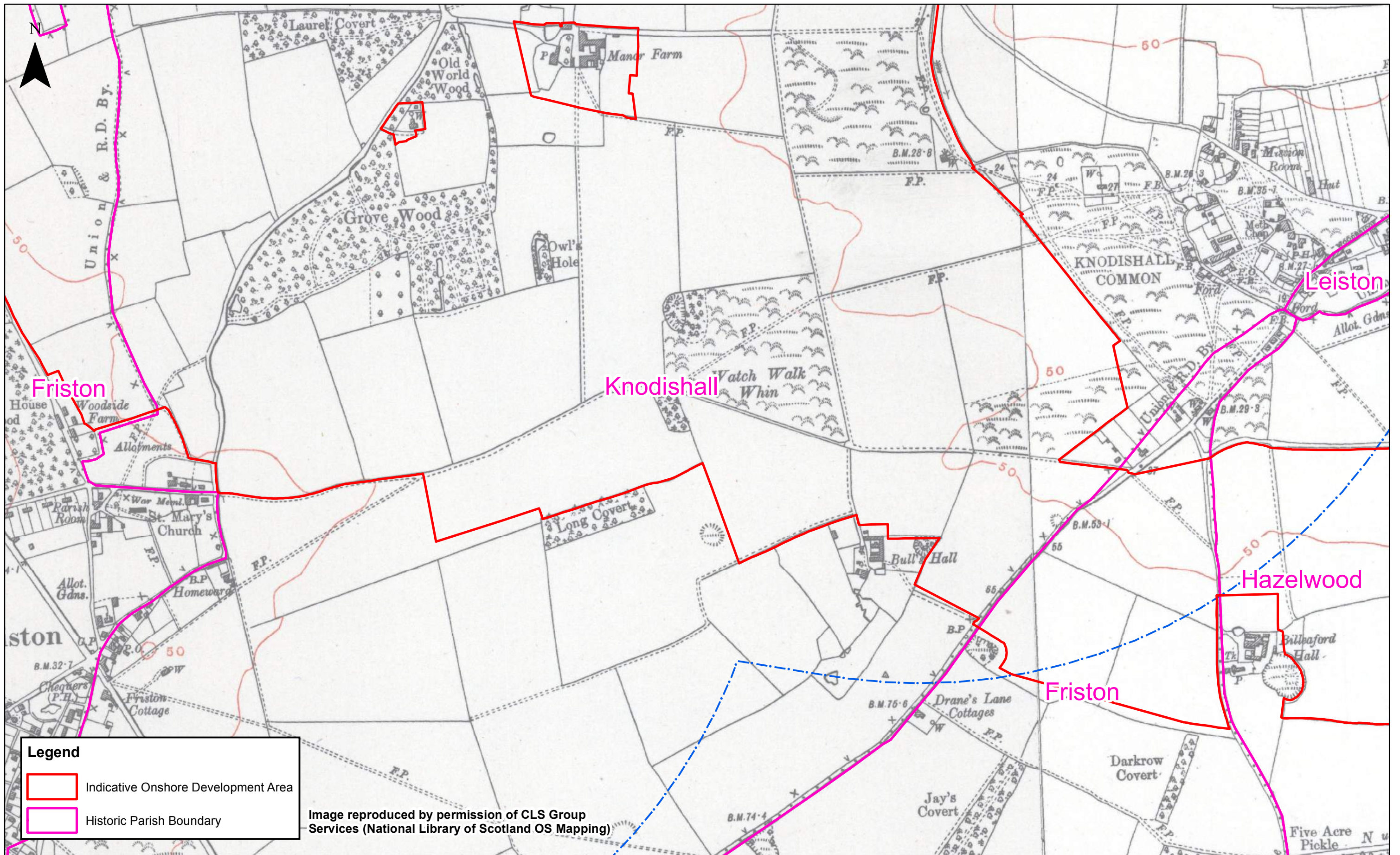
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

Drg No	EA1-GEN-DA-SPR-008349	
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Legend

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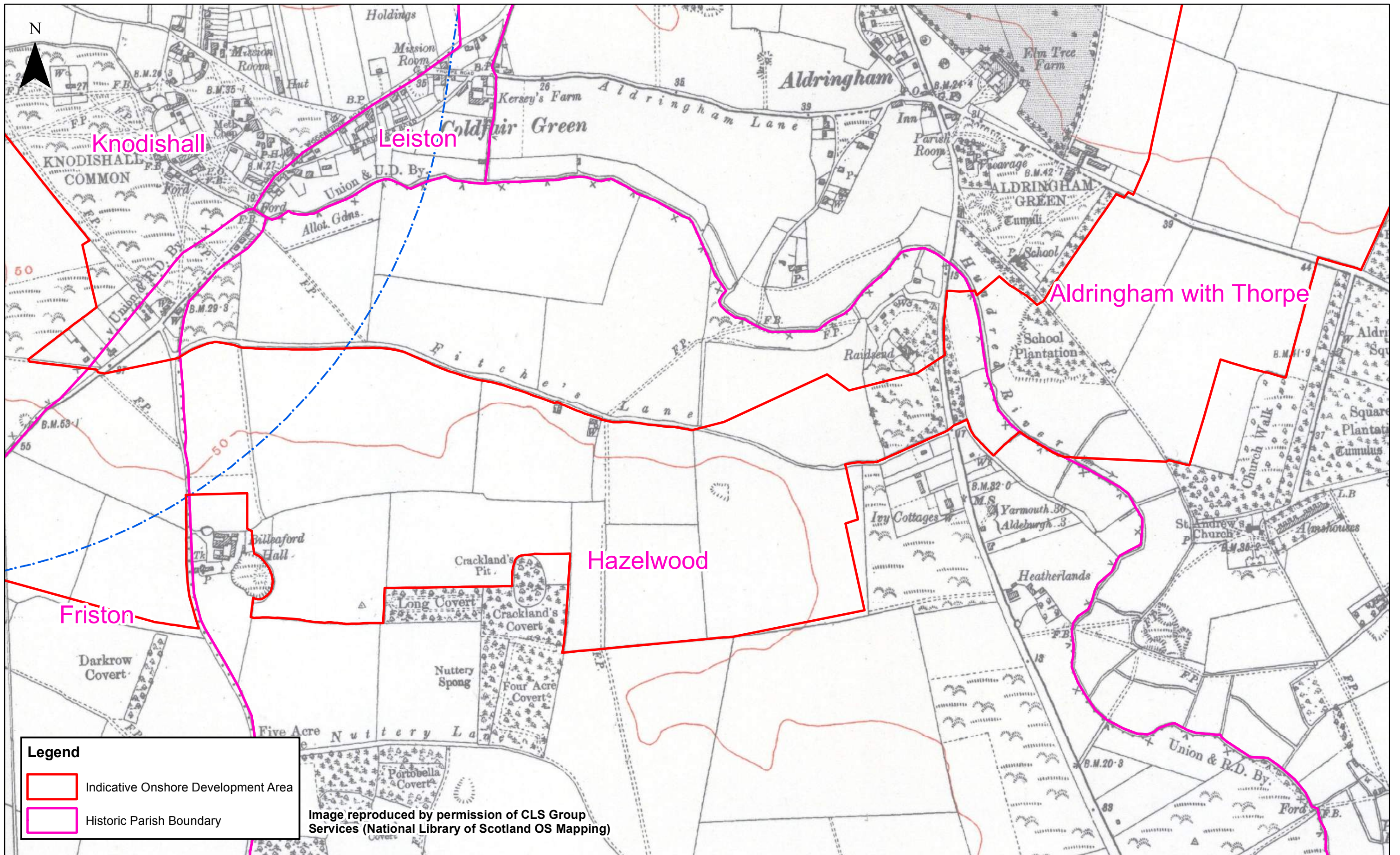
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

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Figure	32	



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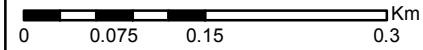
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- Historic Parish Boundary

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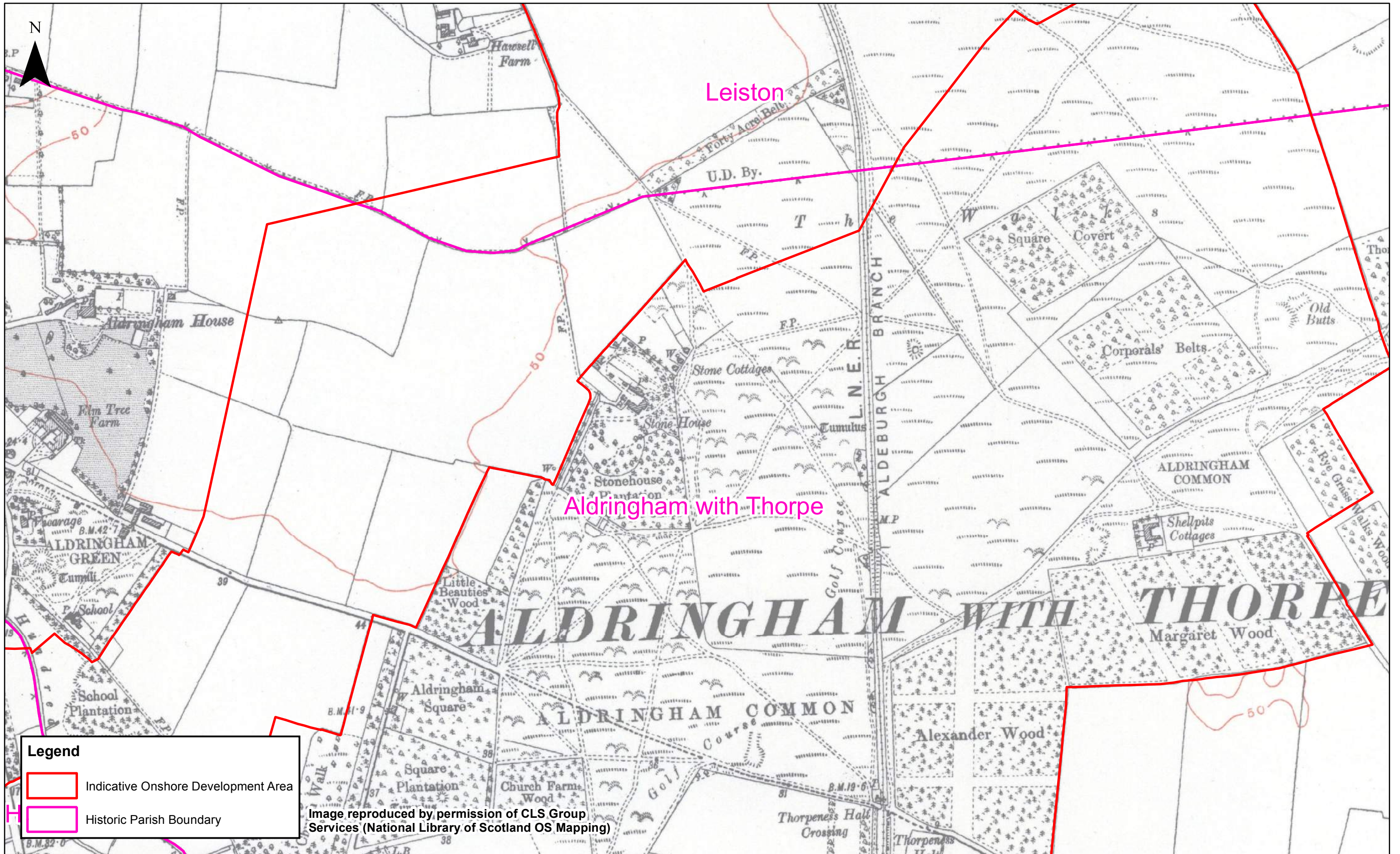
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

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Rev	1	Coordinate System: BNG
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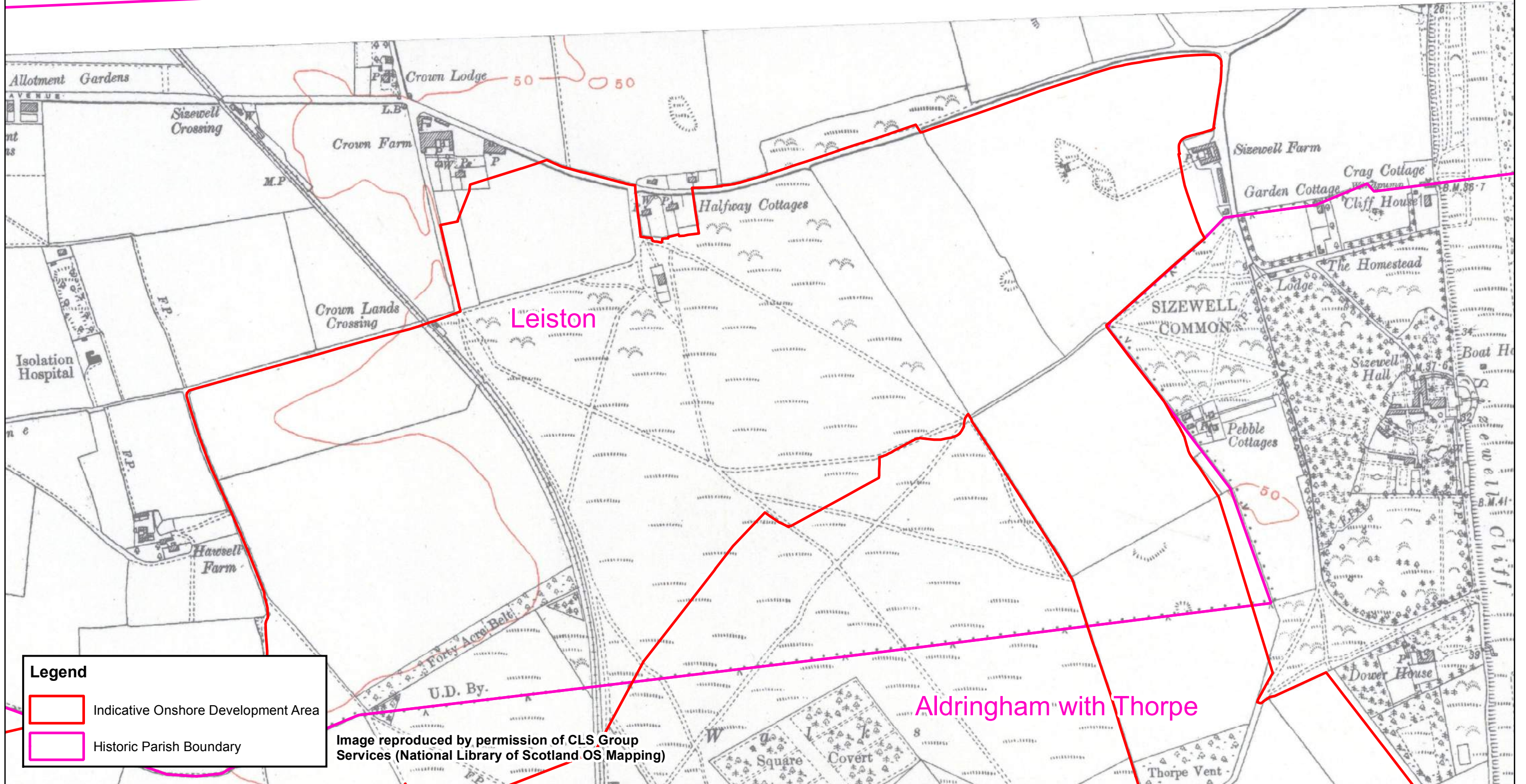
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
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with historic parishes overlaid

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Figure	32	

N



Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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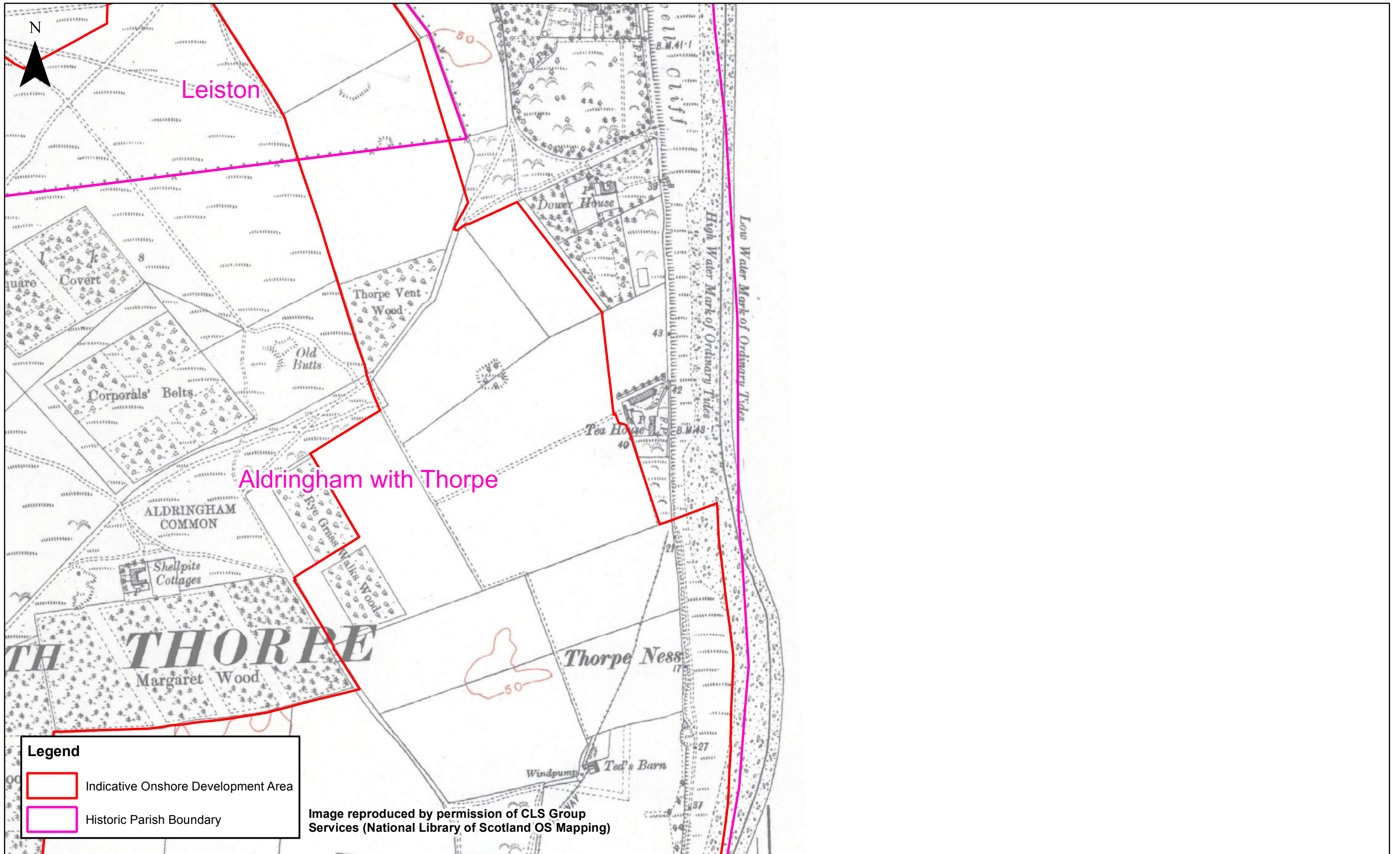
Rev	Date	By	Comment	Approved:
1	01/11/18	TJ	Amending title & mapping	Prepared: TJ
0	20/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	Checked: TJ
				Approved: XX

1:6,250
Scale @ A3

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps
with historic parishes overlaid

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Legend

- Indicative Onshore Development Area
- Historic Parish Boundary

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				Approved: XX

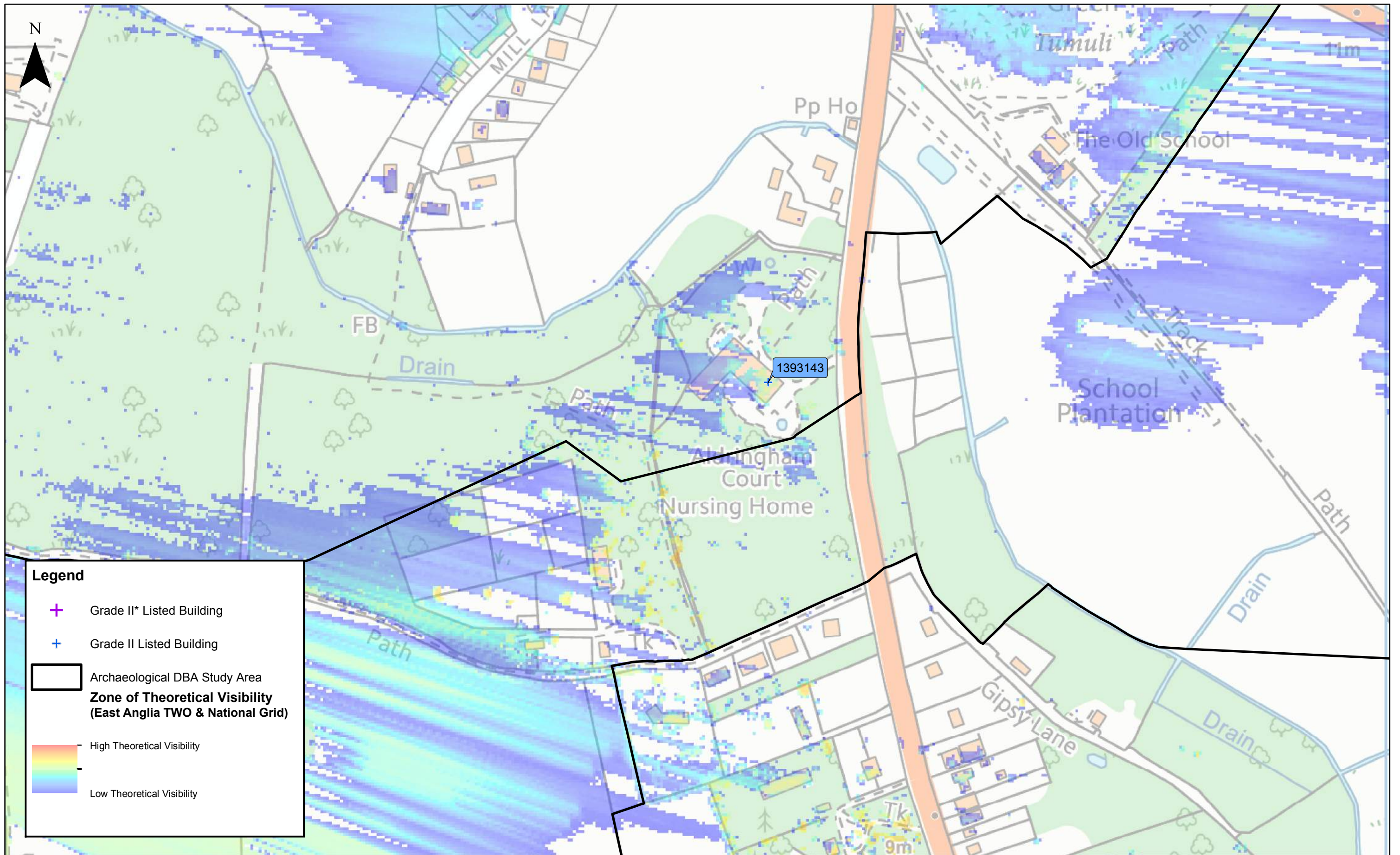
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0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Km

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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 32:3rd Edition 6-inch OS maps with historic parishes overlaid

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Figure	32	



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1	01/10/2018	TJ	ZTV added	TJ
0	21/09/2018	TJ	First Issue.	TJ
				XX

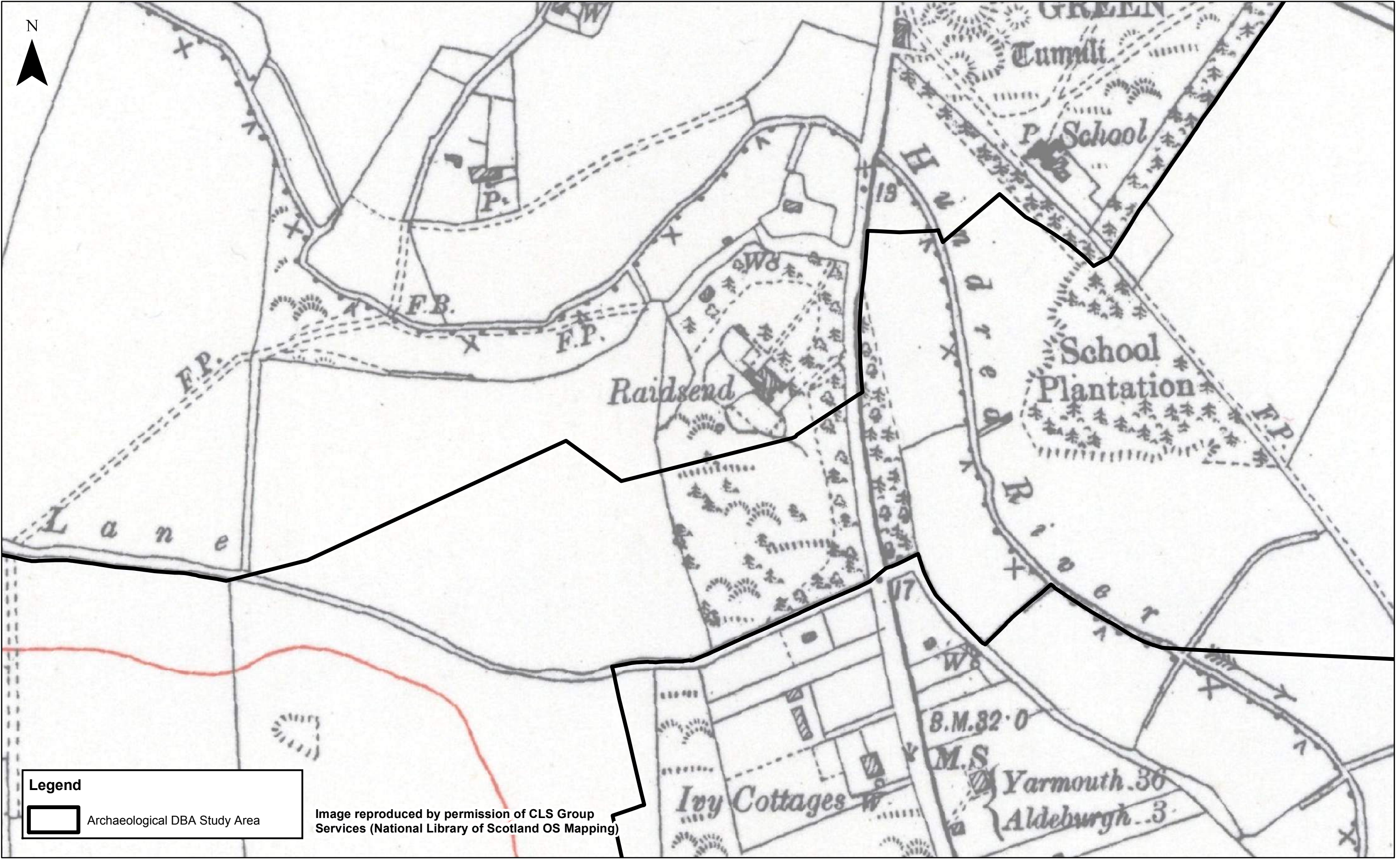
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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 34: Land in the vicinity of Aldringham Court with ZTV

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Figure	34	



Legend

 Archaeological DBA Study Area

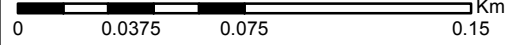
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Checked:	TJ
Approved:	XX

1:2,500
Scale @ A3



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East Anglia ONE North and TWO
Figure 35: Aldringham Court ('Raidsend')
on 1928 OS 6-inch Mapping

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Figure	35	



Figure 36: Front elevation of Friston Hall

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