

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

LAND OFF LEYS LANE, YAXLEY, SUFFOLK

Planning Reference: Pre-application

NGR: TM 1186 7494

AAL Site Code: YELL 22



Report prepared for Lichfields
on behalf of Conrad Energy

By
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Executive Summary

- Lichfields, on behalf of Conrad Energy, commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to prepare a heritage impact assessment to evaluate the potential for archaeological and heritage assets to be impacted by a proposed development at land off Leys Lane, Yaxley prior to submission of a planning application for a Synchronous Condenser.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources, including the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, Suffolk Archives, online resources and a site visit.
- The proposed development site is situated within a rural location on the outskirts of the village of Eye. Extensive archaeological works have taken place in the vicinity of the site as part of the Progress Power Project. The majority of the archaeology found as part of these works is situated outside of the study area to the east, including a Bronze Age burnt mound. A few scatters of prehistoric finds have been found nearer to the site and one worked flint was uncovered within a trench excavated along the access track, suggesting a low archaeological potential for the proposed development area.
- Roman activity is well represented in the area, with a Roman road (now A140) in the east part of the study area forming a focus for activity. Pottery scatters have been found near to the site and a significant quantity of PAS finds are recorded in the study area, including on the site itself. Archaeological work in the southwest corner of the site exposed a ditch containing a single fragment of possible Roman tile, and a pit was excavated within the access track that contained a single fragment of Roman pottery, suggesting a moderate potential for Roman activity.
- The site lies on the periphery of the early medieval to medieval settlement of Eye, but there has been a large number of PAS finds in the study area, suggestive of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries to the north and south of the site, suggesting a moderate potential for early medieval activity.
- Archaeological works in the southwest corner and southern extent of the site as well as to the immediate west have revealed ditches of a probable late medieval to post-medieval date, suggesting a high potential for further similar features to be present within the proposed development area.
- There are a number of Listed Buildings within the study area, but these will not be adversely affected by the proposed development due to the lack of intervisibility between them and the proposed development area.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Lichfields, on behalf of Conrad Energy, commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) to prepare a heritage impact assessment to evaluate the archaeological and heritage potential of land off Leys Lane, Yaxley, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a Synchronous Condenser.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020), and the Historic England documents 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2015a) and 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015b).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located c.600m north from the centre of the village of Yaxley, in the administrative district of Mid Suffolk. A previously approved access route for the adjacent substation, which has already been constructed is also included in the site outline. Including the access road the site is approximately 5.1 hectares in area and is presently farmland. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 1186 7494 and is c.45m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Crag Group – Sand, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 This heritage impact assessment has been prepared to inform a planning application that will be submitted in due course for a Synchronous Condenser. This is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published in March 2012, the most recent update was in July 2021 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021). The relevant sections of the NPPF concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets, are Paragraphs 189 – 208 which is 'Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. Paragraph 194 has special relevance concerning the responsibilities of planning applicant:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the planning practice web-based resource (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>) in April 2014 (last updated 24th June 2021) accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled. This also introduced the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 3.4 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of 'Why is 'significance' important in decision-making?' which states that the consideration of 'significance' in decision taking is important and states: *'Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals'* (*ibid*, Paragraph 007).
- 3.5 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the individual circumstances, and it goes on to state: *'In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting'* (*ibid*, Paragraph 018).

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

- 3.6 This document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It provides detailed advice intended to assist Government policy (Historic England 2017).
- 3.7 Historic England state that *'While consideration of setting is necessarily a matter of informed judgment, the aim of the guidance is to assist effective and timely decision making by ensuring it takes place within a clear framework and is as transparent and consistent as possible.'*
- 3.8 The document defines setting as *'The surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding 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.'*
- 3.9 A development can potentially affect the setting of the heritage assets within its vicinity. The setting of a heritage asset is the surrounding in which it is experienced (not necessarily everything it is intervisible with). Furthermore, Historic England state that *'development affecting the setting of a heritage asset is a direct environmental effect in terms of EIA definitions and may constitute a significant effect.'*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.10 Mid Suffolk and Babergh District Councils are currently working on a new joint Local Plan that will in due time replace the separate planning policies currently adopted. Mid Suffolk's Core Strategy was originally adopted in September 2008 (Mid Suffolk District 2008). A Core Strategy Focussed Review was undertaken and adopted by the Council on 20th December 2012 (Mid Suffolk District 2012).

3.11 The relevant policy of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Mid Suffolk District, 2008) concerning archaeological and cultural heritage assets is CS 5:

Policy CS 5: Mid Suffolk's Environment

All development will maintain and enhance the environment, including the historic environment, and retain the local distinctiveness of the area.

To protect, manage and enhance Mid Suffolk's biodiversity and geodiversity based on a network of:

- Designated Sites (international, national, regional and local)
- Biodiversity Action Plan Species and Habitats, geodiversity interests within the wider environment
- Wildlife Corridors and Ecological Networks

and where appropriate increase opportunities for access and appreciation of biodiversity and geodiversity conservation for all sections of the community.

Emphasis will be given to the creation of new habitats, particularly along the Gipping, Upper Waveney and Deben river valleys in connection with flood management schemes and to contribute towards green tourism opportunities.

Landscape: The Council will protect and conserve landscape qualities taking into account the natural environment and the historical dimension of the landscape as a whole rather than concentrating solely on selected areas, protecting the District's most important components and encourage development that is consistent with conserving its overall character.

Design: Development will be of a high quality design that respects the local distinctiveness and the built heritage of Mid Suffolk, enhancing the character and appearance of the district. It should create visual interest within the street scene and where appropriate encourage active uses at ground floor level, creating uses of public space which encourage people to walk and cycle.

Historic Environment: The Council will introduce policies in the other DPDs of the Local Development Framework to protect, conserve and where possible enhance the natural and built historic environment including the residual archaeological remains. These policies will seek to integrate conservation policies with other planning policies affecting the historic environment

4.0 Methodology

Data Collection

4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Suffolk Historic Environment Data (SHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site (excluding the already constructed access route).
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) – The Suffolk Historic Environment data contains a database of PAS finds within the study area. This data can only be used to make broad statements about the study area and site. As such this data is not plotted on Figure 3 nor is it included in Appendix 1. (<https://finds.org.uk/>)
- Suffolk Archives – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Environment Agency Lidar Data - Downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download website (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>)
- A site visit was carried out on 15th July 2022 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit ‘Site’ number and assigned to a specific period according to the definitions outlined on the Historic England Periods List ([Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf](#)). These sites are described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). All measurements referred to in this section are measured from the proposed development site outline to the edge of the polygon/line in question or to the Site number if one of these is not present. Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 1, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Four SHER sites date to the prehistoric period within the study area. Two findspots c.660m and c.575m south of the proposed development site comprise fragments of large late Bronze Age socketed axes (Site 1 and 2). A flint axe dating to the Neolithic was found c.295m northeast of the proposed development site (Site 3). Further to this the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has recorded seven finds dating to the Bronze Age within the study area and a further nine that all relate to metalworking and are noted as dating anywhere from the Bronze Age to the post-

medieval period. Of these nine, one was found within the proposed development site. An Iron Age coin and two finds dating to the Neolithic were also recorded by the PAS as being found within the study area.

- 5.2 The Progress Power site was a large area that was subject to a number of archaeological works over a number of years (Site 4). Part of the Progress Power site falls within the study area, and the southwest corner and southern extent of the proposed development site also falls within this area. Evidence has been uncovered for activity ranging from the prehistoric to the modern periods. The earliest activity is represented by a burnt mound and associated pond feature thought to date to the early Bronze Age, this was however uncovered outside of the study area c.1.1+km to the east of the proposed development site (Oxford Archaeology 2017). One worked flint was found during an evaluation along the access track (Oxford Archaeology 2018).
- 5.3 The Eye Airfield Progress Power works uncovered two distinct areas of Roman activity as well as a number of ditches located throughout the site. The first distinct area was possible industrial activity c.900m southeast of the proposed development site. This was suspected as a possible kiln or oven flue (Oxford Archaeology 2017). The second area appeared to represent a small farmstead, c.660m southeast of the proposed development site (Site 5). A trench excavated within the proposed development site also uncovered a small fragment of tile that may be Roman in date (Oxford Archaeology 2017). An evaluation undertaken along the access road excavated a pit containing one piece of Roman pottery as well as 12th-14th century pottery (Oxford Archaeology 2018). The access track joins the A140 to the east, which follows the line of an earlier Roman road that runs from Scole Bridge to Yaxley and is aligned roughly north-northeast to south-southwest through the northern portion of the study area (Site 6).
- 5.4 The remainder of the Roman sites are find spots and find scatters. A scatter of grey ware sherds was found c.20m east of the proposed development site on the opposite side of Leys Lane (Site 7). Pottery sherds, coins and metalwork have all been found c.375m north of the proposed development site (Sites 8 and 9). Findspots of Roman coins have been recorded c.715m and c.900m south-southeast of the proposed development site (Sites 10 and 11). In addition to this a total of 188 PAS finds with a possible Roman date are recorded within the study area, three of these are within the proposed development site.
- 5.5 Metal detecting at the same location as Site 11 has uncovered a lead weight and brooch dating to the early-medieval period (Site 12). In addition to this the PAS has recorded 73 finds of possible early medieval date within the study area, two of these were located within the proposed development site. A metalwork scatter dating from the early medieval to the end of the post-medieval is recorded within the proposed development site. Metalwork scatters thought to relate to Saxon cemeteries are also recorded by PAS north and south of the proposed development site.
- 5.6 The village of Yaxley was a settlement within the Domesday Book and had a recorded population of 22.5 households. Mellis, Thornham Parva and Eye were also recorded settlements that were situated in the general vicinity of the proposed development site (Williams and Martin 2002). The PAS has recorded 167 finds dating to the medieval period within the study area, six of which are located within the proposed development site.
- 5.7 An evaluation within the proposed development site revealed a ditch containing mid-16th to 17th century pottery, the same feature was also encountered in a second trench but contained no finds (Oxford Archaeology 2017). Works along the access track also uncovered a pit containing 12th - 14th century medieval pottery as well as a sherd of Roman pottery (Oxford Archaeology 2018).

- 5.8 Nine SHER sites within the study area date to the medieval period (Sites 13 – 21). Broome Common located c.480m east of the proposed development site represents the original village green. The exact number of dwellings that were located in this area is unknown at present (Site 13). A pottery scatter was noted here consisting of 13th and 14th century pottery sherds (Site 14). Located within the centre of Yaxley, c.820m south of the proposed development site is Guildhall Cottage, a Grade II* Listed former guildhall that was constructed in the early 16th century (Site 15). A further Grade II Listed Building is located c.540m southeast of the proposed development site. This pair of cottages was constructed in either the 15th or early 16th century, they have since been subject to extensions and alterations (Site 16).
- 5.9 A moated site is located c.565m south of the proposed development site (Site 17). Archaeological works in this area have uncovered a number of features suspected to represent structures present on the platform of the moated site (Site 18).
- 5.10 A further pottery scatter was identified c.670m north of the proposed development site (Site 19) and a findspot of a lead token or seal was uncovered c.170m southwest of the site (Site 20).
- 5.11 The final medieval SHER site is the second moated site within the study area. It is located c.720m northeast of the proposed development site and is now only partly extant (Site 21). The Grade II Listed farmhouse situated within the remains of the moat dates to the late 16th century and is suspected to have replaced an earlier building on its site (Site 22). The extant farmstead of Goswold Hall is dated much later, to the 19th century (Site 23). An early 18th century Grade II Listed dovecote to the hall is located c.70m to the east (Site 24).
- 5.12 Five further Grade II Listed post-medieval buildings are located within the study area, three are houses dating to the 17th century (Site 25 – 27). The remaining two are a wellhead dating to 1875 (Site 28) and a farmhouse that has since been converted to two dwellings dating to the late 16th or early 17th century (Site 29). All of these are situated over 530m from the proposed development site within the southern extent of the study area.
- 5.13 A further three unlisted 19th century farmsteads are located in the study area. The Leys is located c.180m north-northwest of the proposed development site (Site 30), Vine Farm is located c.470m south (Site 31) and Potash Farm is situated c.400m to the east (Site 32).
- 5.14 There is a general lack of industrial related post-medieval sites due to the isolated rural nature of the proposed development site. The exception is the Eye Railway Branch, this line opened in 1867 and ran roughly east to west through the southern extent of the study area. The improvement of roads and rural public transport caused the line to close to passengers in 1931. Goods traffic continued to decline and the line closed in 1964, it was dismantled a year later (Site 33).
- 5.15 The rural location of the proposed development site is also evident on historic maps, as the field boundaries show little change between 1839 and 1927. On the 1839 Yaxley Tithe map Leys Lane is only depicted east of the proposed development site, aligned north to south (Figure 5). The proposed development site itself is divided across three fields at this time (Figure 5). By the 1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) the only change is a footpath can be seen running through the northern extent of the site leading to the farm 'The Leys' (Site 30) (Figure 6). No changes are seen on the 1904 OS map (Figure 7). On the 1927 OS map the footpath is now situated further north bordering the site. This now follows the path of the present Leys Lane (Figure 8).

- 5.16 The remaining SHER sites are areas in which archaeological investigations have uncovered finds and features of post-medieval date (Sites 34 – 36), these are all situated between 540m and 620m south-southeast of the proposed development site.
- 5.17 The southwestern corner and southern extent of the proposed development site has been subject to archaeological works as part of the Progress Power works. Works in this area only revealed ditches containing 16th to 17th century finds were uncovered within the proposed development site. Ditches containing finds that primarily date from the 16th century onwards were also found in the area excavated to the west (Oxford Archaeology 2017). A number of ditches that align with field boundaries present on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map were revealed within the access road (Oxford Archaeology 2018).
- 5.18 A total of 46 post-medieval PAS finds have been recorded within the study area, this includes one which is located within the proposed development site.
- 5.19 Two modern sites are present within the study area, both relating to World War II. A spigot mortar emplacement was located c.675m south-southeast of the proposed development site (Site 37). This formed the outer defences of Eye Airfield which is located c.550m east of the proposed development site at the closest point (Site 38).

6.0 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited by Adam Lodoen on Friday 15th July 2022. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are reproduced below and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 6.2 The proposed development site is currently accessed off Leys Lane but a new access road leading to the A140 has been constructed to connect to the adjacent substation.
- 6.3 The site is bordered by Leys Lane to the east (Plate 1) and it turns sharply west along the northern boundary of the site. A hedge boundary is present to the west of site and a fence line is present in the south due to ongoing construction works (Plate 2).
- 6.4 The proposed development site and access track is currently farmland (Plate 3). The site appears relatively level but the long grass may be hiding subtle changes in the topography). LiDAR mapping (Figure 4) also shows the site as flat and level.
- 6.5 A small portion of the southwest and south extent of site is fenced off as part of the construction (Plate 4). The access road leads from the eastern extent of site.



Plate 1: View of site bordered by Leys Lane to the east, looking north



Plate 2: View along the southern boundary of site, looking west



Plate 3: View of site, looking southeast



Plate 4: View of construction within the southwest of the site, looking northwest

7.0 Assessment of Significance and Impact

7.1 The assessment of significance and impacts has been undertaken in accordance with 'Conservation Principles' (Historic England 2008), the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 'Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (Historic England 2019). The assessment methodology and criteria for understanding the significance of heritage values is described below, taken from Statements of Heritage Significance (*ibid*):

- Archaeological interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

- Architectural and artistic interest

These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

- Historic Interest

An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 7.2 The NPPF para 189 states: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.* Significance is one of the guiding principles running through the historic environment section of the NPPF. The NPPF defines significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. Such interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic' and it may derive 'not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019b).

Listed Buildings

- 7.3 Nine Listed Buildings are located within the study area, seven of which are located in the centre of Yaxley over 500m from the proposed development site. The two outliers are located c.750m northeast of the proposed development site.
- 7.4 Two Listed Buildings date to the medieval period, Guildhall Cottage which is Grade II* Listed and a pair of cottages about 40m west of White House Farm House which are Grade II.
- 7.5 The remaining seven Listed Buildings are all Grade II Listed and date to the post-medieval period.
- 7.6 There is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the Listed Buildings primarily due to tree cover, therefore the proposed development will have no adverse effect on the setting or significance of these Listed assets.

Designated assets

- 7.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields or Conservation areas within the study area.
- 7.8 There are no designated assets within the proposed development site.

Non-designated assets and Archaeology

- 7.9 During works by Oxford Archaeology two trenches were excavated within the proposed development site in 2014 (Oxford Archaeology 2014) and three in 2017 (Oxford Archaeology 2017). One of the trenches excavated in 2014 contained a tree pit while the second was blank. Two of the trenches in 2017 revealed two ditches each, although the same ditch was present in both trenches. Two small fragments of heavily abraded tile were uncovered from one ditch, one was undiagnostic, while the other may be of Roman date. Mid 16th to 17th century pottery was found within another ditch.
- 7.10 The access track was investigated during an evaluation in 2018. Eleven 30m trenches were excavated, six of which contained archaeological features. Three ditches uncovered within the western part of the access track contained no datable finds, however may be of Roman date as they pre-date the orientation of the historic field boundaries. Other finds uncovered during the works were one sherd of Roman pottery, 12th - 14th century pottery and one worked flint. A number of ditches uncovered correspond with field boundaries present on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Oxford Archaeology 2018).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Prehistoric evidence within the study area is primarily represented by a few flint finds. The extensive works for the Progress Power site exposed evidence dating from the prehistoric to the modern period, but the main find of prehistoric date was a burnt mound situated outside of the study area to the east. A worked flint was uncovered from a ditch excavated within the access road. Overall therefore, the archaeological potential is low, with the greatest potential being for unstratified flint finds.
- 8.2 Evidence for Roman activity within the study area is mainly located towards the southeast, close to the Roman road, although a number of finds scatters are recorded further west, including a scatter of pottery uncovered in the field directly east of the proposed development site. A single piece of tile possibly Roman in date was found within a ditch located within the southwestern extent of the proposed development site and a single piece of Roman pottery was found within a pit located within the access track. A large number of PAS finds are also recorded in the area, including a few from the site itself. There is therefore a moderate potential for finds and features of this type within the site.
- 8.3 The proposed development site is situated away from the early medieval and medieval settlement core of Yaxley, within an area of agricultural activity. A significant quantity of metalwork has been uncovered with some finds suggesting Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites to the north and south of the proposed development area, although no features relating to this activity were present in the trenches excavated on the site. There is therefore a moderate potential for early medieval activity on the site.
- 8.4 Historic mapping suggests the site has remained undeveloped until the present day. The previous archaeological works on the site identified a number of ditches of a probable medieval to post-medieval date suggesting a high potential for further features of this date to be exposed elsewhere on the site.
- 8.5 There is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the Listed Assets within the study area, therefore it can be concluded that the setting and significance of these assets will not be adversely affected by the proposed development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lichfields for this commission, and their client, Conrad Energy.

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1839 Yaxley Tithe map – Suffolk Archives (Ref. HA116/6/1/65)

1886 Ordnance Survey map – Promap.co.uk

1904 Ordnance Survey map – Promap.co.uk

1927 Ordnance Survey map – Promap.co.uk

Appendix 1: List of SHER Entries within a 1km study area

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
1	MSF21741		611728	274216	Two metal detected fragments of socketed axes, probably from hoard.	Prehistoric
2	MSF21740		611830	274323	Metal detected fragment of large socketed axe, possibly of Sompting type? Possibly part of hoard (MSF21741)	Prehistoric
3	MSF3960		612230	275194	Partly polished flint axe. Found in plough soil.	Prehistoric
4	MSF35814		612690	274811	Prehistoric burnt mound and Roman and medieval features, Eye Airfield Progress Power site. Archaeological evaluation in 2017 identified extensive, if somewhat dispersed archaeology. The earliest activity is represented by a single prehistoric burnt mound and associated pond feature, which are probably Early Bronze Age in origin. Two areas of Roman activity were also revealed one included a possible kiln or oven flue, and was potentially an area of industrial activity. The second comprised a scatter of ditches and pits and is likely to represent the remains of a small rural farmstead. Evidence of early medieval activity was revealed at the far north-east corner of the site. The density of ditches suggests a small area of 12th century settlement. Across the rest of the site a series of post-medieval and undated ditches were revealed. Further features were uncovered in 2018.	Prehistoric
5	MSF37151		612717	274506	Evaluation identified a possible small Roman rural farmstead and later post-medieval field system. Features relating to the construction, use, and dismantling of the World War II airfield were also recorded.	Roman
6	MSF18651		613560	276719	Length of Roman road between Scole Bridge to N and Yaxley to S. Mainly present course of A140.	Roman
7	MSF3959		612038	274954	Samian sherd, grey ware sherds in field to S.	Roman
8	MSF23287		611720	275504	Scatter of Roman pottery and metalwork found on the surface & through metal detector. Findspot accurate to field only.	Roman
9	MSF3951		611573	275519	Fairly large finds scatter, material collected over several years, mostly in 1970s. C1-C3 pottery found, including samian and colour coated, flue tiles and sandstone quern. Two coins (Constantinian 320s and 330s) also found on surface. None of the finds seen suggest activity before C2, majority is C3 and C4.	Roman
10	MSF3958		612131	274212	Bronze sestertius, very worn, probably Faustina Jnr (died AD 175), found in garden.	Roman

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
11	MSF3955		612253	274051	Roman coin.	Roman
12	MSF18533		612253	274051	Metal detector finds found in 1998 of cylindrical lead weight with a piece of decorated gilded bronze, set in the top and a 'caterpillar' type brooch.	Early medieval
13	MSF23106		613210	275807	Broome Common, former green site, shown on Hodkinson's and enclosure maps. Traces of green edges still survive in places. Extent and number of original dwellings around periphery of green unknown.	Medieval
14	MSF3956		612485	275078	Scatter C13-C14 sherds, some green glaze.	Medieval
15	279601	II*/1033115	612101	274096	Guildhall Cottage. Former guildhall, converted to a house, then to 4 almshouses and back to a house. Early C16 for Guild of St. Thomas Martyr; extended and converted mid to late C16, probably for F. Sherman, altered C18 and C20.	Medieval
16	279617	II/1352126	612311	274489	Pair of cottages about 40m west of White House Farm House. House, now 2 dwellings. C15 or early C16, extended and altered early C17 and C19.	Medieval
17	MSF3954		612022	274296	Moat, unoccupied, road junction in village, sub-rectangular.	Medieval
18	MSF31161		612005	274311	During monitoring a number of ditches, a structural slot and two pits were uncovered. Some of these features are probably medieval in date and relate to the structures present on the platform of the moated site. The Post-Medieval features may have been contemporaneous with the adjacent barn.	Medieval
19	MSF13832		611854	275755	Medieval pottery sherds found SW of Thrandeston while fieldwalking.	Medieval
20	MSF3957		611596	274790	Lead token or seal.	Medieval
21	MSF3948		612442	275618	Goswold Hall. Moat, occupied, isolated, near parish boundary. Part gone, probably square.	Medieval
22	MSF3949	II/1032759	612414	275617	Goswold Hall. Farmhouse. Late C16 lower cross wing for Grey family, hall and parlour rebuilt mid to late C17 probably for Rix family, extended c.1820 for T.French, altered C20. Situated on an earlier site. Moated manorial site.	Post-medieval
23	MSF44052		612416	275643	Goswold Hall. 19 th century farmstead and 16 th century farmhouse. Regular courtyard multi-yard plan formed by working agricultural buildings with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Total change to the farmstead layout. Located within an isolated position	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
24	280398	II/1352255	612518	275563	Dovecote to Goswold Hall. Early C18. Red brick with flared headers in an irregular English bond. Roofless at time of inspection. Brick cots remain inside.	Post-medieval
25	279614	II/1181753	611574	274356	Ivy Cottage. House, latterly 3 dwellings. Early to mid C17 in 2 builds, altered C20.	Post-medieval
26	279613	II/1033120	612125	274395	Truss Farm House. House, latterly 2 dwellings. C17 or earlier, altered C19.	Post-medieval
27	279618	II/1033079	612222	274387	Red Roofs. House, latterly 3 dwellings. Mid to late C17, altered C20.	Post-medieval
28	279605	II/1181747	612105	273982	Wellhead about 25m north of Sewell House. Inscribed 'A I 1875'. Steeply pitched plain tiled roof. 4 timber posts.	Post-medieval
29	MSF24840	II/1284854	612367	274494	White House Farm House including East Wing. Farmhouse, now 2 dwellings. The Farmhouse dates to the late 16 th /early 17 th C. There are 2 threshing barns on site dating to the 17 th C, with later alterations. Extended and altered late C19, altered C20. Significant loss (over 50%) of the traditional farm buildings.	Post-medieval
30	MSF44051		611652	275251	The Leys. 19 th century farmstead and farmhouse. Regular courtyard L-shaped plan formed by working agricultural buildings with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Significant loss (over 50%) of the traditional farm buildings. Located within an isolated position.	Post-medieval
31	MSF44729		611718	274374	Vine Farm, Yaxley. 19 th century farmstead and farmhouse. Regular courtyard L-shaped plan formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Significant loss (over 50%) of the traditional farm buildings.	Post-medieval
32	MSF44728		612407	274894	Potash Farm. 19 th century farmstead and farmhouse. Regular courtyard U-shaped plan formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. The farmstead has been totally demolished.	Post-medieval
33	MSF35056		612095	274177	Eye Railway Branch. Opened in 1867. Its only intermediate halt at Yaxley opened in 1922. Closed to passengers in 1931 and then closed to goods in 1964. It was dismantled in 1965.	Post-medieval
34	MSF33168		612100	274382	In 2015 a single evaluation trench revealed three small features of post medieval date and two stray sherds of medieval courseware. These features are probably related to a wheelwright's workshop that occupied the site in the 19 th to early 20 th century.	Post-medieval

Site No.	HER No.	Grade & Listing No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Date
35	MSF37456		612272	274367	Land at Arch Haven, evaluation trenching revealed one large, probable quarry type, pit of post-medieval date.	Post-medieval
36	MSF24243		612091	274369	An archaeological evaluation identified a single, large, post-medieval possible ditch. Unstratified post-medieval material was found within.	Post-medieval
37	MSF25152		612203	274278	Archaeological monitoring in 2010 revealed a large undated ditch. A second World War spigot mortar emplacement was present in the northern end of the garden, and formed part of the outer defences of Eye Airfield.	Modern
38	MSF18652		613211	275043	Brome/Eye Airfield. Second WW airfield near Eye opened in 1944 and closed in 1945, originally part of an American families Cornwall estate. It was sold in 1962-3 and a factory for processing straw was established in the hangers. By the late 1970s the airfield site was used for light industry and agriculture, as well as a natural gas pumping station.	Modern

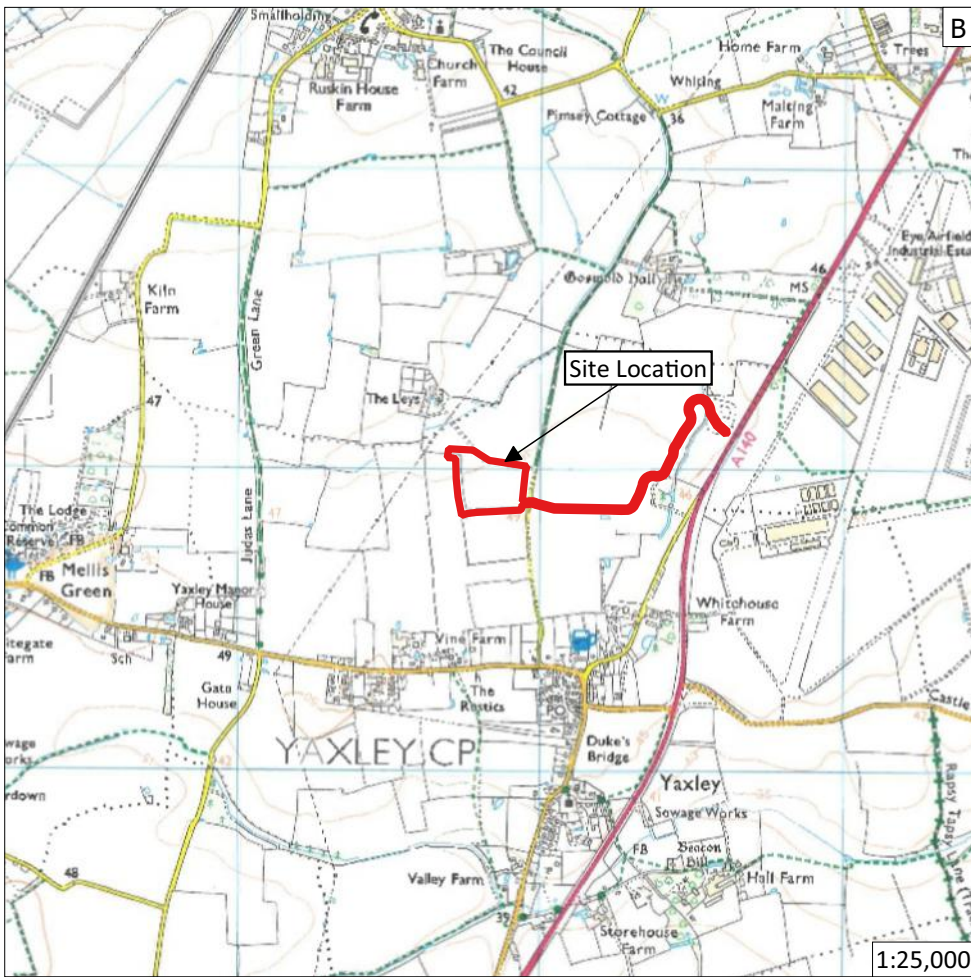
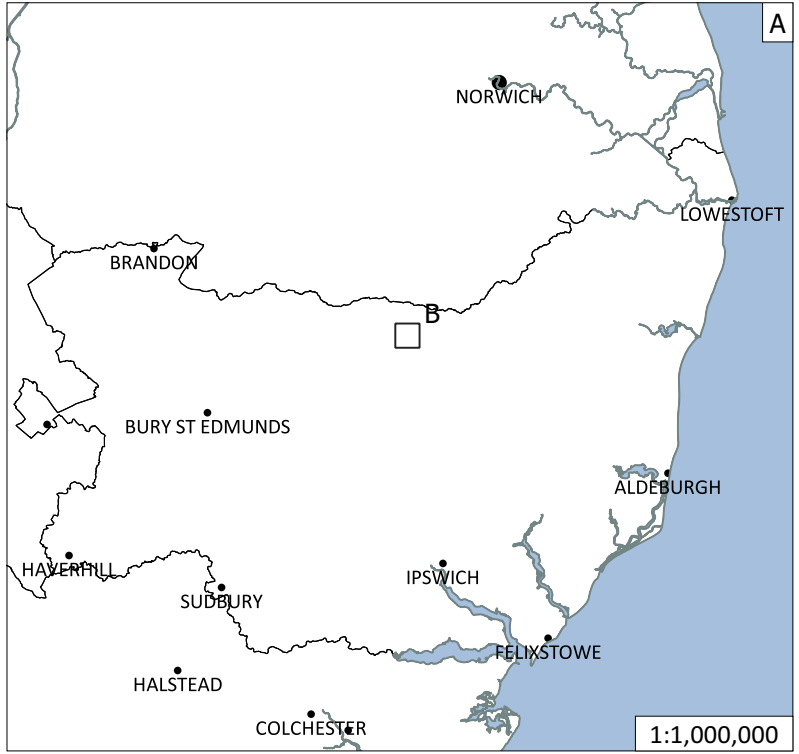
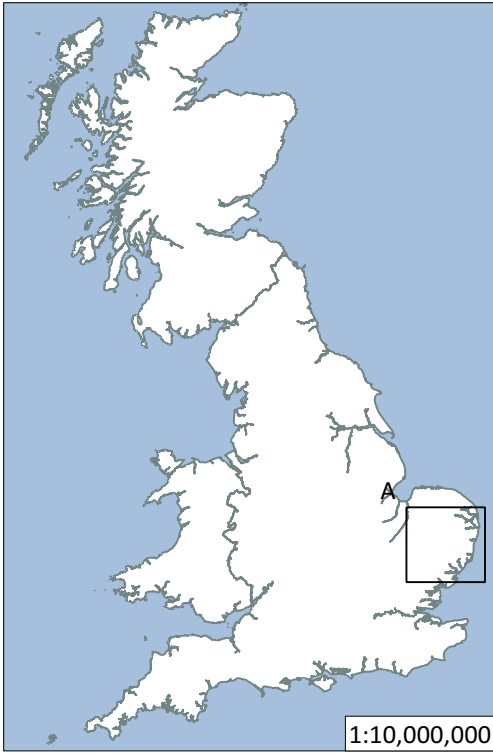


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Drawn by	D. Czop
Date	04/08/2022



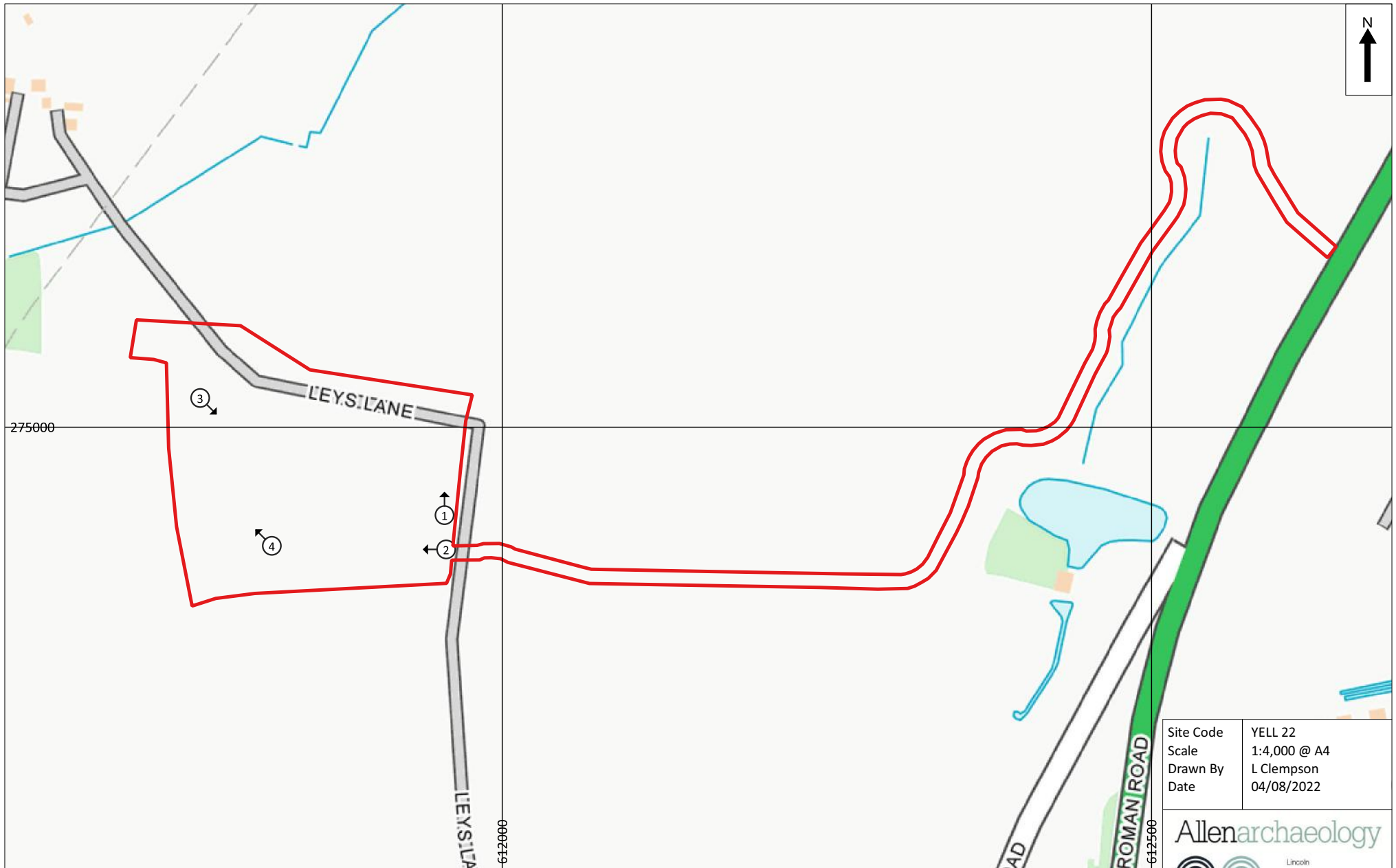
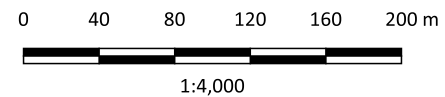


Figure 2: Location and direction of site visit photographs with site outlined in red

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Site Code	YELL 22
Scale	1:4,000 @ A4
Drawn By	L Clempson
Date	04/08/2022

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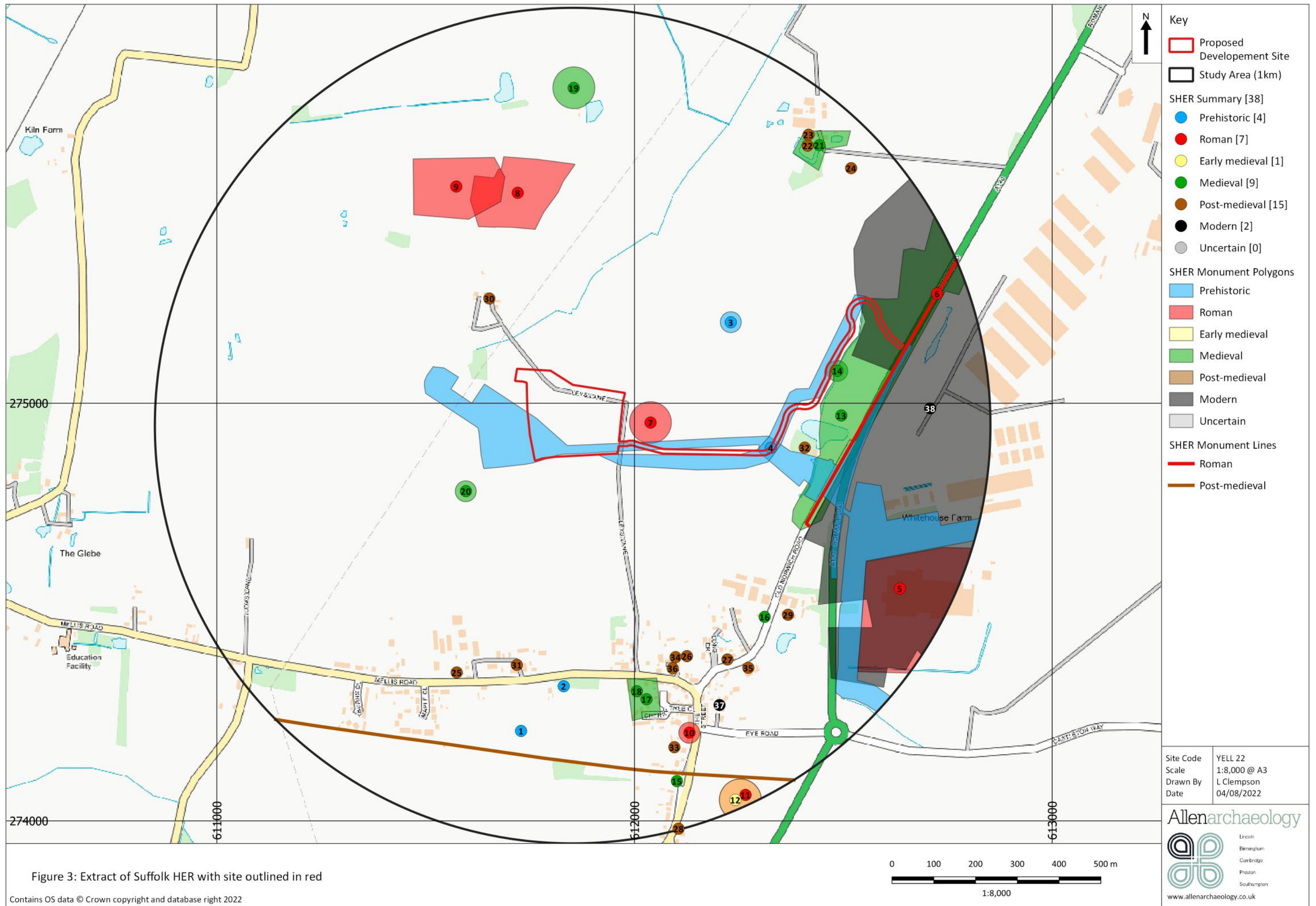
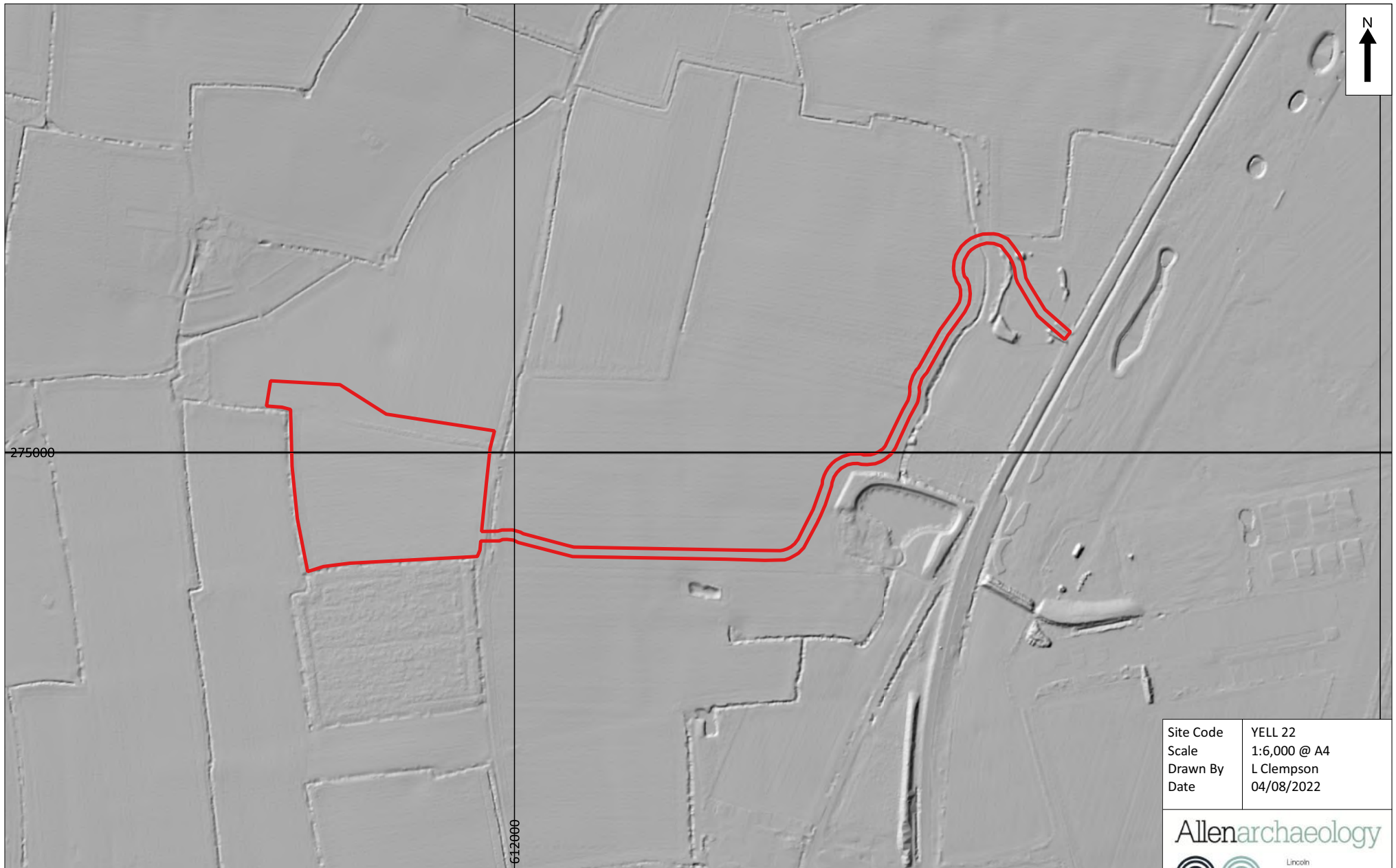


Figure 3: Extract of Suffolk HER with site outlined in red



Site Code	YELL 22
Scale	1:6,000 @ A4
Drawn By	L Clempson
Date	04/08/2022

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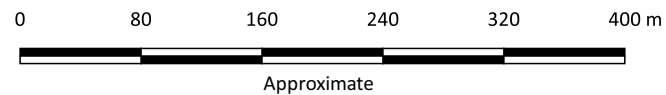
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Figure 4: Extract of LiDAR DTM 1m resolution with hillshade and site outlined in red

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Figure 5: Extract of 1839 Yaxley Tithe map with site outlined in red



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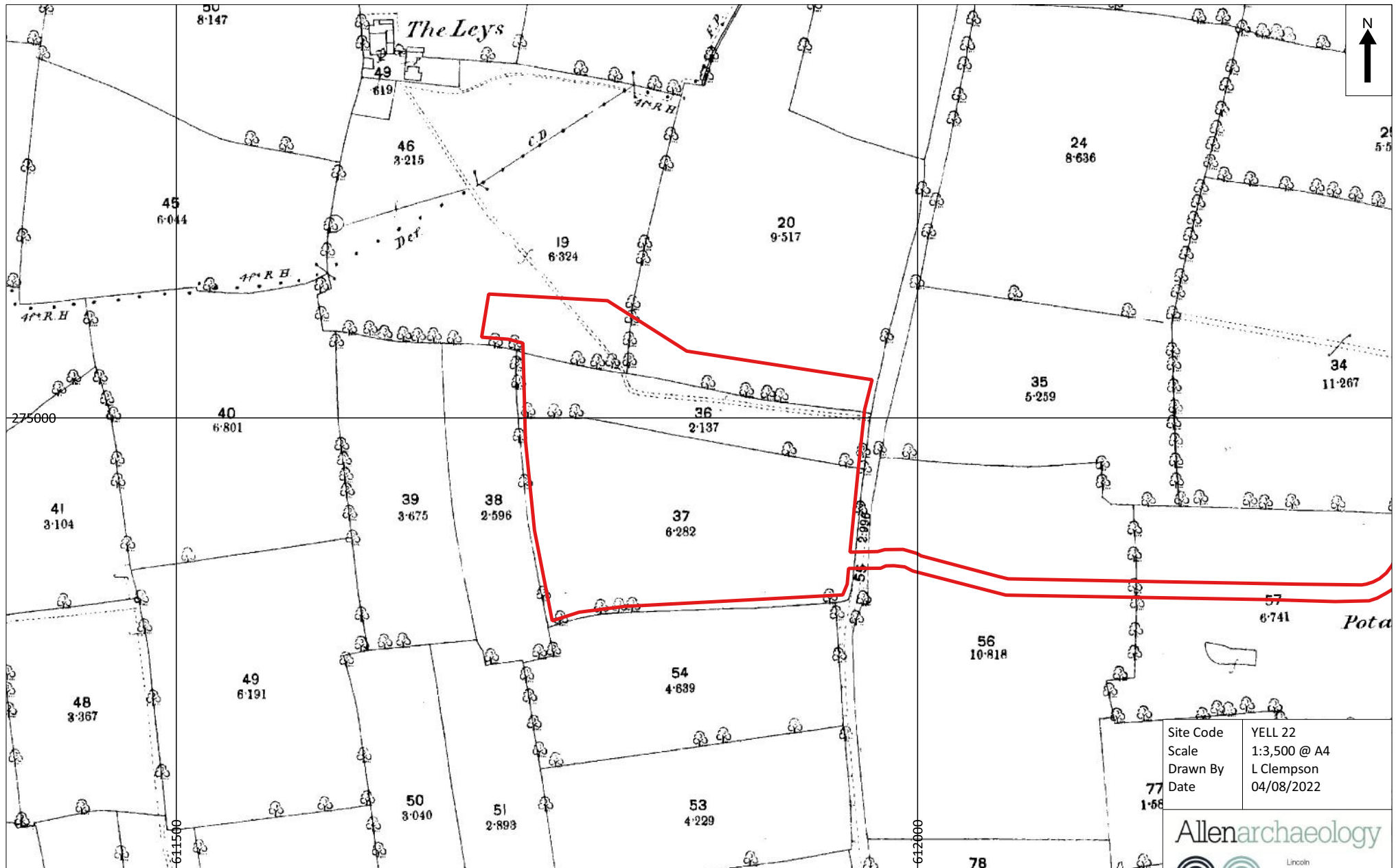


Figure 6: Extract of 1886 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red

0 40 80 120 160 200 m

1:3,500

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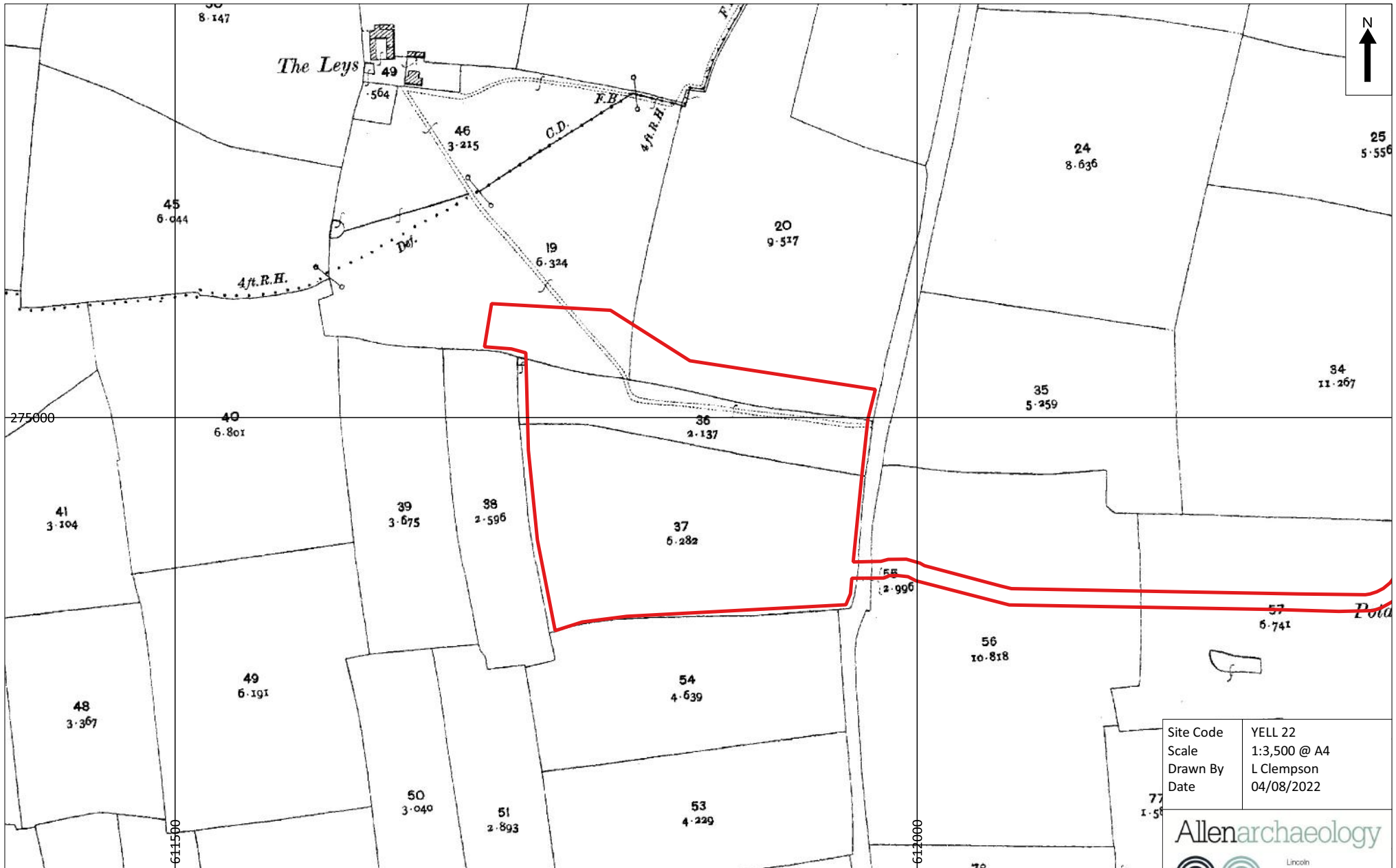
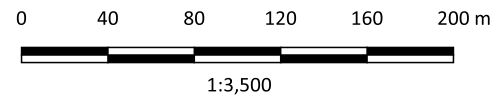


Figure 7: Extract of 1904 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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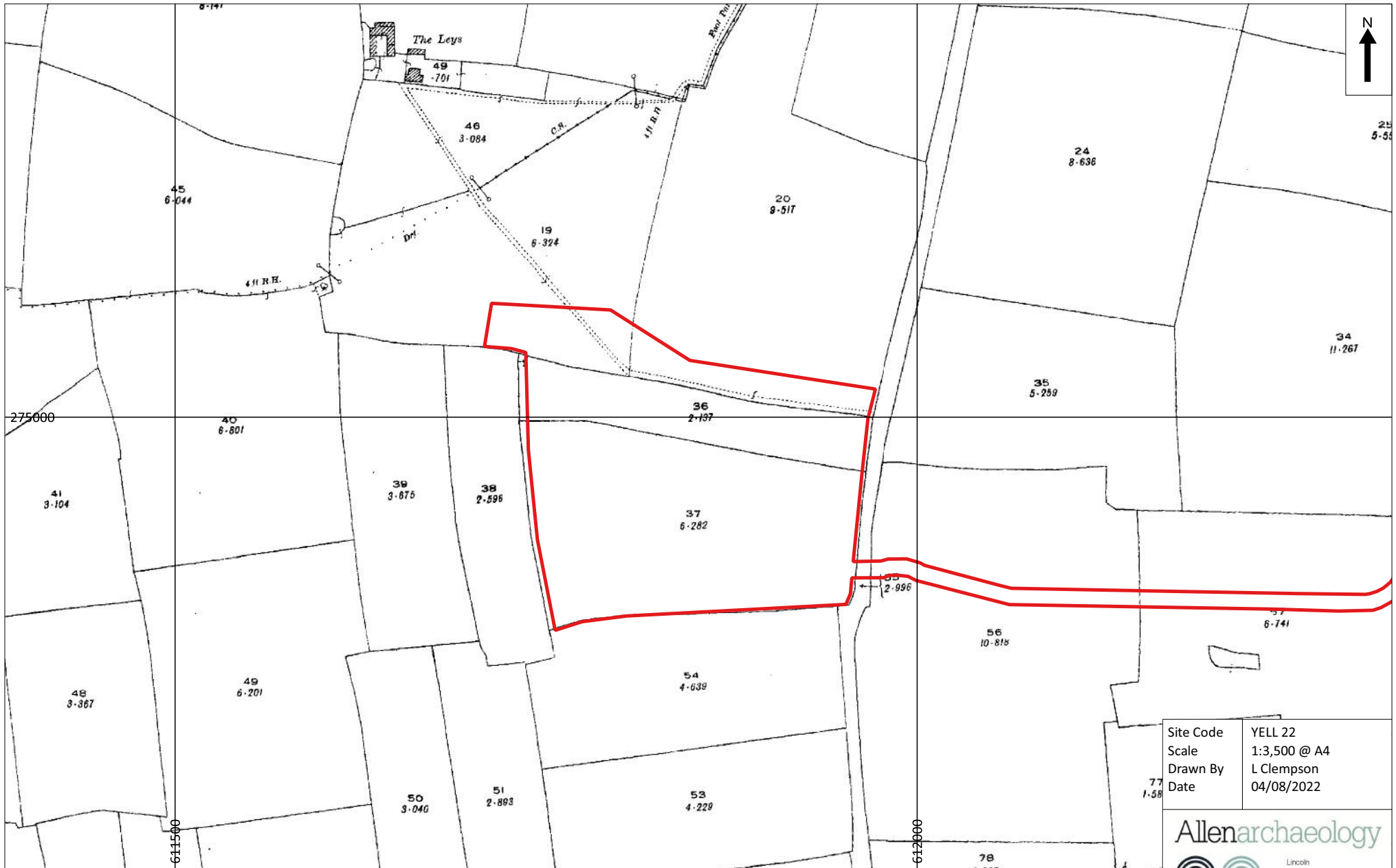
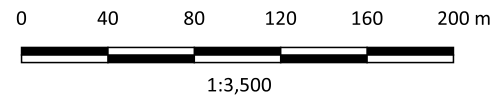


Figure 8: Extract of 1927 Ordnance Survey map with site outlined in red



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