



# SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

EN010106

Volume 6

6.2 Appendix 7C: Sunnica East Site Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms  
and Procedure) Regulations 2009



Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and  
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

**Sunnica Energy Farm**

**Environmental Statement  
Appendix 7C: Sunnica East Site Archaeological  
Desk Based Assessment**

<b>Regulation Reference:</b>	<b>Regulation 5(2)(a)</b>
<b>Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference</b>	<b>EN010106</b>
<b>Application Document Reference</b>	<b>EN010106/APP/6.2</b>
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<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status of Version</b>
Rev 00	18 November 2021	Application Version

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

1.1.1 Sunnica Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) has commissioned AECOM to produce desk-based assessments to inform an Environmental Statement (ES) for the Sunnica Energy Farm, covering two sites (hereafter referred to as the Scheme). This comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across two proposed sites: the Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site, within Suffolk and Cambridgeshire respectively; and associated infrastructure for connection to the National Grid.

## 1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 This desk-based assessment forms a technical appendix of the Heritage aspect of the EIA. It is one of three parallel reports: it pertains to the Sunnica East Site, with the other two reports addressing the Sunnica West Site and the national grid connection respectively. The Sunnica East Site is divided into two parts, with Sunnica East Site A to the northwest and Sunnica East Site B to the southeast.

1.2.2 The objectives of this document are:

- a. to place the Scheme within its full historic and archaeological context through the assessment of baseline information;
- b. to identify, map and assess the significance of all designated and non-designated heritage assets present within the Sunnica East Site and the surrounding study area (as defined in Section 4.2 below);
- c. in relation to the above, to assess components of these assets' setting which contribute to their significance;
- d. to determine the presence of previously unidentified non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
- e. to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown; and
- f. to identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival.

1.2.3 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the technical Appendix for the EIA. As such, they will inform the decision-making process in respect to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the potential impact arising from the Scheme to both known and potential heritage assets.

# 2 Sunnica East Site Description

2.1.1 The Sunnica East Site (A and B) is located 2.5km to the south-west of Mildenhall and 8.5km to the north-east of Newmarket. It straddles the counties of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.



- 2.1.2 The landscape features within the Sunnica East Site consist of individual trees, hedgerow, linear tree belts, small woodland blocks, agricultural fields (arable), farm access tracks, and local transport roads (B1085). The hedgerows within the Sunnica East Site range between lengths of dense tall vegetation (shrub and tree species), and thin lines of vegetation, with sporadic trees present, although the former is the dominant feature. Two of the small woodland blocks are deciduous woodland and are located within the eastern (Summer House Plantation) and southern (Swales Plantation) parts of the Sunnica East Site. The arable fields are of small to moderate size, some of which are of irregular shape.
- 2.1.3 The landscape features immediately surrounding the Sunnica East Site are similar, with the addition of rural villages, including Worlington to the north, Barton Mills to the north-east, Red Lodge to the south, and Freckenham to the west.
- 2.1.4 Local transport networks extend around the Sunnica East Site, with the A11 located immediately to the east.
- 2.1.5 An extant solar farm is present, and this lies adjacent to the south-eastern extent of the eastern parcel of Sunnica East Site B.
- 2.1.6 The land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Sunnica East Site, which includes land required for permanent and temporary purposes, is shown on Figures
- 2.1.7 Figure 1: Site Location. It is important to note that the current precise footprint of the scheme may be subject to change (taking into consideration the 'Rochdale Envelope' principle<sup>1</sup>), but currently captures what is thought to be a reasonable worst-case land take.
- 2.1.8 Solar PV and energy storage technologies are rapidly evolving. As a result, the parameters of the DCO will maintain flexibility to allow the latest technology to be utilised at the time of construction. However, the Sunnica East Site will consist of the following principal infrastructure:
- a. Solar PV modules;
  - b. PV module mounting structures;
  - c. Inverters;
  - d. Transformers;
  - e. Switchgears (housed inside a building);
  - f. Onsite cabling;
  - g. One or more 'Battery Energy Storage System' (BESS) (expected to be formed of lithium ion batteries storing electrical energy);
  - h. An electrical compound comprising a substation and control building;

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<sup>1</sup> <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Advice-note-9.-Rochdale-envelope-web.pdf>

i. Fencing and security measures; and

j. Access tracks.

2.1.9 During the construction phase, one or more temporary construction compounds will be required, as well as temporary roadways to facilitate access to all parts of the Sunnica East Site.

2.1.10 In areas around the arrays and on the other parts of the Sunnica East Site, opportunities for landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and habitat management have been explored.

## 3 Legislation and Planning Policy

3.1.1 Legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to cultural heritage and pertinent to this project comprises the following.

### 3.2 Legislation

#### **Planning Act 2008 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011)**

3.2.1 The Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 establishes the procedure for applying for, examining and determining applications for development consent for NSIPs.

3.2.2 Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008, statutory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. The EIA will include a detailed consideration of the historic environment.

3.2.3 Consent for a NSIP takes the form of a DCO, which combines a grant of planning permission with a range of other separate consents, including heritage consents. Annex E of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11 (PINS 11) clarifies that the grant of development consent under the Planning Act would obviate the need for certain separate consents, including those under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

#### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)**

3.2.4 The Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument.

#### **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

3.2.5 The Act sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.

3.2.6 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.

3.2.7 Section 72 of the Act states that with respect to buildings or land within a conservation area, special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

### **3.3 National Planning Policy**

#### **Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)**

- 3.3.1 The overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) was adopted in July 2011 and sets out the overall national energy policy for delivering major energy policy for delivering major energy infrastructure.
- 3.3.2 Part 5 of the statement sets out guidance on generic impacts for the Applicant's assessment and decision-making on the application. These impacts concern, amongst other matters, the historic environment.

#### **National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)**

- 3.3.3 In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.8 of EN-1 and whether it is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, EN-3 states that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the national targets for renewable energy supply and emissions reductions.

#### **National Planning Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5)**

- 3.3.4 Part 2 of the statement sets out particular generic impacts of new electrical networks, concerning heritage, biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual, noise and vibration, and electric and magnetic field effects.
- 3.3.5 Paragraph 2.8.9 concerns overhead and underground cable options. This notes the potential consequences for archaeology arising from underground networks, commenting that in many cases this impact would be greater than that for an overhead line.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 3.3.6 The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019) sets out the Government's approach to sustainable development. Section 2 sets out the objectives for achieving sustainable development, including an environmental objective which aims to contribute to protecting and enhancing our built and historic environment (paragraph 8, part c).
- 3.3.7 Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.
- 3.3.8 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as being 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 is not only derived from an asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as, "the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve".



- 3.3.9 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly there is a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 190).
- 3.3.10 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
  - c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192); and
  - d. opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 3.3.11 Paragraphs 193 to 197 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 193 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 194, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments,<sup>2</sup> Grade I and grade II\* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.
- 3.3.12 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 195). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 196).
- 3.3.13 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 197 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

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<sup>2</sup> Footnote 63 of the NPPF extends this classification to those heritage assets which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, but which are currently non-designated.



### **3.4 Policy Guidance**

- 3.4.1 The PPG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2016) provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlined in the NPPF.
- 3.4.2 Significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 of the PPG which states that 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 (ID 18a-009-20140306 Last updated 23 07 2019).
- 3.4.3 The setting of the heritage asset is also of importance and a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which an asset is experienced in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places.
- 3.4.4 Paragraph 013 of the PPG recognises that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change (ID 18a-013-20140306 Last updated 23 07 2019).
- 3.4.5 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact of the significance of the heritage asset. Ultimately, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision taker. However, it acknowledges that substantial harm is a high test so may not arise in many cases. A key consideration when assessing whether there is an adverse impact on a listed building is 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 (Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306).

### **3.5 Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes**

- 3.5.1 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017) Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance (October 2019) and Advice Note 15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (February 2021).

- 3.5.2 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.5.3 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and comprises the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. Historic England state that setting does not have a boundary and what comprises an asset’s setting may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and particularly in urban areas or extensive landscapes can overlap with other assets. The contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed by reference to views and the GPA in paragraph 11 identifies those views such as those that were designed or those that were intended, that contribute to understanding the significance of assets.
- 3.5.4 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a ‘Statement of Heritage Significance’, as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset’s significance (heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development.
- 3.5.5 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (MHCLG 2019 Annex 2: Glossary) as follows:
- a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
  - b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration or buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; and
  - c. Historic Interest – An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 3.5.6 Advice Note 15, Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (February 2021) covers historic environment issues relating to different types of commercial renewable energy development proposals, including solar photovoltaics.

- 3.5.7 The Advice note states the importance of considering the historic environment when making a planning application.
- 3.5.8 A key first step is to fully understand the historic environment during site selection. This is done by consulting relevant data sources (such as the NHLE and the local HER) and liaising with the determining authority (including its relevant heritage advisers as appropriate) and Historic England at an early stage in project planning (Paragraph 31).
- 3.5.9 Once a site has been chosen, it may be necessary to undertake further archaeological assessment, including field evaluation, to identify as yet unknown heritage assets when considering the options for detailed site development, which may also include ancillary matters, such as those described in EN-1 (Paragraph 32).
- 3.5.10 Proposals for new works such as cabling, electricity substations, battery storage facilities and other associated works also need to be assessed for their potential impact on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including from a development within their setting (Paragraph 33).
- 3.5.11 Paragraph 34 notes that “Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset requires a clear and convincing justification, detailing the benefits of the proposal and enabling them to be weighed against any harm that would be caused to the historic environment.”
- 3.5.12 Regarding areas of potential archaeological interest Paragraph 42 recommends a staged approach of desk-based assessment, geophysical assessment and if necessary, trial trenching. Paragraph 43 recommends that early consultation takes place with the determining authority’s heritage advisers and Historic England where appropriate.
- 3.5.13 Paragraph 48 stresses the need to consider not only the direct physical impacts of the development, but also any impacts to the significance of identified heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting.
- 3.5.14 Section 3 focusses on individual types of commercial renewable energy proposals. Regarding solar parks, Paragraph 68 notes that “Assessment of potential heritage impacts of a solar park will typically cover groundworks, such as those from the supports for the solar panels, cable trenches and hard-standings for access or equipment”. Paragraph 70 notes that “Harmful visual impacts on the settings of heritage assets can be avoided or reduced through sensitive design and layout, and mitigation measures such as tree and hedge planting to screen the development”. It also warns against allowing these measures to cause impact themselves.

## **3.6 Local Plan Policy**

- 3.6.1 The Scheme is situated within two counties: Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. It therefore falls under the Local Plan of two district councils: East Cambridgeshire and Forest Heath, Suffolk.



### **East Cambridgeshire District Council Local Plan 2015**

- 3.6.2 The East Cambridgeshire Local Plan covers the period up to 2031, subject to review, and development must be undertaken in accordance with the Local Plan.
- 3.6.3 The Local Plan states that:
- 'As most archaeological remains are yet to be discovered it is crucial that sites of potential interest are appropriately assessed. Development that harms the significance of any heritage asset of known or identified national importance will be resisted, and the impact of development on all types of remains should be appropriately assessed as part of the application process'* (para. 6.16.3).
- 3.6.4 Policy ENV 14 states that development proposals at or affecting all sites of known or potential archaeological interest will:
- a. Have regard to their impacts upon the historic environment and protect, enhance and where appropriate, conserve nationally designated and undesignated archaeological remains, heritage assets and their settings;
  - b. Require the submission of an appropriate archaeological evaluation/assessment of significance by a suitably qualified person. This initial work may be required prior to the submission of a planning application; and
  - c. Not be permitted where the proposals would cause substantial harm to new or known nationally important sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.
- 3.6.5 Policy ENV 15 states that any proposals that may affect the significance of a Historic Park or Garden will not be permitted where they may negatively affect the asset, whether in terms of character, amenity, or setting.

### **Forest Heath District Council Core Strategy 2010**

- 3.6.6 The Forest Heath District Council Core Strategy was adopted in May 2010, and forms part of the Forest Heath's Local Development Framework, a suite of planning documents that will replace the saved policies of the Local Plan (adopted 1995). An updated Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in March 2017.
- 3.6.7 The Core Strategy notes the presence of 420 listed buildings, 13 conservation areas and 44 scheduled monuments within the district. It states that these, along with over 1000 other archaeological assets, are all finite resources that require protection during development.
- 3.6.8 Policy CS 3 states that:
- 'The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the District's landscape and historic environment shall be protected, conserved and, where possible, enhanced. Proposals for development will take into account the local distinctiveness and sensitivity to change of distinctive landscape character types, and historic assets and their settings.'*

3.6.9 The updated Local Plan will contain further details relating to the historic environment within the Development Plan Document (DPD).

### **Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury: Joint Development Management Policies Document**

3.6.10 The Joint Development Management Policies Document (JDMPD) was jointly prepared by Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Councils, and adopted in February 2015.

3.6.11 Policy DM15: Listed Buildings, states that proposals to alter, extend or change the use of a listed building, or development affecting its setting, will be permitted where they:

- a. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the building and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance;
- b. contribute to the preservation of the building;
- c. are not detrimental to the building's character or any architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic features that contribute towards its special interest;
- d. are of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, and design which respects the existing building and its setting...;
- e. respect the setting of the listed building, including inward and outward views;
- f. respect the character or appearance of a park, garden or yard of historic or design interest, particularly where the grounds have been laid out to complement the design or function of the building. A curtilage and/or setting which is appropriate to the listed building, and which maintains its relationship with its surroundings should be retained; and
- g. have regard to the present and future economic viability or function of the listed building.

3.6.12 All development proposals should provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these works would harm the listed building or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the building, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.

3.6.13 Policy DM16: Local Heritage Assets and Buildings Protected by an Article 4 Direction, states that in the case of works which would cause harm to a Local Heritage Asset, or building protected by an Article 4 Direction or its setting, clear justification for the works must be provided so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the asset, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.



- 3.6.14 Policy DM17: Conservation Areas, states that proposals for development within, adjacent to or visible from a Conservation Area should:
- a. preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting, and views into, through, and out of the area;
  - b. be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which respect the area's character and its setting;
  - c. retain important natural features such as open spaces, plot divisions, boundary treatments, and trees and hedges, which contribute to the special character of the area;
  - d. use materials and building techniques which complement or harmonise with the character of the area; and
  - e. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the Conservation Area and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance. The proposal should demonstrate how the key characteristics of the character area have been addressed.
- 3.6.15 All development proposals should provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these works would harm the significance of a Conservation Area or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the area, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.
- 3.6.16 Policy DM19: Development Affecting Parks and Gardens of Special Historic or Design Interest, states that proposals for development which affect the character, setting, or views into and/or out of parks and gardens of special historic or design interest and their settings must not have a detrimental impact upon:
- a. the overall design and layout;
  - b. features, both built and natural, which form an integral part of the design and layout; and
  - c. views into, through, or out of the park or garden, particularly those which are an integral part of the design.
- 3.6.17 Policy DM20: Archaeology, states that development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of archaeological importance, or their settings. On sites of archaeological interest, or of potential archaeological importance, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be granted subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed. This will include one or a combination of the following:
- a. an appropriate desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation of the archaeological interest or significance prior to determination.
  - b. the preservation of archaeological remains in situ;

- c. the adequate recording of the heritage asset by archaeological investigation before development commences (preservation by record).

### **East Cambridgeshire District Council Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Renewable Energy Development (Commercial Scale) October 2014**

- 3.6.18 The SPD states that applicants will need to consider the impacts of renewable energy development (both during and after construction) on the East Cambridgeshire District's designated and non-designated heritage assets and potentially heritage assets in neighbouring districts.
- 3.6.19 Applicants will be expected to consider the following issues when making an application for renewable energy development:
  - a. Impact on heritage assets. Consider the potential impact the development may have on heritage assets. Any assessment should address impacts on the integrity, visual amenity and setting of heritage assets. The setting of heritage assets includes the surroundings from which an asset is experienced which may be more extensive than its curtilage;
  - b. Advice relating to heritage assets. Applicants will be expected to seek advice, at an early stage in their proposals, from the District Council's Conservation Officer and/or where appropriate the Historic Environment Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and Historic England. Reference should also be made to Historic England's current guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets and renewable energy development;
  - c. A Heritage Statement should be produced. As a minimum, this should include: assessment of heritage significance; assessment of impact, including upon the setting of assets; a statement outlining the mitigation strategy to address any impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s);
  - d. Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens. Applicants should avoid locating commercial scale renewable energy proposals on or within these heritage assets. Care should also be taken to avoid negative impacts on their setting which could be extensive;
  - e. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the potential for adverse impacts of renewable energy development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within the district. Renewable energy schemes should avoid harming Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings. Applicants should also have regard to the adopted Conservation Areas Appraisals where relevant;
  - f. Local register of buildings and structures. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of renewable energy development on designated buildings /structures which appear on the local register.

### **3.7 Research Framework**

3.7.1 In addition to the policy and guidance detailed above, all archaeological works on the Scheme will be conducted with full consideration of the East Anglian Research Framework, Research and Archaeology, which encompasses Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

### **3.8 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists**

3.8.1 The baseline data was gathered in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).

## **4 Methodology for determining the heritage baseline**

4.1.1 The baseline data was gathered in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).

### **4.2 Study Area**

4.2.1 A 1km study area has been adopted for this assessment (Figures

4.2.2 Figure 1: Site Location). This is the principal area of data-gathering and focuses on the land that would be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs. A full suite of desk-based data has been gathered for this area, relating to both designated and non-designated assets.

4.2.3 Assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II\* listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments) beyond the defined study area have also been identified, up to a maximum distance of 5km. In the text below this is referred to as the '5km study area'. Assets within the 5km study area are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their significance and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme. This will ensure that the assessment is proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF. Assets with grouped significance will be discussed together. This includes listed buildings located within conservation areas where they will be assessed for the contribution that they make to the historic and architectural interest of that area. Those assets which have significance that transcends the wider grouping will be discussed separately.

4.2.4 The purpose of the study areas was for data capture, encompassing heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens, together with the relevant historic landscape characterisation. All the captured data have been reviewed, and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme will be taken forward into the impact assessment.

### **4.3 Asset identification**

4.3.1 All assets identified within the 1km study area, irrespective of whether they would be affected by the National Grid Connection, are listed in Annex A - Asset

Gazetteer. Assets are identified within the text by their National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and/or Historic Environment Record (HER) reference number. Field work events relating to the Scheme are listed in Annex B – Events Gazetteer, and are identified with their HER number.

- 4.3.2 Designated and non-designated archaeological and built heritage assets within the 1km study area are shown on Figure 2: Designated assets within the 1km study area: overview and Figure 3: Non-designated assets within the 1km study area: overview respectively.

## **4.4 Site visit**

- 4.4.1 An initial site walkover survey was undertaken on the 27th and 28th November 2018 to record the survival, extent, condition, setting and significance of cultural heritage assets within the DCO Site Boundary. This was followed by another site visit and visual assessment on 5th December 2018. The latter aimed to identify potentially affected historic buildings and related assets including listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens within the study area. The setting of these heritage assets was also identified, and potential Scheme impacts were assessed.

- 4.4.2 A subsequent site visit was undertaken on 11th November 2020 specifically to establish the level of survival of the scheduled barrows and Chippenham Registered Park and Garden in order to inform the mitigation strategy.

## **4.5 Data Sources**

- 4.5.1 The preparation of the baseline was informed by material gathered and collated from various sources, including:
- a. National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
  - b. Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER);
  - c. Suffolk County Council HER;
  - d. Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data from HER and <https://finds.org.uk/>;
  - e. Historic maps from Suffolk Record Office and <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/>;
  - f. Aerial photographs (Historic England Archives; Swindon);
  - g. LiDAR (Environment Agency);
  - h. Published and unpublished literature;
  - i. Soilscales ([landis.org.uk/soilscales/](http://landis.org.uk/soilscales/));
  - j. British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer ([bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/](http://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/)); and
  - k. Online bibliographic resources such as British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB), and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **4.6 Assumptions and data gaps**

4.6.1 The following limitations and assumptions apply to this report:

- a. The NHLE data used for this assessment was that available to download on 27/05/2021. The core HER dataset used was provided by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk County Councils on 29/04/2021 and 08/04/2021 respectively. Any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment;
- b. Tithe maps for Cambridgeshire were not viewed due to the temporary closure of the county's Record Office at the time of the baseline preparation. Tithe maps for the Suffolk portion of the study area were viewed but, given the limited additional data they provided about historical and/or archaeological sites, no information was taken from them for the assessment baseline;
- c. The field visits focused on the principal known assets within the Sunnica East Site, and designated assets within the 1km study area. No systematic field walking survey was undertaken.

## **4.7 Assessment Methodology**

4.7.1 This report provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the study area in order to better understand its historical context and the significance of any heritage assets within it.

4.7.2 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research have been collated and the results mapped in ArcMap Geographical Information System using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.

4.7.3 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, and national, regional and local policies.

## **4.8 Significance of Heritage Assets**

4.8.1 The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines significance 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”.

4.8.2 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas. More particular advice as to what makes up significance is set out in Conservation Principles, which establish a method for thinking consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place. When making an assessment of significance numerous aspects are considered including architectural interest, historic interest, group value, social value, former uses and local distinctiveness.

4.8.3 The terminology used in this assessment relates to the terminology used by the NPPF referring to significance of built heritage assets in terms of heritage interest and not heritage values. Whilst heritage interest and heritage values are not completely interchangeable, they are broadly similar.



## 4.9 Archaeological Potential

- 4.9.1 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Sunnica East Site and its surrounding 1km study area.

## 5 Heritage Baseline

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Within the 1km study area there are 395 heritage assets identified by this assessment. The Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HER databases record a total of 32 assets within the boundary of Sunnica East Site A, while 11 lie within the boundary of Sunnica East Site B. A further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR as part of this assessment.

### 5.2 Designated Assets

#### Scheduled monuments

- 5.2.1 The 1km study area includes three scheduled monuments, the Bronze Age bowl barrow on Chalk Hill (NHLE 1018097), the remains of Freckenham Castle (NHLE 1006070) and the lime kilns on the east side of Isleham High Street (NHLE 1006871). The 5km study area contains an additional 21 scheduled monuments. These include the Hurst Fen Neolithic site, a significant number of Bronze Age barrows, a Roman villa, the find-site of the Mildenhall Treasure, and Isleham Priory Church.

#### Listed buildings

- 5.2.2 There are no listed buildings within the Sunnica East Site (A and B).
- 5.2.3 There are 28 listed buildings within the 1km study area. These are concentrated in the villages of Worlington and Freckenham, and the hamlet of Badlingham, while an early 19th century house (The Manor) and a mid-16th century farmhouse are located south-west of Barton Mills. An additional listed building dating to the late 17th century is located to the south of the village of West Row. All Saints Church in Worlington (NHLE 1037585) and the Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1126475) in Isleham are Grade I listed. The remaining buildings are listed at Grade II.
- 5.2.4 Assets of the highest significance (including Grade I and II\* listed buildings), located outside the 1km study area but within the wider 5km study area, which have the potential to be affected by changes in their setting have been identified. These were examined to establish their current and historic setting in order to understand whether changes here would affect the ability to understand and appreciate this setting and, thus, affect their significance. Of those assets identified, six Grade I listed and four grade II\* listed churches were identified, including those within the settlements of Mildenhall, Tuddenham, Isleham (two buildings), Chippenham, Fordham, Kentford, Kennett, Barton Mills and

Herringswell. The setting of these assets was reviewed and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility prepared by the LVIA team was consulted. This can be found in **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the Environmental Statement [EN010106/APP/6.1] (Figures 10-1 and 10-2). As a result, the churches of St Mary in Barton Mills (Grade II\*, NHLE 1351305) and the parish church of St Margaret in Chippenham (Grade I, NHLE 1161953) are discussed below as they have the potential to be impacted independently.

### **Registered parks and gardens**

- 5.2.5 There are no registered parks and gardens within the Sunnica East Site or the 1km study area.
- 5.2.6 Chippenham Hall Registered Park and Garden (RPG) lies approximately 2.5km to the south-west of Sunnica East Site B (RPG Grade II; NHLE 1000615). Chippenham Hall RPG includes 19th century pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the 18th century and subsequently landscaped in the 1790s by William Emes and Samuel Lapidge.
- 5.2.7 The RPG is set around The Hall, a Queen Anne revival country house (Grade II listed building; NHLE 1331778). The former 18th century main entrance drive extends c. 3.2 km southwards from the Grade II\* lodges and gateway (NHLE 1126376). Additional listed buildings are located within the RPG to the north of the Hall, including the Grade II\* Stable Block (NHLE 1126375).
- 5.2.8 There are no other registered parks and gardens within the 5km study area

### **Conservation areas**

- 5.2.9 There are two conservation areas within the 1km study area: Freckenham Conservation Area and Isleham Conservation Area. The Freckenham Conservation Area consists of two parts, to the north and south of the village of Freckenham. The northern part encompasses mainly early 19th century farm buildings, while the southern section incorporates former manor buildings as well as a medieval church, rectory and the remains of the Freckenham Castle. There are ten listed buildings within the village of Freckenham, nine of which fall within the Freckenham Conservation Area.
- 5.2.10 The Isleham Conservation Area is located in the village of Isleham, centred on Church Street, Pound Lane and Mill Street and includes more than 30 listed buildings (16 of which fall within the study area) and two scheduled monuments (one of which falls within the study area). Historic buildings in the village date to the late post-medieval period and prominent building materials include clunch and pebble, ragstone and brick. The conservation area is focussed on the historic core of the settlement, with later development extending to the east and west.

### **World Heritage Sites**

- 5.2.11 There are no world heritage sites within the 5km study area.

### **Battlefields**

- 5.2.12 There are no battlefields within the 5km study area.

### **5.3 Non-designated assets**

5.3.1 The Cambridge and Suffolk HERs contain 395 records for non-designated sites or finds within or intersecting the 1km study area, 32 of which lie within the boundary of Sunnica East Site A, while 11 lie within the boundary of Sunnica East Site B. Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspot data has also been used where appropriate to add context to the archaeological potential of the Site. However, this data set has not been discussed in detail within the Archaeological and Historical Background section or illustrated on the figures due to the protected nature of the location information (and precise description) of the finds.

### **5.4 Geology and soils**

5.4.1 The solid geology of the area consists of Chalk of the Grey Chalk Subgroup in the central area of the Sunnica East Sites, with Chalk of the White Chalk Subgroup recorded within the northern areas of the Sunnica East Sites. Superficial deposits are recorded as River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated), comprising sand and gravel ([www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain](http://www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain)).

5.4.2 To the east of the village of Isleham, the Site comprises chalk grassland. Ground ice depressions (geologically known as “pingos”) (characterised by soil-filled periglacial hollows in the chalk sometimes exhibiting very deflated peat in their bases, indicating they were once wet) may be present in the chalk grassland area of the Site. These features have the potential to capture relict land surface soils.

5.4.3 The soils are characterised by freely draining slightly acid sandy soils (Cranfield Soilscales 2021).

5.4.4 The Site is bounded to the north by the course of the River Lark, and the Lee Brook crosses Sunnica East Site A to the north of Freckenham. The River Kennett joins the Lee Brook to the south of Freckenham. As such the northern and western extents of the Scheme in proximity to the rivers comprise areas of reclaimed land, floodplain, fen and fen skirt land which may exhibit some wetland characteristics. The nature of the geography and topography of the East of England, and specifically the fens and fen edge, mean that it is at the forefront of Palaeolithic studies in Britain (Medlycott 2011, 1). Within these river floodplains and fens, preservation of organic material is augmented due to the presence of peat and/or silt deposits which ensure long-term exclusion of oxygen, creating an anaerobic environment (Hall and Coles 1994, 67). The areas of the Site in proximity to the River Lark, River Kennett, Lee Brook and any adjacent wetland therefore represent an area of significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. These landscapes are considered to be locations of high potential for habitation and environmental exploitation throughout Prehistory onwards (Medlycott 2011, 1). As such, they have the potential to contain well-preserved organic and palaeoenvironmental remains (beneath blanketing deposits of peats and silts) indicative of past landscapes and land use (ibid.).

### **5.5 Archaeological and historical narrative**

5.5.1 The baseline, as derived from the HER databases, records assets (both features and stray artefacts/material culture scatters) dating from the Palaeolithic to the modern periods. The distribution, however, exhibits a distinct spatial bias. Within the Sunnica East Site, the majority of finds are reported in its north-western part,



in the land parcels north of the B1102 between Worlington and Freckenham. The remainder of the Sunnica East Sites A and B is largely devoid of reported finds. Within the 1km study area, finds are also unevenly distributed, with concentrations around Worlington/Barton Mills, Freckenham, Red Lodge, and in lesser densities in the swathe of land either side of the River Kennett between Freckenham and Red Lodge.

### **Palaeolithic (1,000,000 - 10,000 BC)**

- 5.5.2 Cambridgeshire and neighbouring Suffolk are rich in remains of the Palaeolithic period, notably stone tools found in the river gravels that formed after the Anglian Glaciation (c. 400,000 BC), at the time when the modern geological environment was taking shape (Wymer 1985; 1999).
- 5.5.3 Two long blades of the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC) were recovered during field walking (FRK 032). Bones of hippopotamus, bison, rhinoceros, elephant, lion and horse were unearthed (within a jumbled deposit of angular and rounded flint, rounded chalk and yellowish sand) around Bay Farm (adjacent to Sunnica East Site B and west of the A11) during the construction of the railway cutting in 1886 beyond the northern boundary of Sunnica East Site B (WGN 064). Other known Palaeolithic assets in the broader region of the Site include a prolific area for discoveries of Palaeolithic flint artefacts in the north-western part of Suffolk, which comprises the drainage basin of the Great Ouse (Lewis 1998), and a site at Warren Hill in Mildenhall with over 2000 hand axes dating to the Palaeolithic period, approximately 3.5km to the east of the Scheme (MNL 001). A gravel extraction site at Kentford (KTD 006), approximately 6km south-east of Scheme, from which several hundred flint hand axes, cores, rough-outs and flakes have been recovered (Wymer 1996, 77-81), demonstrates the importance of the gravels as a resource of flint from the Palaeolithic onwards (Healy 1998).
- 5.5.4 The wetland characteristics of the northern and western extents of Sunnica East Site A bounding the River Lark, Lee Brook and River Kennett, have the potential to preserve organic Palaeolithic remains, although investigation in these areas has been limited to date. At the northern extent of the study area, south-east of West Row, excavations into peaty deposits for the construction of a new bridge on the River Lark in 1998 did, however, reveal the horn cores and a complete mandible of a large aurochs (MNL 051).

### **Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)**

- 5.5.5 The majority of Mesolithic finds in Suffolk have been made from the Breckland region, and from the Sandling region in the south-east part of the county. The majority of Mesolithic finds in Cambridgeshire have been worked flint, found on sandy heathland. These flints are usually the only sign by which settlement patterns can be traced.
- 5.5.6 Mesolithic finds are poorly represented within the archaeological record of the 1km study area. A microlith (BTM 004) was found at the Chalk Hill round barrow (NHLE 1018097) adjacent to Sunnica East Site B, with a small number of other lithics recovered from within Sunnica East Site B and the surrounding 1km study area (WGN 055; WGN 014). At Chippenham Road, Freckenham, approximately 900m to the south of Sunnica East Site A, a large Mesolithic patinated assemblage of worked flints (FRK 042) was identified during fieldwalking.

- 5.5.7 A settlement site is recorded at Kennett (MCB9547), approximately 1km to the south of the study area, potentially dating from this period, and flint implements have been recovered at Fordham, approximately 2.3km to the south-west of the study area (MCB8979; MCB8988).
- 5.5.8 To the south of Sunnica East Site A, Mesolithic flints and a working floor were recorded under Hearth IX in the central area of the barrows located in Isleham Plantation (NHLE 1015242) (Leaf 1940, 25-68).

### **Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)**

- 5.5.9 Neolithic monuments are rare within Suffolk and Cambridgeshire as a whole due to extensive ploughing, and apparently absent from the 1km study area. It is possible that some of the round barrows (and finds from within such as pottery) described in the following section may date to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Numerous Neolithic sherds and associated burnt bone (WGN 003) were recovered at Swale's Tumulus (also WGN 003), likely from below the mound, located to the west of Newmarket Road and east of Sunnica East Site B. Overall however, artefactual evidence from this period is sparse within the 1km study area. However, monuments are known within both counties and occupation and resource procurement sites are more prevalent than evidence of settlement.
- 5.5.10 Within Sunnica East Site B, archaeological monitoring at Worlington Quarry (WGN 038) identified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, while a flint axe was found at Surprise Hill (FRK 005). To the south-east, near Red Lodge on the margins of the 1km study area, a Late Prehistoric lithic scatter included artefacts of Neolithic date (FRK 078). A Neolithic stone axe (BTM 002) was also found approximately 75m to the south-east of Barton Mills.
- 5.5.11 The geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020) has identified a possible hengiform monument, located adjacent to an area of possible Roman settlement activity, to the south-east of the village of Isleham (within Sunnica East Site A). Hengiform monuments are associated with clusters of contemporary late Neolithic monuments, however the origin of the anomaly in this instance is uncertain.

### **Bronze Age (2600 – 700 BC)**

- 5.5.12 Definitive evidence for structural features within the 1km study area emerges during the Bronze Age. Round barrows are a highly prominent feature of Bronze Age archaeology across southern Britain. Within Suffolk, a proportion survive as standing monuments, whilst more have been identified from aerial photographs (Lawson et al. 1981; Lawson 1984). They attest to a widespread and complex funerary and ritual landscape, and are particularly prominent in the Breckland and Sandling landscapes of the county (i.e., on the lighter soils). As excavations of regional examples have demonstrated, barrows could often cover multiple burials, and the insertion of 'secondary burials' at a later date is common (e.g., Petersen 1973; Martin 1975).
- 5.5.13 Many barrows were originally surrounded by ring-ditches, and in cases where the monument has been destroyed it is invariably only those ditches that are visible from the air. Modern agricultural practices have proved extremely destructive to upstanding archaeological features, and mounds of all periods are no exception.



At least 825 'barrows' are known within Suffolk, but only 114 remained visible at the start of the 21st century (Martin in Dymond and Martin 1999, 38-9). Favourable topographic areas for funerary activity (such as higher ground and ridges) within the Scheme boundary have been targeted with trenching to establish the presence/absence of such activity.

- 5.5.14 Adjacent to the Sunnica East Site, a scheduled bowl barrow exists at Chalk Hill (NHLE 1018097), which is part of a pair or small group of barrows at this location. Other definite example lies to the south-east of the scheduled monument, on the line of the modern A11 and has been destroyed (BTM 027; BTM 007), while another possible barrow stands 100m to the north-west, within Sunnica East Site B boundary (BTM 028). The Chalk Hill barrow was subject to excavation in 1923, and although no primary burial was recorded, secondary burials in the form of three contracted inhumations and 11 cremations were excavated from the clay capping layer (Cawdor and Fox 1923). On the opposite side of the A11 there are two further undated features tentatively identified as barrows. The Lumber Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1020395) is situated approximately 1km south-west of Sunnica East Site B, has been partly levelled by ploughing and remains under cultivation. The mound is truncated and there is no visible evidence of a ditch. Some 1.2km distant to the south is Swales Tumulus, a Bronze Age barrow with possible Neolithic antecedents, albeit now largely ploughed out (WGN 003).
- 5.5.15 To the south-west of Isleham, and some 1.9km to the south-west of Sunnica East Site A, a hoard of more than 6,500 pieces of worked and unworked bronze was found in 1959 (Britton, 1960, 279 – 282). At Lee Farm, adjacent to the eastern edge of Sunnica East Site A, a cored, banded, gold 'ring-money' artefact (not used as money in the modern sense and may have been personal jewellery or clothing accessories ) was found during metal detecting (FRK 013). Within the boundary of Sunnica East, east of Lee Farm, the find spot of a Bronze Age lugged chisel (FRK 018) is also recorded, having also been found by a metal detectorist. The presence of these two notable metalwork artefacts in this area is indicative of Bronze Age settlement activity.
- 5.5.16 The geophysical survey for the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020) identified several further ring ditches, possibly indicative of ploughed out barrows within Sunnica East Site B, to the north and north-west of the Bowl Barrow on Chalk Hill (NHLE 1018097). In the south of Sunnica East Site A, a further circular ring ditch c. 30m in diameter was identified, likely indicative of a barrow, although the line of the former Cambridge and Mildenhall Branch railway cuts directly through the middle the anomaly.
- 5.5.17 Elsewhere within Sunnica East Site B, an evaluation at Bay Farm (WGN 028; Everett 2004) identified scattered pits containing Early Bronze Age pottery and flints, while fieldwalking in the north-western part of Sunnica East Site A recovered Bronze Age worked flints and a bronze awl (FRK 032). A variety of other undated finds and features within the 1km study have the potential to belong to the Bronze Age. Despite the prevalence of funerary evidence within the landscape, little indication of permanent occupation has been found in this area from the Bronze Age. Pollen analysis has suggested forest clearance continued through this period, as well as scatters of burnt flint (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 15).

The changes in vegetation in this time may have contributed to population movement to the drier chalk lowlands (*ibid.*).

### **Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)**

- 5.5.18 A long chronology for the period beginning c. 800 BC is now considered to cover material culture that spans the traditional divide between the Bronze and Iron Age (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 22). However, due to the widespread (though not complete) demise of the barrow as a funerary monument, monumental features in the landscape are less readily identifiable. Settlement features are, however, more readily recognisable during the mid-late Iron Age because settlements were customarily enclosed during this period. Early Iron Age settlement tended to be open with enclosed paddocks (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.19 However, for the most part, archaeological investigations (discrete by their very nature) are focused on the investigation of small, rural homesteads, which formed part of local farming communities (Brudenell 2018, 9). It is therefore difficult to interpret any detailed themes on the subject of broad-brush social organisation as a whole for this period (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.20 To the south of the Mildenhall, north of Sunnica East Site B, a 2008 archaeological excavation the former Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road recorded evidence for mid-late Iron Age activity, comprising predominantly pits, ditches and enclosures (BTM 040; Adams and Brook 2010).
- 5.5.21 Monitoring of the site of a demolished post-medieval smock mill on Chippenham Road, to the south of Freckenham (west of Sunnica East Site B identified evidence of three phases of past activity, including indication of a substantial phase of early Iron Age occupation in the immediate vicinity (FRK 029).
- 5.5.22 Iron Age pits have been located at Bay Farm (WGN 028) within Sunnica Site East B, while a number of other features (comprising pits and ditches, some containing Iron Age flint gritted pottery) have been identified around Freckenham and Barton Mills (e.g. FRK 051; FRK 083; BTM 060). Artefactual discoveries include, most notably, a hoard of around 90 gold Iceni staters found in Freckenham (FRK 002), and a single gold stater (FRK 065) identified at the southern extent of field E05, within Sunnica East Site A.

### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 5.5.23 Recorded Romano-British rural settlement activity within north-west Suffolk and the Cambridgeshire Fen edge is limited, although a large Roman timber building and agricultural evidence, including a maltings was identified following excavation works in the late 1990s at Beck Row, Mildenhall, approximately 3.6km to the north of Sunnica East Site A (MNL 536; Bales 2004).
- 5.5.24 A scheduled Roman Villa (NHLE 1006868) is located in proximity to Snailwell, approximately 4km to the south-west of the Scheme. The villa site consists of a probable hypocaust as well as a considerable amount of building material, pottery, and painted wall plaster.
- 5.5.25 Recent research detailed within New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain (Vol. 1): The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (Smith et al. 2016, 20–3)



summarises that various forms of farmstead were the dominant settlement-type of the Romano-British countryside (Evans 2018, 8). Within the East Anglian region, a number of relatively simple square/rectangular-plan 'Early' farmstead enclosures from this period have been excavated in recent years (ibid.).

- 5.5.26 The best information on settlement morphology in the region can be provided by the relatively abundant settlements that show as cropmarks or soil marks. Dense patterns of cropmarks are discernible in the Fenland and the major river valleys, and on the permeable geologies of Cambridgeshire, providing a good overall record of settlement and past land allotment (Taylor 2007, 49). The most numerous sources of evidence for settlement in the region is finds scatters or groups primarily recorded through fieldwalking (ibid.). Scatters are recorded throughout the region, with particularly dense clusters in areas such as the Fenland and the Suffolk fen-edge (ibid.).
- 5.5.27 The HER does not record any evidence of Romano-British settlement within the Sunnica East Sites A or B. However, a material scatter immediately to the south of Freckenham included hypocaust tile, which, if in situ, is indicative of a high-status building (MCB12155), while a concentration of finds around Fort William Plantation suggest another focus of activity (WGN 009). A claim has also been made that a Roman villa, complete with mosaic floors, was discovered in the Chalk Hill quarry and subsequently destroyed, but this is unsubstantiated (BTM 026). Artefactual finds within the 1km study area are more common and support the notion of the landscape of the surrounding areas having supported a reasonable level of settlement and agricultural activity. To the north of Freckenham, and immediately south-east of Sunnica East Site A, the findspot of a Roman bronze coin hoard of 595 coins is recorded (FRK 003). At Lee Farm, located in the centre of Sunnica East Site A (although not within the scheme boundary), there is a record of a Roman floor (potentially a mosaic) having been disturbed during construction of some of Lee Farm buildings (FRK 061). Little further information is recorded regarding the potential discovery however, and there is no associated documentary evidence. Adjacent to the farm, however, two brooches and hair pins of a Roman date (FRK 174), have been recorded through metal detecting. To the west of the boundary of Sunnica East Site A, and to the south of West Row and the River Lark, a Roman artefact scatter, cemetery and three inhumations (with iron coffin nails) were excavated by T.C. Lethridge in the 1930s (FRK 012; ESF14773).
- 5.5.28 In proximity to Isleham, to the west of Sunnica East Site A, evidence for Roman habitation has been identified to the west of the village, in the form of fragments of pottery, drain tiles, and tesserae (CHER 11661) including some found at the earthwork known as 'The Temple' (Wareham and Wright 2002, 420 – 427). This is likely to indicate the location of a villa, possibly associated with a droveway (CHER 11894) identified on Hall Barn Road to the south (Gdaniec et al. 1997). The earthwork (CHER 05704), located approximately 2km to the west of Sunnica East Site A, is theorised to have been a Roman chalk extraction site, into which the building materials were dumped (Oxford Archaeology, 2019. 2), however it is also possible that the supposed area of extraction represents one of the three pools of a Roman bathhouse, associated with an adjacent villa. To the south of 'The Temple', a Roman pewter hoard was also found (CHER 01592).

- 5.5.29 Further evidence of Roman activity to the west of the village, includes findspots of a brooch (MCB16203), a saddle quern (CHER 10864), several coins (CHER 07559; CHER 07559a) and a pottery scatter (CHER 10866). Adjacent to Lee Farm, the findspot of a Roman (Julian) coin is also recorded (FRK 067). The PAS also records a concentration of Roman finds to the south of Temple Road, Isleham.
- 5.5.30 The geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020) did, however, record a notable complex of linear trackways and rectilinear anomalies interpreted as a large productive site such as a villa or a farmstead, likely of a Roman origin, to the south-east of the village of Isleham (within Sunnica East Site A).

### **Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)**

- 5.5.31 The Anglo-Saxon Fenland was permanently settled on areas of dry upland, with seasonal settlement, grazing and landscape management carried out on the intermediate Fen areas, which would have been accessible in dryer months (Oosthuizen 2017, 4). There was considerable continuity of occupation from the Romano- British period onwards, and some evidence to suggest that much of the Fenland was well utilised and settled continually from late prehistory (Oosthuizen 2017, xii). In terms of land ownership and usage, there was some continuation in the management of Roman estates and sub-Roman/Anglo-Saxon folk territories (ibid.).
- 5.5.32 Historical evidence indicates that several of the principal settlements within the surrounding area had their origins in the Saxon period. Freckenham is listed in an Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 895 as 'Frekeham' (Skeat 1913, 53, 61-2 and 111; Morris 1986). In the vicinity of the Scheme, the villages of Snailwell, Fordham, Badlingham, Chippenham, Worlington and Barton Mills all feature in the Domesday Book. It is considered, however, that the Domesday Book does not entirely reflect the populous nature of some areas of the Fens during this period, with seasonal movement of people and livestock common across an evolving landscape (Oosthuizen 2017, 18). The historic settlement core of the village of Worlington, comprising the linear extent of The Street and Church Lane to the north, is considered to have Late Saxon origins, with a foundation of c. AD 850 (WGN 046).
- 5.5.33 Records suggestive of structural remains include a possible sunken featured building found in association with an early Saxon brooch, pin and pottery, found immediately to the north of Freckenham, less than 100m from Sunnica East Site A (FRK 044). To the south of West Row, and approximately 250m to the east of Sunnica East Site A, a single Saxon hut and artefact scatter are recorded, having been excavated in 1930 (FRK 011). The associated artefact scatter included pottery sherds, bone pins and chalk whorls. Between Freckenham and Isleham, to the west of Sunnica East Site B, it is purported that a Saxon artefact scatter (FRK 031) including coins of Edward the Confessor and Burgred, were found by a metal detectorist. An Anglo-Saxon dog burial was also recorded during 2008 excavation works at the former Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road, Mildenhall, to the north of Sunnica East Site B (BTM 040; Adams and Brook 2010). An artefact scatter (including Anglo-Saxon pottery) is recorded immediately south of the village of Freckenham (west of Sunnica East Site B (FRK 015) and stray finds of Anglo-Saxon coins and other metalwork are also



reported within the study area, the date of which ranges between the 6th and 10th centuries. One such notable coin find comprises a hoard dating to the reign of King Edmund (AD 939 – 946), found in batches by metal detectorists in fields at Rectory Farm, north of Worlington and between Sunnica East Site A and B (WGN 023). Metalwork find spots recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are documented across the 1km study area.

- 5.5.34 A pagan period Anglo-Saxon graveyard was excavated at Holywell Row, north of Mildenhall in 1929 (Lethbridge 1931). Grave goods recorded include bronze rings, pendants, brooches, buckles and amber beads (ibid.).
- 5.5.35 Mildenhall itself was given to St Edmunds at the time of the Domesday Book, and then comprised 33 villagers, 15 smallholders, and 16 slaves.

### **Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)**

- 5.5.36 The principal focus in the locality during the medieval period was Freckenham. A motte-and-bailey fortification was established here by the Bishop of Rochester in the later 11th century, strategically positioned near the confluence of the Kennett and Lark rivers. Its military role was relatively brief, Freckenham evolving into a minor residence of the Bishops of Rochester and becoming the focal point of a small settlement. The castle had probably been abandoned by the 14th century but the manor remained the property of the church until the Reformation. The site, a scheduled monument (NHLE 1006070), survives as a series of earthworks. The motte is clearly visible, albeit heavily wooded, while the ditch separating the inner and outer baileys has also survived. The rest of the castle, at least above ground, has been destroyed.
- 5.5.37 Isleham, to the west of Sunnica East Site A, has connections with the Knights Templar, and by 1279 the Templars' had a house at Isleham (Wareham and Wright 2002, 420 – 427). The Knights Hospitaller also had a presence in the village from the early 13th century and acquired other houses at Isleham in 1325, which were attached to their preceptory at Chippenham (ibid.). They also later benefited from the confiscation of Templar lands in the vicinity in the 14th century (Barber 1998, 303). Pottery dating to the 14th century was recovered from the rectangular moated earthwork, known as 'The Temple' (CHER 05704a), in 1935, possibly indicating that it was the site of the Templars' Isleham farmstead (Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1937, xii). Additionally, analysis of aerial photographs for the area demonstrates the presence of a series of enclosures and buildings (CHER 05407; CHER 05704a; SCB12166; SCB12345), which may relate to the Templar site or the earlier Roman habitation activity. The names of Temple Road and 'The Temple' within the village may be derived from the Templar establishments in this area. The village is also the location of a notable Benedictine Priory (NHLE 1013278), founded around 1100 by Count Alan of Brittany (Haigh 1988, 45).
- 5.5.38 Towards the southern extent of Sunnica East Site B, the 13th century Red Lodge Rabbit Warren (FRK 117) extends to within the scheme boundary. The warren, associated with Red Lodge Warrener's Lodge (FRK 073), was subject to 'a grant of free warren' to the Bishop of Rochester in 1249, and remained on tithe records until the 17th century.

- 5.5.39 There is limited archaeological evidence for medieval settlement evidence within the 1km study area (e.g., from the excavations at Freckenham Road, Worlington; WGN 041; WGN 049), while the HER data also shows concentrations of isolated artefacts and pottery scatters on the open land around the fringes of all the modern villages. Worlington itself has a historic village core (WGN 046) in use during the medieval period, and the Grade I listed Church of All Saints has structural and internal features dating to the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries (WGN 007; NHLE 1037585). To the south of the church, and immediately south of The Street (the main medieval thoroughfare of the village), a roughly trapezoidal moat with a possible fishpond on the east side is recorded (WGN 002). Medieval metalwork finds, dating to the 14th – 15th century, have been recovered from the north-west corner of the site. Adjacent to field E09, Sunnica East Site A, there is a suggestion of the presence of Beck Hall, a presumed medieval manorial site, identified through field name evidence (FRK 162; FRK 169). This is, however, not reflected within the geophysical survey data (Magnitude Surveys 2020), although the adjacent route of the Cambridge – Mildenhall Railway (SUF 078) may have truncated any remains present. Artefact finds also extend into land within Sunnica East Site A, though once again confined to its north-western part, reflecting survey bias. The PAS also records several metalwork find spots across the 1km study area, including a concentration to the south of Temple Road, Isleham, while the metal detector find of three buckles is recorded adjacent to the boundary of Field E05, Sunnica East Site A (FRK 070).
- 5.5.40 Additional medieval churches in the area include the Church of St Mary (NHLE 1351305, Grade II\*,) in Barton Mills, just outside the 1km study area to the north-east of Sunnica East Site A and the Parish Church of St Margaret (NHLE 1161953, Grade I) in Chippenham, approximately 1.5 km to the south-west of Sunnica East Site B. The Church of St Mary was rebuilt in the mid-14th century, although the tower dates to the early 14th century and the chancel mostly dates to the mid-13th century. The Parish Church of St Margaret in Chippenham incorporates parts from the 12th to 15th century, as well as 19th century additions and alterations.
- 5.5.41 An area which is also of interest within the south-eastern part of the 1km study area is Red Lodge Warren, from which the modern settlement takes its name. During the medieval and post-medieval periods, warrens were areas of land devoted to the keeping and breeding of rabbits. This very lucrative activity was prevalent in the Breckland region and could involve the enclosure of large tracts of land (Bailey 1988). Red Lodge was documented in AD 1249 and a 1946 aerial photograph indicated that an enclosure roughly 200m square survived in this area, containing possible traces of ridge and furrow cultivation; its function and date are not proven but a medieval origin is plausible (FRK 117). Landlords continued to create and run warrens through to the 19th century.

### **Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)**

- 5.5.42 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (1783)<sup>3</sup> shows that the current road system in the district had been broadly established by the late 18th century. Otherwise, it simply depicts the principal settlements, showing the remaining land within the 1km study area as featureless. Although relatively uninformative, this does at least

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.hodskinsonsmapofsuffolk.co.uk/>



distinguish it from common, fen and heath, which are shaded and specifically labelled on Hodkinson's map. The presumption is that the land within the 1km study area was primarily given over to agriculture.

- 5.5.43 Subsequent maps show the evolution of this landscape through the 19th century. Coldwell Farm is depicted in the 1882 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, with large, undivided fields. Gravel and chalk pits are noted near Chalk Hill barrow (NHLE 101809), which may provide evidence regarding the destruction of the other associated barrows, for which no evidence is known to survive, although they remain recorded within the HER. The west of the Sunnica East Site consists of agricultural lands and grassland, with some pond features shown to the centre of Sunnica East Site B.
- 5.5.44 Within the 1km study area, archaeological features dating to the earlier parts of the post-medieval period are rare, being confined an area of former water meadow and ridge and furrow bracketing the river corridor at Freckenham (FRK 023). Far more prominent is the Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway (SUF 078), built by the Great Eastern Railway and opened in 1884-5. The line served a sparsely populated area and was never successful; pre-empting the Beeching cuts, it closed to passengers in 1962 and to freight in 1964-5.
- 5.5.45 In addition to these features, a small number of contemporary metalwork finds and scatters have been recovered by metal-detecting. The uneven spatial distribution of these finds matches that observed for preceding periods.
- 5.5.46 The post-medieval period is most strongly represented in the 1km study area by built heritage, principally within the main settlements. The vast majority of historic building stock within the 1km study area rests within these settlements and belongs to this period.
- 5.5.47 Towards the end of the 17th century, there were great changes to the landscape in the Chippenham area. In 1688, the manor of Chippenham was purchased by Admiral Edward Russell that later became Lord Orford. In 1696, Russell added most of the remaining land in the village to his estate and in 1702 was granted permission from the king to make a park (Grade II Registered Park and Garden; NHLE 1000615), to the south-west of the Scheme. Part of the changes at the time included the rearrangement of the village of Chippenham and the design of a new model village by Adam Russell. The mansion was rebuilt while a stable block was added. The new buildings were surrounded by a park enclosed by a continuous wall.
- 5.5.48 Following the death of Lord Orford in 1727, his niece Leticia and her husband Lord Sandys took over the estate, adding a triumphal arch at the southern edge of the park in 1745, alongside two Neo-Classical lodges (Grade II\*; NHLE 1126376) which form termination points for the enclosing boundary wall. The lodges mark the end of the extensive southwest drive and the start of the parkland proper. The drive has been disused since 1999 and is approximately 7.5 km long. To the southern point of the drive, off the A1304, there are double red-brick piers surmounted by pineapple finials and linked by a wrought-iron screen wall, standing beside the late 19th century red-brick Bury Road Lodge. The drive continues north until it reaches the park wall, lined with beech trees. However, since it became disused, both the drive and trees have been partially lost.

- 5.5.49 During the following years there were numerous changes of ownership and the Hall was mostly demolished. John Tharp, the owner of a Jamaican sugar plantation, purchased the estate in the late 18th century. Tharp commissioned William Emes to prepare a plan for landscaping the park which included the destruction of the formal gardens located to the south of the Hall. The new plans also included the construction of a tapering lake and the planting of over 1000 trees, including two lines of lime trees which represented the formations of the British and French fleets at the Battle of La Hogue that still survive within the park. Tharp also engaged with James Wyatt to design new lodges to the northwest (NHLE 1331779; Grade II) and Samuel Lapidge to advise on an extensive tree planting programme. The gardens within the park were designed as an 'Anglo Dutch' landscape, formed by canals, parkland, woodland and formal gardens. In the 1790s, changes were made to the park according to the design of William Emes that transformed the park to a more informal landscape, a style that had gained popularity from the mid-18th to the early 19th century. It illustrates therefore the changes in taste and fashion in the landscape design. The plantation belts around the park edge, the lake and the sweeping, curvilinear drives are all key features of the late 18th century phase of the park.
- 5.5.50 By 1851, the estate was let for shooting and the Hall was occupied only periodically. After 1883, the estate was passed on to William Montagu Tharp, a descendant of John Tharp who took up residence in the Hall and made extensive alterations to it in 1886. William is responsible for the present hall (NHLE 1000615; Grade II), built in the Queen Anne revival style incorporating the fabric of two later 17th and 18th century houses. The Hall is set towards the north of the park, part of a complex of buildings which include the late 17th century stable block (NHLE 1126375; Grade II\*) and the 18th century dovecote (NHLE 1309915; Grade II).
- 5.5.51 Considerable replanting was carried out during the 20th century; however, the character of the late 18th century park survives. Woodland and trees play a vital role in the character and appearance of the park. Trees in groups, lined in avenues or standing individually contribute to planned views from the Hall and other views within the park. Trees along the boundaries of the park provide screening and a sense of enclosure, separating the parkland and associated buildings from the surrounding landscape. However, that rural setting including the surrounding farmland and small settlements further contribute to the character of the park and its significance. It is closely associated with Chippenham village to the north while the south drive, off the A1304, although now disused, reinforces its relationship with its rural surroundings and its prominence within the landscape.
- 5.5.52 To the north of Chippenham and west of the Sunnica East Site is the settlement of Freckenham. Freckenham is designated as a conservation area and contains a large number of listed buildings. These include the Old Rectory (Grade II, NHLE 1286368), located approximately 625m to the west of the Scheme, a mid-18th century rectory, now a house, incorporating a late 16th century timber-framed range. The other listed buildings mainly consist of early 19th century farmhouses, in the northern part of the conservation area, outside the medieval core. These include The Dell (Grade II, NHLE 1351308), Street Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE



1037616), Whitehouse Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1192931) and Lavrock House (Grade II, NHLE 1192962).

- 5.5.53 Within the medieval core is Freckenham Hall, now the Manor House (Grade II\*, NHLE 1037615), located approximately 470m to the west of Sunnica East Site B. The building dates to the 17th century and formed the principal residence within the village. To the south of the Manor House are the buildings of Hall Farm, originally the farm buildings of Freckenham Hall, before they were separated, and the Hall became the Manor House. The Manor House forms an important historic group with the Church of St Andrew, the Rectory and the motte and bailey castle.
- 5.5.54 North-east of the Sunnica East Site is the settlement of Worlington. Although of medieval origin, the character of the present settlement is largely defined by its post-medieval buildings. Within the village are two manor houses. The earliest, Worlington Old Hall (NHLE 1037586; Grade II) is located 500m to the north-east of the Scheme. It dates from the early 16th century and is of timber-frame construction, although the main elevation was refaced in the 19th century. Included within the Old Hall complex are two 18th century cottages (Old Hall Cottage and Coachman's Cottage; NHLE 1193308, Grade II).
- 5.5.55 Worlington Hall Hotel, located approximately 560m to the north-east of Sunnica East Site B, at the eastern end of the village (NHLE 1286239; Grade II) dates to the later 16th century. However, its appearance, as seen from Mildenhall Road, is mainly the result of the late 19th century when the southern elevation was rebuilt in red brick and defined by pilasters of finely-gauged orange brick.
- 5.5.56 Apart from Church Farm (NHLE 1426613; Grade II), a late 17th century timber-framed building to the north of the church, the rest of the listed buildings of post-medieval date are located on either side of The Street, the main road of the village. The Street is built-up, lined with buildings on both sides. Cranford (NHLE 1037587; Grade II), Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1037588; Grade II) and 59, The Street (NHLE 1286176; Grade II) are pavement-edge properties, low two storeys or single storey, while Worlington House (NHLE 1193323; Grade II) is two storeys set behind a rubble wall.
- 5.5.57 Badlingham Manor (NHLE 1126373; Grade II) is located approximately 400m to the south-west of Sunnica East Site B, in the hamlet of Badlingham which belongs to the parish of Chippenham. The hamlet, just south-east of Freckenham, included nine cottages in 1659, reduced to three by 1997, in addition to Badlingham Manor. Badlingham Manor sits within a rectangular moated site of 1ha with the River Kennett forming the eastern side of the moat (MCB1347). The earlier medieval manor house was replaced by the existing late 16th century timber framed building which was subsequently refurbished in the 19th century.
- 5.5.58 One of the cottages in the hamlet of Badlingham, The Cottage (NHLE 1126374; Grade II) is located to the west of Badlingham Road and dates to the early 17th century. The cottage is of timber framed construction with painted brick and has a thatched roof.
- 5.5.59 Grange Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1037602) and The Manor (Grade II, NHLE 1037604) are located approximately 580m to the north-east of Sunnica East Site B, to the south-west of the village Barton Mills. Grange Farmhouse dates to the

mid-16th century. It was altered in the very beginning of the 18th century and subsequently in the mid-19th century. The site of the farmhouse was originally the site of the Grange of Barton Parva, held by St Edmunds Abbey from the 13th century until the Dissolution.

- 5.5.60 To the north-east of Sunnica East Site A and just to the south of the village of West Row is located the Bargate Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1037558). This is a late 17th century farmhouse that was subsequently altered and converted into three houses. It is of timber frame construction and rendered, rising to two storeys with attics.

### **Modern (1901 – Present)**

- 5.5.61 The early series of OS maps show the development of the modern landscape of the 1km study area. The majority of the area remained unchanged, with a similar road structure to the present day. The land within the Sunnica East Site boundary predominantly comprised agricultural land, with small pockets of woodland.
- 5.5.62 To the north-west of the Sunnica East Site, Light Land Plantation had been established by the 1901 OS mapping, and a well is marked, along with some gravel pits, a sand pit, and wooded areas. To the south-east of Sunnica East Site B, Chalk Hill is noted, with frequent chalk pits and gravel pits marked. The Chalk Hill tumulus and further earthworks across the modern A14 road are also shown on the 1903 edition map. A group of four divided fields south of Coldwell Farm in the north of the Sunnica East Site are particularly regular, with external banks, as well as trees and banks established in the centre of the fields. This is likely to relate to irrigation methods.
- 5.5.63 On the 1955 1:25,000 OS mapping, little change is apparent, with the area consisting of agricultural land and woodland. Windmills are marked near Chalk Hill tumulus, and two archaeological finds are noted north and east of Freckenham, inbetween Sunnica East Site A and B, comprising a flint axe found in 1884 at Surprise Hill (FRK 005), and a Roman coin hoard found in 1948 north of Freckenham.
- 5.5.64 In satellite imagery from 1999, a construction complex had been established to the south of the Chalk Hill barrow. Between 2005 and 2007, a residential development to the north-east of Red Lodge was built. Between 2012 and 2015, several further buildings were constructed to the east of the Sunnica East Site, probably associated with agriculture. Few other developments have occurred on the Sunnica East Site since this time.
- 5.5.65 Of the aforementioned regular fields south of Coldwell Farm in the north of the Sunnica East Site, all retained central islands of trees until at least 1945. Only one remained by 1999 and this was removed between 2012 and 2015.
- 5.5.66 Archaeological remains of modern date within the 1km study area are sparse. They are confined to a series of possible World War One practice trenches to the north-west of Red Lodge identified through aerial photography (FRK 103), and several World War Two pillboxes (e.g., FRK 102; MNL 685; WGN 044; WGN 050; WGN 051), largely associated with the Jude's Ferry Bridge Stop Line, are

dispersed across the 1km study area – none of them within the Sunnica East Sites A or B.

- 5.5.67 A single built heritage asset dates to the modern period. This comprises the War Memorial, located within the churchyard of St Andrew, approximately 420m to the west of the Scheme, to the west of the village of Freckenham (NHLE 1391961). The memorial was erected in 1920 and comprises a granite Celtic cross on a stepped and tapering plinth.

### **Unknown Date**

- 5.5.68 Two earthworks are visible on LiDAR imagery within Sunnica East Site B. A small pit, possibly an extraction pit or pond, is visible in the field immediately to the north of the Chalk Hill barrow (NHLE 1018097). This may relate to evidence of chalk and gravel extraction in the area, as shown in the 1881 OS 25-inch mapping. In addition, a sub-rectangular wooded area is visible in a field to the south-west of the village of Worlington. This is visible on satellite imagery, with a central mound visible on LiDAR imagery beneath the vegetation. Aerial photographic analysis identified evidence of relict dendritic creek systems across most fields. One potential historical feature is visible in the south-west of Sunnica East Site A, comprising a sub-circular earthwork. This may, however, be further evidence of the drainage channels visible throughout the Scheme. Between Freckenham and Red Lodge, immediately south of Sunnica East Site B, a rectangular enclosure and ring ditch (both of unknown date) (FRK 035) are recorded on the northern bank of the River Kennett, having been identified through analysis of 1946 aerial photographs. The site may be related to the Badlingham Manorial complex on the opposite bank of river, and fieldname evidence indicates that it may have comprised the site of a Dovehouse.
- 5.5.69 In the north-east area of Sunnica East Site A, the geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020) identified numerous linear anomalies, some of which appear to form a regular, large field system of unknown date. Towards the eastern extent of Sunnica East Site B (within field E31), approximately 30m in diameter, a single ring ditch of unknown date has been recorded from the analysis of aerial photographs (BTM 017). This was also identified during the geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020) within Zone D. The ring ditch is located immediately north of the Chalk Hill round barrow (BTM 028; NHLE 1018097) placing it within a known area of Bronze Age funerary activity. To the east of this feature, at the field's north-eastern corner, the geophysical survey also identified a previously unrecorded, ring ditch of a similar form. Several Bronze Age barrows were investigated and destroyed in the vicinity during the construction of the A11 road. Further undated ring ditches in this area, likely also comprising barrows of a Bronze Age date, are recorded to the east of the A11, immediately south of the chalk quarry (BTM 012; BTM 013). These were marked on 1836 Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition mapping.

## **5.6 Previous archaeological investigations**

- 5.6.1 The Events databases of the Suffolk and Cambridgeshire HERs record 69 projects within the 1km study area, comprising desk-based assessments, watching briefs/monitoring, air photo analysis, geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation. Fourteen of these projects coincide either completely or partially with



the Sunnica East Sites A and B. Some of these are discussed in detail within the chronological background section above, where the findings of the works contributed directly to the archaeological record of a specific period.

- 5.6.2 At Bay Farm and Worlington Quarry, adjacent to Sunnica East Site B, a series of interlinked studies were undertaken from the early 2000s onwards. These related to an expansion of quarrying adjacent to the eastern part of Sunnica East Site B. The results were largely negative but monitoring during the removal of topsoil identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow (WGN 034), while evaluations revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints (WGN 038; WGN 047).
- 5.6.3 Land north of Mildenhall Road, Freckenham, to the south of Sunnica East Site A, was also investigated by Oxford Archaeology (ESF22742; Nicholls 2015). Three objects were recovered from a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation, which included a post-medieval copper alloy vessel. No further archaeological activity was observed during the archaeological evaluation.
- 5.6.4 The scheduled Bowl Barrow on Chalk Hill (NHLE 1018097), adjacent to Sunnica East Site B, was excavated in 1923 by Earl Cawdor and C. Fox. It was found to be constructed of sand with a later clay capping. No evidence was recorded for a primary burial beneath the mound, but secondary burials in the form of three contracted inhumations and 11 cremations were excavated from the clay layer. Eight of the cremation burials were accompanied by grave goods which included bone and bronze pins, a bone necklace, various flint implements and four pottery vessels (Cawdor and Fox 1923).

### **Geophysical Survey – Magnitude Surveys (2020)**

- 5.6.5 Magnitude Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Sunnica Ltd to undertake a programme of geophysical survey at the Site on an area of approximately 1150ha of agricultural land (covering both the Sunnica West Sites in Cambridgeshire and the Sunnica East Sites in East Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk) between October 2019 and March 2020. The survey was undertaken using a combination of hand-pulled, quad bike-towed, cart-mounted and hand-carried GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometers as appropriate to the terrain. The Site was delineated by way of eight geographical survey zones, suffixed A – H. These are described within the geophysical survey report and illustrated on the report figures (Magnitude Surveys 2000). Zones A and B (E01 – E10 and E33) cover Sunnica East Site A. Zones C and D (E11 – E32) cover Sunnica East Site B.
- 5.6.6 Four areas of archaeological activity, including ring ditches likely indicative of prehistoric funerary activity, a possible hengiform monument and two significant concentrations of probable Roman settlement activity, identified within Sunnica East Sites A and B have been removed from the developable areas of the Site and will not be subject to physical impacts, although the methodology for the management of these significant monuments is yet to be formally agreed with SCCAS.

#### *Zone A – Sunnica East Site A*



- 5.6.7 Reporting Zone A is located to the southeast of the village of Isleham, to the west of Lee Brook Variations in the geological background throughout Zone A conform with local topographic changes producing clear examples of both the 'dissolution' type pattern and the 'infill' type pattern.
- 5.6.8 In the centre of Zone A, a large-scale (over 5.5ha), multi-phase complex has been detected, comprising linear and rectilinear anomalies creating orthogonal formations. Within the limits of the complex, a findspot is recorded (MCB16206) which notes Roman pottery as well as post-medieval coins. Further find spots that record Roman, early medieval and medieval artefacts are located in close proximity. Straight trackways to the north, south, and west extend from a complex of rectilinear anomalies interpreted as a large productive site such as a villa or a farmstead. The trackways, as well as the cellular structure of the archaeological complex, are highly suggestive of an origin in the Roman period. The complex appears to have multiple phases, with linear features truncating or intersecting each other. These linear anomalies share orientation and scale suggesting that the complex could have increased or decreased in size during its existence. Multiple linear anomalies have been identified within the trackways, orientated in the same direction, which could also suggest that the trackways similarly had a multiphase existence. The presence of a ring ditch within one of the larger rectilinear enclosures in the north suggests a prolonged occupation, with multiple phases of activity predating the Roman period. Outside the main area of activity, approximately 140m east, a large circular feature with a 50m diameter has been identified; a circular feature of this size likely relates to a hengiform monument approximately 245m south-west of the main area of activity, another possible and smaller partial ring ditch has been detected. Further south, a further smaller ring ditch has also been detected. This area, however, detailed as Area E07, exhibits a relative absence of geophysical survey anomalies (other than the ring ditch) in comparison to the extensive artefact data recorded within the Suffolk HER in the immediate vicinity. This includes a Bronze Age blade (probably a sickle) (FRK 079) and a late Iron Age bronze coin (FRK 054) recorded immediately to the south, and further Iron Age bronze coins (FRK 030; FRK 033) recorded immediately to the north. Moving south from the concentration of archaeological activity, the anomalies appear more fragmented and the strength of the magnetic signal disperses rapidly from the foci of the occupation area. This may be an effect of wetter ground conditions within this area (the Lee Brook forms the eastern boundary of the survey area), and geological/fluvio-remnant activity is more apparent within the data in the area to the south of the concentration of archaeological activity. Trenching in area E07 will serve to provide reasons for the apparent lack of archaeological activity within this area, despite the known artefactual evidence for the vicinity.
- 5.6.9 In the northeast quadrant of Zone A, numerous linear anomalies have been identified, some of which appear to form a regular, large field system. These probable former fields are located on a downward slope; it is possible the location of this agricultural activity was chosen based upon the natural drainage of surface water and high groundwater content allowing for an easily accessible water source. Moving south, the linear anomalies become more fragmented with weaker magnetic signals, however, these weak anomalies share a similar orientation with the more defined field systems in the north. Further linear anomalies have been detected overlapping and truncating the fragmented

anomalies in multiple orientations, this likely indicates multiphase activity. None of the anomalies classified as “Probable” or “Possible” archaeology correspond with any former field boundaries recorded on available historic maps, or align with them, which suggests the field systems identified predate available maps.

- 5.6.10 In the centre of Zone A, a section of the former Cambridge and Mildenhall Branch railway has been detected. The varying strength and type of magnetic signal along the length of the former railway indicates that removal was more complete in the east, where only debris material remains, than to the west, where broad ferrous anomalies have been detected. Two former field boundaries recorded to the north and south of the railway line and can be clearly seen on historic mapping.
- 5.6.11 Ploughing trends and drainage features associated with modern agricultural activity were identified across the majority of Zone A. The recent plough trends exhibit a stronger magnetic enhancement over the multi-phase complex. This effect is likely caused by the plough dragging the enhanced material produced by habitation activity.

#### *Zone B – Sunnica East Site A*

- 5.6.12 Zone B is located immediately south of the River Lark and southeast and southwest of the villages of Isleham and West Row respectively. It is located east of Lee Brook, north of Beck Road and further fields are located immediately east. Zone B exhibits a generally quiet magnetic background, probably due to past waterlogging inhibiting the magnetic enhancement of the soils. Historically, land use in fenland areas was limited by waterlogging without the implementation of field drainage, suggesting the northern extent was unsuitable for settlement or arable cultivation in periods of the past. Furthermore, the wet conditions can impact the formation of magnetic enhancement related to human activity; so even if the fenland was exploited in some way (or settled, during drier periods), it is unlikely that features associated with this activity would achieve detectable magnetic contrasts with the surrounding soils and sediments. This explains the relative absence of archaeological anomalies on the northern limit of this zone, in contrast with others within the wider site. Caution should be exercised however, as it is very difficult to state with certainty whether this non-detection results from an absence of features, or from an absence of contrast within archaeological features in this wet part of the landscape. The central and southern sections of Zone B are situated slightly higher in the landscape, and on a deposit of glacial head material, which may have had conditions more favourable for past occupation. In the south-west of the zone, a group of sinuous curved anomalies have been interpreted as being related to the deposition and transportation of fine-grained alluvial superficial material.
- 5.6.13 In the east of Zone B, a multiphase complex has been detected, covering 2.4ha, comprising linear and curvilinear anomalies creating orthogonal formations. In the immediate vicinity of this complex, find spots of Roman period pottery sherds and metalwork are recorded, as well as a Bronze Age chisel (FRK 018). Within the wider landscape further find spots that record Bronze Age, Roman, Early Medieval and Medieval artefacts are also in close proximity. This archaeological complex appears to share elements of the cellular formation found within Zone A, which is located c. 1.3km to the south-east. However, the anomalies themselves



are more fragmented and the strength of the magnetic signal disperses rapidly from the foci of the occupation area. Whether this is an effect of wetter ground conditions within Zone B, or an indication of prolonged or intense occupation of this settlement is unclear. The complex appears to have multiple phases, with linear features truncating or intersecting each other. Some of the linear anomalies do not share the orientation of the majority of the complex suggesting the site could have been reused in different periods or significantly modified. A possible trackway has been identified extending north from the complex. Within and around the complex, anomalies have been identified as “Possible Archaeology”: these anomalies likely reflect the impact of ploughing regimes within the area dragging out archaeological fills into the nearby topsoil.

- 5.6.14 In the south-west of Zone B, a circular ditch-like anomaly c. 30m in diameter was identified. Although the line of the former Cambridge and Mildenhall Branch railway cuts directly through the middle of this circular anomaly, the form and magnetic signal of the anomaly likely indicate a ring ditch. This ring ditch represents one of the many ring ditches identified within the landscape of the broader whole site. It has similar dimensions to the bowl barrows recorded at the A11/ A14 junction to the south (NHLE 1015246), and at Chalk Hill to the east (NHLE 1018097).
- 5.6.15 A broad ferrous anomaly detected in the south of Zone B corresponds with the location of the aforementioned railway, which may have impeded the detection of weaker anomalies. The varying strength and type of the magnetic signal along the length of the former railway indicates the removal of the trackway was more complete in its western and eastern extent than in the central section, where it appears more strongly ferrous.
- 5.6.16 Agricultural activity is evident in the form of ploughing trends and drains. Modern activity is evident in the form of magnetic disturbance and agricultural trends related to dismantled and extant pig paddocks across the east of Zone B. Magnetic disturbance is also present in the southeast of the zone due to a parked tractor, to the north of the zone due to farm equipment and pig huts and electric fencing as well as at the perimeter of the fields due to fencing. A total of c. 49.05ha of Zone B was not able to be surveyed due to heavy furrows, waterlogging, overgrown vegetation and to the presence of pigs.

#### *Zone C – Sunnica East Site B*

- 5.6.17 Reporting Zone C is located approximately 700m to the south-west of the village of Worlington, and bounded by B1102 to the north, fields to the east, Heath Farm to the south and further fields and Rectory Farm to the west. Survey was undertaken across 18 fields under arable use and one field under pasture use covering approximately 199ha. It was not possible to survey approximately 21.2ha due to the presence of horses and pigs, approximately 0.4ha due to waterlogging and overgrown vegetation, and approximately 0.2ha due to the presence of pig pens.
- 5.6.18 As in Zone B, Zone C lies within a formerly waterlogged fenland area, which may have led to limited land-use and/or impacted magnetic enrichment of soils associated with archaeological activity. Numerous distinctive bands of strongly enhanced material were identified across the northern and central sections of

Zone C as naturally occurring dissolution features caused by seasonal flooding and water flow.

- 5.6.19 A long, linear anomaly was detected crossing five of the fields surveyed in the centre and south of Zone C following a north-east to south-west alignment for approximately 730m, before turning north and continuing for approximately 650m, and likely relates to past landscape organisation. No corresponding feature has been recorded on historic maps, and it does not follow the alignment of any former or current field boundaries.
- 5.6.20 Further activity is limited to weak modern ploughing trends and some drainage features. Other magnetic disturbance, which may mask underlying features if any are present, relates to three large, buried services in the northern and central parts of Zone C, a smaller service detected in the south of Zone C, and an extant electric fence in the centre-east of Zone C.
- 5.6.21 Several undetermined anomalies have been detected across Zone C, which may be anthropogenic or natural in origin.

#### *Zone D – Sunnica East Site B*

- 5.6.22 Reporting Zone D is located approximately 1.3km southeast of Worlington and bounded by Golf Links Road to the north, the A11 to the east, and further fields to the south and west. Survey was undertaken across eight fields, seven of which were under arable cultivation, and one was undifferentiated grassland, covering approximately 113.11ha. It was not possible to survey approximately 0.37ha due to crop cover, approximately 0.61ha being used as an environmental set aside area and containing various ferrous obstacles, and approximately 0.41ha in due to large tractor ruts and multiple mounds of manure.
- 5.6.23 The scheduled monument, Bowl Barrow on Chalk Hill (NHLE 1018097), is present within Zone D, located at the top of a hill within this area. The monument itself could not be surveyed due to vegetation and the steeply sloping sides of the mound. Two further ring ditch anomalies were detected 660m north and 630m north-west of the monument, measuring approximately 25m and approximately 28m in diameter respectively, and may be part of a wider cluster of bowl barrow monuments.
- 5.6.24 Two long linear anomalies were detected on a northeast-southwest orientation in the north-west of Zone D. As no corresponding feature has been recorded on historic maps, they have been interpreted as having a possible archaeological origin.
- 5.6.25 Two partial inner and outer rings, with a further central anomaly with a strong signature, were identified near the centre of Zone D, extending beyond the southern boundary of the field. This is suggestive of a further ring ditch, possibly with a central feature and an inner ditch.

## **5.7 The Historic Landscape**

- 5.7.1 The landscape of Suffolk has changed greatly during the current post-glacial period (Scarfe 1972). The pine, hazel and birch forests that covered the land



during early Mesolithic times (Boreal period c. 8,000 – 5,000 BC) have given way to alder, oak and elm, which persist to the modern day (Rainbird Clarke 1960, Ch.1; Scarfe 1972). Forest clearance began on an appreciable scale during the Neolithic period, accelerated during the Late Saxon era, and continued through to the post-medieval, producing the largely open landscape of the modern day.

5.7.2 The study areas form part of the Breckland, a landscape of light soils that (since forest clearance) have historically been characterised by heath (Martin, in Dymond and Martin 1999, 20-1). References to lands called *le Brech* and *Brecheland* are known from as early as the 14th century and become more common from the 16th century onwards. Writing in 1894, the antiquary and naturalist W.G. Clarke described the “*heathland road on which one may wander for mile after mile ... without seeing any human being*” (Clarke 1894). However, such landscapes are now rare, with much of the Breckland has been converted to farmland or plantation. The Sunnica East Site is largely defined by this modern agricultural character.

5.7.3 The 1km study area contains, or intersects with, 124 character areas as defined within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC; <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hlc>). Land categorised as 18th century and later enclosure accounts for 70% of ground within the 1km study area, including the vast majority of the Sunnica East Site; most is classified as having been created from former common arable or heath, with a small percentage from a former warren. Woodland accounts for 5% of the study area, present mainly as small copses or linear screens within the agricultural environment; this is all classified as modern plantation on former common arable or heath. Meadow or managed wetland accounts for a further 6%. Collectively, these elements contribute to a landscape character that is predominantly a later post medieval and modern agricultural landscape, which has largely erased the previous landscape pattern. Built up areas account for 9% of the landscape, encompassing the major settlements of Mildenhall and Red Lodge, together with the smaller villages. Industry accounts for 5%, with communications, horticulture, post-medieval park/leisure (all modern) and an ancient monument collectively making up the remaining 5% of the landscape.

## 6 Assessment of the baseline

6.1.1 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains and surface artefacts to be present within Sunnica East Sites A and B.

### 6.2 Archaeological potential

#### Palaeoenvironmental

6.2.1 Sunnica East Site A includes a discrete area of peat in its north-west corner, in proximity of the Lee Brook. This has not been investigated but is considered to have a medium potential for palaeoenvironmental remains, as peat can preserve archaeological remains, including organic material that can provide information on past environments. The remainder of the Sunnica East Site has very low potential.

## Archaeology

- 6.2.2 The Sunnica East Sites A and B includes substantial areas in which the solid geology is overlain by superficial terrace gravels. Similar deposits immediately to the north of the Sunnica East Site have yielded a Palaeolithic bone assemblage, while other gravels in the district have contained both artefactual and faunal material (e.g., at Kentford). Such discoveries are far from ubiquitous, however, and therefore despite the large extent of the gravels, the potential for further Palaeolithic material being present within the Sunnica East Site is considered low.
- 6.2.3 The number of recorded finds of Mesolithic date within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is very small. However, the Breckland has proved a productive area for such finds and the potential for further Mesolithic artefacts to be present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered to be medium.
- 6.2.4 Assets of Neolithic date are similarly sparse, albeit with the caveat that some or all of the barrows discussed under the Bronze Age could have origins in this period; the Neolithic assemblage associated with Swales Tumulus has potential relevance in this respect. Given that Neolithic artefacts have been recovered from the north-west part of Sunnica East Site A, the potential for further artefacts of this period being present is considered to be medium. The existence of contemporary archaeological sites is unknown, but the potential for additional assets cannot be discounted, and is considered to be medium.
- 6.2.5 Bronze Age monuments, including one scheduled monument, are present adjacent to Sunnica East Site B while others exist beyond its margins. A few other minor archaeological features have also been detected during fieldwork relating to development around Bay Farm/Worlington Quarry. Stray finds have also been recovered from the Sunnica East Site. The potential for further Bronze Age features and finds being present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered to be high.
- 6.2.6 A small number of minor archaeological features of the Iron Age have been revealed by fieldwork within Sunnica East Site B and the 1km study area. Stray finds have also been made in areas available for field walking and metal-detecting, which have included sizeable coin hoards. The potential for further Iron Age features and finds being present within the Sunnica East Site is considered to be medium.
- 6.2.7 Despite the lack of an obvious focal site, there is strong evidence for a Roman presence in the locality, including some that is suggestive of at least one high status building. The coin hoard recovered from Sunnica East Site A, along with pottery scatters and other stray finds from the 1km study area, are also indicative of some level of activity. The potential for further Roman features and finds being present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered to be high.
- 6.2.8 Known archaeological sites of early medieval date are absent from the 1km study area. Nevertheless, historical sources indicate that settlement was established in the landscape surrounding the Sunnica East Sites A and B at least as early as the 9th century, while the north-west part of Sunnica East Site A has yielded a small number of stray finds of this period. The potential for further medieval features

and finds relating to agricultural activity being present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered to be medium.

- 6.2.9 Settlement was well established within the 1km study area by the time of the Norman Conquest and developed further during the medieval period. The main focus of occupation is anticipated as being around the modern villages of Freckenham and Worlington, with activity radiating out from these foci – as evidenced by stray finds from the Sunnica East Site. The potential for further medieval features and finds relating to agricultural activity being present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered medium. The potential for settlement sites being present within the Sunnica East Sites A and B is considered to be low.
- 6.2.10 The post-medieval period is not well represented in the archaeological record of the Sunnica East Sites A and B or the 1km study area. Stray finds relating to known settlements can nevertheless be expected. However due to the available historic mapping of the Sunnica East Site, the presence of post-medieval remains is likely to relate to previously recorded sites within the Sunnica East Sites A and B, and therefore the potential for unknown post-medieval finds is considered to be low.

### **6.3 Statement of significance**

- 6.3.1 The NPPF stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage asset and its setting that may be affected by a proposed development. Once significance has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed and presented within **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement [EN010106/APP/6.1].
- 6.3.2 Construction of the proposed development within Sunnica East Sites A and B has the potential to affect heritage assets in the following ways:
- a. Partial or total removal of heritage assets;
  - b. Compaction of archaeological deposits by construction traffic and structures;
  - c. Effects on the setting of heritage assets as a result of visual intrusion, noise, severance, access and amenity; and
  - d. Effects on the setting of heritage assets as a result of the presence of the Scheme in the landscape.
- 6.3.3 The Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HER databases record a total of 32 assets within the boundary of Sunnica East Site A, and 11 within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site B. Three further assets have been identified through analysis of aerial photography and LiDAR.
- 6.3.4 It is not anticipated that there will be any physical impact upon any designated heritage assets during construction. All impacts on these assets will, therefore, result from changes to their setting.
- 6.3.5 The only scheduled monument affected is the Chalk Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1018097). This is the only barrow of a group of four which retains above surface remains, which is located adjacent to the boundary of Sunnica East Site B. The



significance of the barrow is derived from its archaeological interest, as the monument provides evidence of past funerary activity, and represents the diversity of beliefs and social organisations of prehistoric communities. The barrow's setting contributes to the ability to understand its original context, as its position on the chalk ridge allows it to be seen from the surrounding landscape, as was intended when it was built. The barrow is defined by its location on a chalk ridge in the east of the Sunnica East Site, is located approximately 33m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with fields to the north and south at approximately 11m and 19m aOD respectively. Although the construction of the A11 and installation of treelines to the north and west have somewhat diminished its dominant position in the landscape, it remains visible from ground immediately to the south and south-west.

- 6.3.6 Non-designated archaeological assets located within the Site boundary of Sunnica East Sites A and B have the potential to be physically impacted by the construction of the solar arrays and associated infrastructure.
- 6.3.7 Of the non-designated assets within the HER across Sunnica East Sites A and B, many comprise find spots (including FRK 166; FRK 163; FRK 032; FRK 051; FRK 052; FRK 062; FRK 069; BTM 004; WGN 028; WGN 025; WGN 038; WGN 034; FRK 003; FRK 005; WGN 009; FRK 138; WGN 025). These range from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period and mostly comprise coins, metalwork, and flints. These find spots have limited archaeological significance for past activity, although the presence of artefactual evidence from a wide range of time periods can be said to contribute to their archaeological and historical interest.
- 6.3.8 Two further artefact scatters are thought to mark the position of two further barrows within the group of four barrows at Chalk Hill (BTM 028; BTM 004), in close proximity to Sunnica East Site B. The significance of these two artefact scatters from round barrows derives from their archaeological interest, as they provide further information regarding the Bronze Age activity in the area. The contribution the setting of these two artefact scatters makes to their significance is limited due to the fact that their associated barrows are no longer extant. However, due to their location on the chalk ridge alongside the Chalk Hill barrow (NHLE 1018097), their setting can be said to contribute to their understanding as part of a group of barrows that were once prominent within the local landscape.
- 6.3.9 Evidence of two pits dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age was discovered near Bay Farm, south of Sunnica East Site B, containing pottery and flints (WGN 028). The significance of these pits is derived from their archaeological interest, as they further demonstrate the prehistoric activity in the area.
- 6.3.10 A possible ring-ditch of unknown date (BTM 017) is recorded in the north-east of Sunnica East Site B. The feature was also encountered during the geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020), with the size and nature of the anomaly confirming its likely status as a ring ditch, possibly forming part of a wider cluster of bowl barrow monuments. The significance of this asset derives from its archaeological interest regarding the prehistoric funerary landscape of the area.
- 6.3.11 Undated features and prehistoric flints have been identified at Worlington Quarry, including pits, post-holes, hearths, and late prehistoric flints (WGN 047). Their

significance is derived from their archaeological interest, contributing to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the area.

- 6.3.12 Undated human remains (WGN 013) were uncovered within Sunnica East Site B. The two sets of remains were found approximately 380m west of the Chalk Hill barrow. While these have not been dated, their significance derives from the archaeological interest of potentially being prehistoric remains. They also have archaeological and historic interest in the potential for scientific analysis which would provide information on the lifestyle of historic local people, their burial, and society.
- 6.3.13 The significance of Worlington historic core (WGN 046) is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as it suggests an area of early medieval to medieval settlement within the area and may contain further evidence for this historic settlement core.
- 6.3.14 Red Lodge Warren (FRK 117) derives its significance from its historical interest as an artificial warren within the agricultural landscape of the area. The presence of the warren provides evidence of the practice of rabbit husbandry from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Its setting is not considered to contribute to its significance or understanding due to the construction of dual carriageways and new housing developments in the area.
- 6.3.15 The former route of the Cambridge to Mildenhall railway (SUF 078) lies within Sunnica East Site A and derives its significance from its historical interest. The railway provides evidence of the industrial activity of the region. The setting of the (now disused) railway within the rural landscape, linking Cambridge and Mildenhall, can be said to contribute to its understanding.
- 6.3.16 The significance of the further two assets identified through aerial photography and LiDAR is not discussed here, as without further information about their history and structure, a proper assessment cannot be undertaken. However, they may have historic or archaeological significance.
- 6.3.17 The geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020) identified five areas of anomalies of likely archaeological origin within the bounds of Sunnica East Site A and a further ten within Sunnica East Site B. The anomalies are of archaeological interest as their excavation could provide information relating to the past occupation and development of the surrounding landscape.
- 6.3.18 Beyond the Sunnica East Sites A and B are several other prominent scheduled monuments. Freckenham Castle (NHLE 1006070) is situated approximately 450m west of the Sunnica East Site B boundary. The significance of this asset is derived from its historic interest, with links to the Bishop of Rochester, as well as its archaeological interest within the landscape. Its setting contributes to its significance, as its location within a rural and agricultural landscape provides a contextual understanding of the site, as does its proximity to the medieval church nearby, and its topographic setting in relation to the River Kennett and Freckenham itself.
- 6.3.19 The Lumber Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1020395) and the Isleham Plantation bowl barrow (NHLE 1015242) are located within 1.5km of the Sunnica East Site A



boundary, to the south and west respectively. Their significance, as with the Chalk Hill barrow above, derives from archaeological interest as the monuments provide further evidence of past funerary activity, and represents the diversity of beliefs and social organisations of prehistoric communities. They are not located in prominent settings, and therefore would have had a different original context to the Chalk Hill barrow. Their environment is greatly altered compared to their original setting and is thus not considered to appreciably contribute to their significance.

- 6.3.20 A series of historic buildings and structures in the villages of Worlington, Freckenham and the hamlet of Badlingham illustrate the medieval history of the area and the location of the early settlements. The land is mostly flat with no dramatic changes with the exception of the shallow valley formed by the River Kennett, between the fen and the gently undulating Breckland landscape. The flat land allows for views of the towers of the churches to be experienced; however, built-up areas and dense woodland or belt of trees obscure some of these views.
- 6.3.21 Within Worlington is All Saints Church (Grade I, NHLE 1037585), which is located to the north-west of the village. The church has historic interest as it illustrates the medieval history of the settlement, and architectural and artistic interest that derives from the appreciation of its Gothic style and imposing scale and mass. The setting of the church includes the village of Worlington and surrounding countryside. The church, with its west tower, was built in order to dominate its surroundings and is most prominent in views from the surrounding countryside to the west and east.
- 6.3.22 Other assets in Worlington include Worlington Hall Hotel, to the eastern end of the village (NHLE 1286239; Grade II). The hotel building, and former manor house, dates from the 16th century. However, its appearance, as seen from Mildenhall Road is mainly the result of the late 19th century when the southern elevation was rebuilt in red brick and defined by pilasters of finely-gauged orange brick. To the south-west, there are two buildings associated with Worlington Old Hall (NHLE 1037586; Grade II), including the Old Hall and two 18th century cottages (Old Hall Cottage and Coachmans Cottage; NHLE 1193308, Grade II). Worlington Old Hall dates from the early 16th century and is of timber-frame construction. The significance of Worlington Hall Hotel and Worlington Old Hall lies in the historic and architectural interest, as despite their medieval origins both buildings have mainly 19th century facades which reveal the continued wealth of the area and the changing architectural fashions. The Old Hall Cottage and Coachman's Cottage to the rear (south) of Worlington Old Hall have historic interest as 18th century farm buildings illustrating the agricultural history of the area. The setting of the listed buildings within the Worlington village is defined by their location within the village.
- 6.3.23 Freckenham Conservation Area encompasses an important historic group of buildings including the Manor House, the Old Rectory, the Church of St Andrew, and the remains of Freckenham Castle. The significance of this historic cluster of buildings lies in the historic interest of the buildings that illustrate the medieval history and early development of the settlement. Architectural interest derives from the appreciation of the design of the historic buildings, their style and materials as well as intervening areas of green that contribute to the character



and appearance of the area. The setting of the conservation area is defined by its location at the edge of the valley and includes the surrounding countryside. Key views within the Freckenham Conservation Area are along Church Lane, towards the Manor House and the church; and along North Street. Views from the churchyard to the south to the Old Rectory and east to the countryside are also of importance. Additionally, views from the footpath in the meadow to the west of the castle mound, running from the church to the Golden Boar, include the village and the landscape across the valley. Views from the Street to the south of the Golden Boar focus on the church. The tower of the church is also visible in views of the village from the surrounding area, mostly from the south and south-east.

- 6.3.24 Of note are the historic farms and farmhouses, forming an agricultural landscape outside the main settlements. Significance lies in the historic interest of the farm buildings that illustrate the agricultural history of the area while architectural interest derives from the appreciation of the vernacular style and materials. The agricultural landscape is largely uninterrupted as country roads of low impact connect the villages. However, the A11 to the east is a dominant feature of modern infrastructure.
- 6.3.25 The most important legacy of the 18th and 19th century in the landscape is the Grade II registered Chippenham Hall Park, extending to the south of the village of Chippenham. The park has historic interest as an early 18th century ornamental landscape incorporating changes reflecting alterations in taste in parkland design. Architectural and artistic interest derives from the appreciation of design of the parkland including its buildings, structures and important features such as belts of trees and planting. The perimeter brick walls and screening woodland are prominent in views towards the park, as is the 18th century south drive that continues further south of the southern park wall. Chippenham Park is situated just south of the village of Chippenham which forms its northern boundary, surrounded on all other sides by agricultural fields and woodland. A continuous red-brick wall still encloses the park.
- 6.3.26 Archaeological activity has been identified (through desk-based and geophysical survey works) across Sunnica East Sites A and B, and trial trench evaluation works to date and characterise this activity are currently ongoing.
- 6.3.27 The results of these investigations will feed into a mitigation strategy which will be inbuilt to the final design of the Scheme to minimise impacts on archaeological heritage assets as far as possible, including potential waterlogged and/or preserved organic archaeological remains if encountered during the works.
- 6.3.28 An appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the identified impacts from construction and operation upon heritage assets, will be agreed with Historic England, CCC and SCC.
- 6.3.29 Construction impacts have been avoided where possible by preserving areas of notable archaeological activity (identified from the geophysical survey) in-situ and excluding them from the footprint of the scheme.

## 7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 In respect of archaeology, within the 1km study area there are 395 heritage assets identified by this assessment. Forty-seven of these lie within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site, comprising one scheduled monument (NHLE 1018097), and the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HER databases record a total of 32 assets within the boundary of Sunnica East Site A, while 11 lie within the boundary of Sunnica East Site B. A further three assets have been identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR by the present study. The Scheme has the potential to affect those assets which fall within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site.
- 7.1.2 To establish the presence and the significance of the archaeological resource located within the Sunnica East Site, a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork is likely to be required. Subsequent to the 2020 geophysical survey, a programme of evaluation trenching is currently underway, and all further requirements for archaeological works will be established through consultation with the Suffolk and Cambridgeshire County Archaeologists.
- 7.1.3 In respect of built heritage, the Sunnica East Site is located to the south-west of the village of Worlington, east of the village of Freckenham and north-east of the Chippenham Hall RPG. There are no designated heritage assets within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site, but within the 1km study area there are 28 listed buildings and one conservation area. The setting of the assets of the highest significance outside the 1km study area has also been considered, along with the setting of the registered parks and gardens.
- 7.1.4 There is potential that the Scheme will have an impact on the setting of the church towers in Freckenham, Chippenham and Barton Mills. The rural setting of farmsteads has also the potential to be affected as well as the setting of the Chippenham Hall RPG. The rural setting and views from and towards the Freckenham Conservation Area also have the potential to be affected.

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## 8.2 Aerial Photographs

Reference	Centre Point	Date	Held by
OS/74095	TL 691 724; TL 688 711	30 <sup>th</sup> May 1974	Historic England Archive
OS/68134	TL 702 723; TL 695 715	31 <sup>st</sup> May 1968	Historic England Archive
MAL/76042	TL 696 718	10 <sup>th</sup> June 1976	Historic England Archive
RAF/543/2409	TL 689 728; TL 687 713; TL 700 724	16 <sup>th</sup> September 1963	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1971	TL 683 726; TL 698 723	27 <sup>th</sup> March 1956	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/UK/1589	TL 688 708; TL 695 726	21 <sup>st</sup> June 1946	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/LA/129	TL 692 713; TL 693 730	14 <sup>th</sup> February 1945	Historic England Archive



## 9 Annexes

### 9.1 Annex A - Asset Gazetteer

9.1.1 This gazetteer lists the known assets within the 1km study area for the Sunnica East Sites A and B). For scheduled monuments and listed buildings assets are referenced with their National Heritage List for England ID (NHLE); assets prefixed MCB are those recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER); assets prefixed MSF are those recorded on the Suffolk HER. Assets with no originating reference are those identified by the current assessment.

9.1.2 Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data have been supplied in confidence, but these are not included within this gazetteer. The same applies to HER entries derived from PAS records.

#### Scheduled Monuments

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1006070	Freckenham Castle (remains of)	Medieval	566674	271845	Legacy scheduling data. Detailed description unavailable.
1018097	Bowl barrow on Chalk Hill, 380m north west of Chalkhill Cottages	Bronze Age	570876	272153	Group of round barrows. Microlith found with burial
1006871	Lime kilns on E side of High Street	Post-medieval	564376	274196	Legacy scheduling data. Detailed description unavailable

#### Non-designated assets

##### Non-Designated Assets: East A

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MCB9002	07448e	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB9234	7633	Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall railway (disused)
MSF35054	SUF 078	Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway
MCB12767	10867	Medieval coins, Isleham
MCB13066	11126	Ring ditch, Isleham
MCB13263	11279	Lithic scatter, Isleham
MCB13265	11281	Neolithic artefact scatter, Isleham
MCB16201	MCB16201	Stone mace head, Isleham
MCB16204	MCB16204	Cropmarks, Isleham
MCB16206	MCB16206	Post-Medieval coins and Roman Pottery, Isleham
MCB16866	MCB16866	Medieval activity, Fordham Road, Isleham
MCB18441	MCB18441	? Prehistoric pit, Beck Road, Isleham
MCB18442	MCB18442	Medieval and post medieval remains, Beck Road, Isleham
MCB19714	MCB19714	Post-Medieval pottery from Church Social Centre Grounds, Isleham
MCB19715	MCB19715	Victorian Pottery from 51 Beck Road, Isleham
MCB19717	MCB19717	Victorian pottery at Karima, 14 Waterside, Isleham
MCB19718	MCB19718	Post-Medieval pottery at 20 East Road (south), Isleham
MCB19719	MCB19719	Medieval-Post-Medieval pottery from 20 East Road (north), Isleham

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MCB19720	MCB19720	Post-Medieval pottery at 6 Bowers Lane, Isleham
MCB19721	MCB19721	Medieval Pottery from 94 The Causeway (east), Isleham
MCB19722	MCB19722	Post-Medieval pottery from 94 The Causeway (west), Isleham
MCB19746	MCB19746	Post-Medieval pottery at Mill Street, Isleham
MCB19748	MCB19748	Post-Medieval Pottery at Church Street, Isleham
MCB19751	MCB19751	Post-Medieval Pottery at East Road, Isleham
MCB19752	MCB19752	Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery at The Causeway, Isleham
MCB22010	MCB22010	Former railway station at Isleham
MCB22013	MCB22013	Allotments at Isleham
MCB22014	MCB22014	Allotments at Isleham
MCB22016	MCB22016	Site of former limestone quarry at Isleham
MCB22017	MCB22017	Site of former limestone quarry at Isleham
MCB22019	MCB22019	Site of former limestone quarry at Isleham
MCB22022	MCB22022	Site of former blacksmiths workshop at Isleham
MCB22023	MCB22023	Site of former malthouse at Isleham
MCB22024	MCB22024	19th century school at Isleham
MCB22025	MCB22025	Site of Street Farm at Isleham
MCB22028	MCB22028	The Chestnuts, Isleham
MCB22029	MCB22029	Site of Peyton's Hospital almshouses at Isleham
MCB22031	MCB22031	Site of former Methodist Chapel at Isleham
MCB22032	MCB22032	19th century cemetery, Isleham
MCB22033	MCB22033	Griffin Hotel, Isleham
MCB22034	MCB22034	Public house, Isleham
MCB23923	MCB23923	Undated features, Wayside Farm, Fordham Road Isleham
MCB24164	MCB24164	Roman find scatter, Isleham
MCB24646	MCB24646	Site of former Isleham ferry, Isleham
MCB24647	MCB24647	Site of former Inhams Farm, Isleham
MCB25468	MCB25468	Post-medieval and undated features at Land south fo 61 to 71 East Fen Road, Isleham
MCB25469	MCB25469	Middle Saxon, Medieval and post medieval features north of Houghtons Lane, Isleham
MCB26822	MCB26822	19th century structural features and undated pit at Appleyard Farm, Isleham
MCB27601	MCB27601	Possible ring ditch, Isleham
MCB27603	MCB27603	Possible ring ditch, Isleham
MCB27604	MCB27604	Possible ring ditch, Isleham
MCB27640	MCB27640	Undated cropmarks, Isleham Field
MCB27641	MCB27641	Undated enclosures, Isleham Field
MCB27642	MCB27642	Undated enclosure, Isleham Field
MCB27643	MCB27643	Medieval features, Houghtons Lane, Isleham

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MCB28739	MCB28739	Site of former Flint Farm, Isleham
MCB28745	MCB28745	Undated ring ditch 515m southeast of Isleham railway station
MCB28746	MCB28746	Undated ring ditch 380m southeast of Isleham railway station
MCB28747	MCB28747	Undated enclosure in Isleham 620m west of Grange Farm
MCB9045	7489	Limekilns, High Street, Isleham
MCB9178	7591	Saint Andrew's Church, Isleham
MCB9212	7611	Windmill, Isleham
MCB9217	7616	Bronze Age dagger, Isleham
MCB9223	7622	Mesolithic antler axes, Isleham
MSF10768	FRK 014	North of Hawthorn Farm, Freckenham, (Prehistoric)
MSF10841	MNL 247	Mound of unknown date.
MSF10968	FRK 023	Post Medieval water meadow and former Post Medieval ridge and furrow
MSF10969	FRK 024	1-3 Fordham Road & 2-20 Chippenham Road (IA)
MSF10970	FRK 024	1-3 Fordham Road & 2-20 Chippenham Road; Allotments (Rom)
MSF11610	WGN 011	River Lark
MSF11612	FRK 178	Roman potsherd, River Lark
MSF11613	FRK 179	Roman potsherd, River Lark
MSF11618	FRK 159	Find spot of two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads
MSF11620	FRK 025	Find spot of half of a Neolithic polished flint axehead
MSF11621	FRK 026	Neolithic/Bronze Age artefact scatter consisting of a flaked axe and a worked object
MSF11652	MNL 124	OS Field 0073 (Neo)
MSF11697	MNL 299	Findspot of a Neolithic tranchet derivative arrowhead.
MSF11698	MNL 300	Prehistoric artefact scatter.
MSF11709	MNL 305	Gravel Drove, West Row; OS Field 4734
MSF11740	FRK 027	Staunch; River Lark (BA)
MSF11869	FRK 013	Lee Farm (IA)
MSF12625	FRK 028	Slight remains of a Post-Medieval smock mill
MSF12906	MNL 359	West Row
MSF12907	MNL 360	West Row
MSF12911	MNL 016	Gravel Drove, West Row (Preh)
MSF12934	MNL 383	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF12935	MNL 384	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF13161	MNL 446	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF13164	MNL 447	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF13275	MNL 450	Judes Ferry, West Row (Rom)
MSF13742	MNL 454	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF13752	WGN 016	Field 6368 (OS Number, 1979)



Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MSF14106	FRK 170	Medieval rim sherd, 2 Mortimer Lane
MSF14127	FRK 027	West Row Stauch (New Stauch); Freckenham Gravel; River Lark (PMed)
MSF14342	FRK 030	Find spot of a Iron Age bronze coin
MSF14615	FRK 032	Roman artefact scatter, North Street
MSF14666	MNL 467	Ferry Lane, West Row
MSF15598	FRK 033	Find spot of an Iron Age coin (IA)
MSF15599	FRK 033	Roman artefact scatter of two brooches and a tile (Rom)
MSF15600	FRK 034	Hillside Farm
MSF15601	FRK 156	Find spot of a Roman disc brooch
MSF16322	FRK 037	Field next to Lane End, North Street (Med)
MSF16323	FRK 037	Field next to Lane End, North Street (PMed)
MSF16330	FRK 040	Find spot for an Iron Age coin; a LIA gold stater of ADDEDOMAROS (IA)
MSF16331	FRK 155	Roman artefact scatter of 5/6 coins
MSF16333	FRK 042	Chippenham Road (Med)
MSF16335	FRK 044	North Street (Med)
MSF16336	FRK 044	North Street (Rom)
MSF16337	FRK 045	Fordham Road (Med)
MSF16338	FRK 045	Fordham Road (Rom)
MSF16339	FRK 046	Medieval artefact scatter of mixed metalwork (Med)
MSF16340	FRK 047	Roman artefact scatter consisting of coins (Rom)
MSF16341	FRK 047	Medieval artefact scatter consisting of coins, harness and buckle (Med)
MSF16342	FRK 048	Medieval artefact scatter including coins and buckles (Med)
MSF16532	FRK 051	Allotments; Freckenham Village Hall (Rom)
MSF16535	FRK 053	Mortimers Lane (Un)
MSF16536	FRK 149	Find spot of a Roman bronze key terminal
MSF16537	FRK 145	Find spot of a Medieval part of a harness pendant
MSF16538	FRK 150	Find spot of a Post-Medieval lead 'Boy Bishop' token
MSF16539	FRK 152	Find spot of a Post-Medieval bronze Tudor belt fitting
MSF16540	FRK 153	Post-Medieval water mill in a receipt book for tithes
MSF16542	FRK 169	Beck Hall (Med)
MSF16591	FRK 046	Roman artefact scatter of a bracelet, finger ring and pin (Rom)
MSF16592	FRK 046	Find spot of Saxon coin and pin (Sax)
MSF16698	WGN 019	Pillbox on southern bank of River Lark next to Judes Ferry Bridge, Standard hexagonal type 22.
MSF16944	FRK 056	The Pound
MSF16945	FRK 057	Mortimer Lane; Morty's Pightell (1277); The Home Farmhouse; Holmes Farmhouse
MSF16946	FRK 058	The Manor House (site of); The Village Hall; The Street
MSF16948	FRK 177	Undated foundations, Three Corner Close

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MSF16951	FRK 147	Medieval mill
MSF16952	FRK 162	Bek Manor; Beck Hall (Med)
MSF16954	FRK 161	Medieval Freckenham
MSF17177	FRK 042	Chippenham Road (Rom)
MSF17178	FRK 042	Chippenham Road, Freckenham, (Mesolithic)
MSF17179	FRK 042	Chippenham Road (Neo)
MSF17181	FRK 060	23 Mildenhall Road
MSF17182	FRK 166	Hod hill type brooch, Mildenhall/West Row Road
MSF17183	FRK 144	Find spot of a Medieval circular bronze seal
MSF17609	FRK 061	Lee Farm
MSF178	FRK 018	Find spot of a Bronze Age lugged chisel
MSF17819	FRK 062	Bullock Lodge (field name) (Rom)
MSF17821	FRK 062	Bullock Lodge (field name) (PMed)
MSF17978	FRK 164	Roman silver finger ring, Beck Bridge
MSF18351	FRK 065	Beck Common (1824) (IA)
MSF18353	MNL 501	Jude's Ferry, Mildenhall
MSF18845	FRK 041	Chippenham Road (BA)
MSF18847	FRK 068	Mortimer Lane, Freckenham, (Mesolithic-Neolithic)
MSF18855	FRK 067	Lee Farm (IA)
MSF18856	FRK 067	Lee Farm (Rom)
MSF18858	FRK 070	Medieval artefact scatter consisting of three buckles (Med)
MSF18895	FRK 064	Find spot of Iron Age bronze coin of Cunobeline type
MSF18976	FRK 013	Lee Farm (Med)
MSF18977	FRK 013	Lee Farm (PMed)
MSF18978	FRK 071	Hillside Farm (Preh)
MSF18979	FRK 071	Hillside Farm (Rom)
MSF18980	FRK 071	Hillside Farm (Un)
MSF18981	FRK 167	Post-medieval sixpence of James I
MSF18982	FRK 136	Find spot of a Roman silver coin
MSF18983	FRK 137	Find spot of a silver Henry VIII groat
MSF18984	FRK 138	Find spot of a Roman bronze brooch, headstud type
MSF18985	FRK 139	Find spot of a Medieval silver Edward I penny
MSF18986	FRK 140	Find spot of Roman denarius
MSF18988	FRK 129	Find spot of a Roman bronze brooch fragment
MSF18989	FRK 174	Two Roman brooches and hair pins, "New Lee Farm"
MSF19005	FRK 032	off North Street (Med)
MSF19006	FRK 032	off North Street (PMed)

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MSF19007	FRK 037	Field next to Lane End (Un)
MSF19008	FRK 040	Find spot of a bronze conical object, date and function unknown (Un)
MSF19009	FRK 040	Find spot of a reported Roman metal detected denarius fragment (Rom)
MSF19010	FRK 041	Roman artefact scatter including pottery and a fragment of a bronze bracelet (Rom)
MSF19011	FRK 041	Saxon artefact scatter consisting of 83 pottery pieces (Sax)
MSF19012	FRK 041	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery (Med)
MSF19014	FRK 044	Find spot of Saxon brooch, pin and pottery, as well as possible Saxwon sunken featured building (Sax)
MSF19015	FRK 044	Neo/Med Ditch, Neo/med pit and find spot of Neo/med worked object (Un)
MSF19016	FRK 048	Find spot of a Roman bronze Nauhiem brooch (Rom)
MSF19017	FRK 051	Artefact scatter of Post-Medieval metal detected objects including a spoon (PMed)
MSF19022	FRK 053	Mortimer Lane (Med)
MSF19024	FRK 065	Beck Common (Med)
MSF19958	FRK 134	Find spot of a Medieval lead ampulla
MSF19959	FRK 135	Roman coin, Opposite Beck Common, east of Lee Brook
MSF19960	FRK 172	Medieval silver half groat, NW of Fourcross Bridge
MSF20324	MNL 969	Late Bronze Age pegged spearhead, Bagsham, West Row
MSF21813	FRK 079	Mortimer's Lane
MSF21814	WGN 026	Extremely worn and twisted tracer/awl in good condition, found metal detecting.
MSF21870	FRK 083	Hillside Farm, Chippenham Road (Preh)
MSF21871	FRK 083	Hillside Farm, Chippenham Road (Rom)
MSF22096	MNL 545	Gravel Drove
MSF22986	WGN 025	Roman metalwork scatter, (Rom)
MSF22988	WGN 025	Scatter of medieval silver coins (Med)
MSF22989	WGN 025	Post Medieval metalwork scatter (Pmed)
MSF22990	WGN 025	Findspot, Saxon pin (Sax)
MSF23326	MNL 966	Bronze Age bone point/awl, Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF23546	WGN 031	Hawthorn Farm, Freckenham Road, West Row
MSF24860	MNL 595	Ferry Lane, West Row, Mildenhall
MSF25199	FRK 051	Village Hall (Med)
MSF25200	FRK 051	Village Hall, Freckenham (IA)
MSF25481	WGN 042	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox
MSF25482	WGN 043	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox
MSF25485	FRK 098	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox
MSF25486	FRK 099	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox, River Lark
MSF25638	FRK 100	Freckenham historic settlement core
MSF25673	MNL 676	West Row historic settlement core
MSF26311	MNL 684	World War II type 28A pillbox.



Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MSF27281	MNL 850	Jude's Ferry Bridge, Mildenhall (Un)
MSF27469	MNL 694	Artificial chalk surface and peat layer, Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Road, West Row (PMed)
MSF28842	FRK 101	Medieval animal burial and features at Cornerstones
MSF34951	FRK 116	Chalk extraction pit of possible medieval to early post medieval date at Homefield
MSF37816	MNL 799	Medieval ditch, Land adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row
MSF41101	FRK 189	Farmstead: Lee Farm
MSF41102	FRK 190	Farmstead: Street Farm
MSF41103	FRK 191	Farmstead: Whitehouse Farm (Lea Farm)
MSF41245	MNL 1101	Farmstead: Bargate Farm
MSF41250	MNL 1106	Outfarm: Gravel Barn
MSF5687	FRK 020	River Lark, Freckenham.
MSF5688	WGN 010	River Lark
MSF7970	FRK 001	Roman artefact scatter of pottery sherds. (Rom)
MSF7971	FRK 001	River Lark (Sax)
MSF7972	FRK 002	'by Mortimers Lane'
MSF7973	FRK 003	Roman bronze coin hoard of 595 coins found in a narrow necked Roman jar
MSF7974	FRK 004	Freckenham Moat; Mot Meadow; Mortimer's Lane
MSF7976	FRK 006	40 Acre Field, Rectory Farm
MSF7992	FRK 009	Freckenham House garden (Rom)
MSF7993	FRK 009	Freckenham House garden (Sax)
MSF7994	FRK 009	Freckenham House garden (Med)
MSF7995	FRK 010	Roman artefact scatter consisting of pottery, coins and jewellery
MSF7996	FRK 011	Roman pottery sherds found in Sax hut (Rom)
MSF7997	FRK 011	Single Saxon hut with artefact scatter (Sax)
MSF7998	FRK 012	Roman artefact scatter, cemetery and three inhumations
MSF8000	FRK 014	Findspot of a Middle Bronze Age dirk (BA)
MSF8004	FRK 016	Roman artefact scatter consisting of a coin hoard
MSF8005	FRK 017	Findspot of a Bronze Age flat axe
MSF8019	WGN 006	Polished flint axe, patinated white, seven and a half inches long (S2).
MSF8074	FRK 001	Findspot of a probable Bronze-Age bone spearhead, Romano- British sherds and a pagan Anglo-Saxon iron sword. (BA)
MSF8075	FRK 180	Medieval bronze horse harness pendant, 8 Chippenham Road
MSF8080	FRK 022	Roman artefact scatter consisting of a coin hoard
MSF8764	MNL 013	Judes Ferry, West Row. (PMed)
MSF8765	MNL 013	Judes Ferry, West Row, Mildenhall, (Mesolithic)
MSF8767	MNL 016	Findspot of a Neolithic patinated flint axe. (Neo)
MSF8786	MNL 029	Mislocation of FRK 014. (BA)

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Name
MSF8787	MNL 029	Mislocation of FRK 020. (Un)
MSF8789	MNL 031	Gravel Drove, West Row
MSF8815	MNL 048	Mislocation of FRK 021.
MSF8823	MNL 056	Findspot of a Bronze-Age bronze basal looped spearhead.
MSF8851	MNL 063	Gravel Farm, Gravel Drove, West Row. (Neo)
MSF8852	MNL 063	Gravel Farm, Gravel Drove, West Row. (BA)
MSF8891	MNL 076	Findspot of a Bronze-Age bronze sword.
MSF8901	MNL 086	Gravel Drove
MSF8921	MNL 103	Mislocation of MNL 086.
MSF8944	MNL 124	Bronze-Age burnt mound. (BA)
MSF8972	MNL 140	Gravel Drove, West Row.
MSF8982	MNL 148	Gravel Drove, West Row.
MSF8983	MNL 149	Gravel Drove, West Row. (Neo)
MSF8984	MNL 149	Gravel Drove, West Row. (BA)
MSF9106	MNL 188	Judes Ferry
MSF9186	MNL 221	Judes Ferry, West Row.
MSF9233	MNL 1005	Jude's Ferry, West Row, Mildenhall, (Palaeolithic).
MSF9236	MNL 860	Gravel Drove, West Row, Mildenhall, (Mesolithic)
MSF9781	WGN 009	Fort William Plantation (IA)
MSF9782	WGN 009	Fort William Plantation (Rom)

### Non-Designated Assets: East B

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MSF18986	FRK 140	Find spot of Roman denarius
MSF18985	FRK 139	Find spot of a Medieval silver Edward I penny
MCB9223	7622	Mesolithic antler axes, Isleham
MSF35054	SUF 078	Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway
MCB1347	1065	Badlingham Manor
MCB14177	12052	Badlingham Hall, Chippenham
MCB14501	CB14501	Brooch find, Chippenham
MCB14732	CB14732	Iron Age coin, Freckenham/Chippenham
MCB14735	CB14735	Early medieval coin find, Badlingham Manor, Chippenham
MCB16014	MCB16014	Bow brooch, Chippenham
MCB19101	MCB19101	Flint scatter, Chippenham
MCB9090	7525	Mound, Chippenham

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MCB9233	7632	Medieval buildings, Badlingham Hall
MCB9761	8119	Badlingham - deserted settlement
MSF10199	BTM 017	Single ring ditch of unknown date.
MSF11615	WGN 013	Chalk Hill, Bay Farm
MSF12347	WGN 014	North of Church Farm, Worlington, (Mesolithic)
MSF12909	MNL 362	Wamil
MSF13083	WGN 015	Freckenham Road
MSF15090	WGN 017	Clunch stone architectural fragments found in a pit dug for fence post, see details.
MSF15680	FRK 035	Rectangular enclosure and ring ditch (both unknown date)
MSF15681	FRK 036	Bank associated with square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren
MSF15999	WGN 072	Church Farm (Un)
MSF16080	WGN 018	Church Farm
MSF16528	FRK 049	Sub square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren
MSF16529	FRK 050	Sub-rectangular enclosure, Redlodge Warren
MSF16530	FRK 073	Redlodge Warrener's Lodge; Red Lodge (PH)
MSF16531	FRK 117	Red Lodge Warren
MSF16900	BTM 024	The Grange Farm
MSF16901	BTM 025	The Grange; The Grange Farm
MSF17180	FRK 059	Badlingham Road
MSF17393	WGN 021	Roman artefact scatter at Worlington - Freckenham Road
MSF17394	WGN 021	Worlington - Freckenham Road (Med)
MSF17750	BTM 026	Chalk Hill Chalk Quarry
MSF17819	FRK 062	Bullock Lodge (field name) (Rom)
MSF17821	FRK 062	Bullock Lodge (field name) (PMed)
MSF17827	WGN 023	Rectory Farm (Sax)
MSF18185	BTM 027	Chalk Hill
MSF18186	BTM 028	Chalk Hill
MSF18352	WGN 024	Scatter of Medieval metalwork, found metal detecting, including circa 30 tokens, details (S1). (Med)
MSF18848	FRK 069	Artefact scatter of one Roman enamelled disc brooch and one Roman enamelled plate brooch
MSF18859	FRK 163	Medieval coin brooch, Drift Road
MSF18987	FRK 118	Mound, round barrow and pillow mound, date unknown
MSF215	BTM 004	Beacon Hill, Chalk Hill Round Barrow (BA)
MSF216	BTM 004	Chalk Hill Round Barrow (Mes)
MSF222	BTM 011	Mildenhall Station
MSF223	BTM 012	Round barrow of unknown date.
MSF224	BTM 013	Round barrow of unknown date.



Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MSF226	BTM 015	Grange Lane (Sax)
MSF227	BTM 015	Grange Lane (Rom)
MSF228	BTM 015	Grange Lane (Med)
MSF22968	WGN 028	Phases 1 & 2, Bay Farm (BA)
MSF22969	WGN 028	Bay Farm (IA)
MSF22988	WGN 025	Scatter of medieval silver coins (Med)
MSF22989	WGN 025	Post Medieval metalwork scatter (Pmed)
MSF22992	WGN 024	Findspot of Nauheim derivative brooch (Rom)
MSF235	BTM 037	The Croft
MSF23557	FRK 093	Green Lane, Red Lodge
MSF23926	WGN 030	Elenways, Freckenham Road
MSF24363	WGN 036	21 The Street
MSF24877	WGN 038	Worlington Quarry, Worlington
MSF24934	RDL 001	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge
MSF25399	MNL 671	Barn at Wamil Hall
MSF25460	WGN 041	Freckenham Road Evaluation, Worlington
MSF25619	BTM 050	Barton Mills historic settlement core
MSF25619	BTM 050	Barton Mills historic settlement core
MSF25679	WGN 046	Worlington historic settlement core
MSF26018	FRK 102	WW2 hexagonal pillbox
MSF26228	BTM 053	World War II type 22 pillbox, partially obscured.
MSF26229	BTM 054	Pillbox
MSF26272	WGN 050	Type 24 pillbox, closely surrounded by shrubbery and barbed wire. Lean to shed (derelict) built onto door side. Door faces SE. [Interior access not p...
MSF26707	WGN 034	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington
MSF26708	WGN 035	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington
MSF26793	WGN 047	Undated features and later prehistoric flints at Worlington Quarry
MSF2680	WGN 007	Church of All Saints
MSF26854	FRK 103	WWI practice trenches, Red Lodge
MSF27186	BTM 055	Land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk
MSF27270	BTM 057	Undated feature at Land off Church Lane
MSF27508	WGN 049	Medieval settlement activity on land at Freckenham Road, Worlington
MSF28243	BTM 034	Mildenhall Railway Station
MSF28244	BTM 036	OUTLINE RECORD: GOLD PENDANT
MSF28258	BTM 060	An Iron Age pit and prehistoric flints at Chalk Hill, Barton Mills,
MSF30011	MNL 710	Prehistoric pits and ditches, Post medieval and undated ditches at Land South of Worlington Road

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MSF30905	WGN 037	OUTLINE RECORD: GUNFLINT PRODUCTION WASTE
MSF31277	WGN 054	Medieval and post medieval features at The Walnut Tree
MSF31399	WGN 055	Undated ditch, Land South of Mildenhall Road and NE of Worlington Golf Club
MSF32363	BTM 062	OUTLINE RECORD: lead Token, Barton Mills (BACKLOG)
MSF34421	WGN 059	Two possible quarry pits, Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Worlington
MSF36823	WGN 061	OUTLINE RECORD: Land west of Newmarket Road & north of Elms Road (ASE) EVAL
MSF37097	WGN 062	OUTLINE RECORD: Worlington Quarry (SA) MON
MSF41107	FRK 192	Farmstead: Rectory Farm
MSF41325	WGN 080	Farmstead: Rectory Farm
MSF41328	WGN 083	Farmstead: Poulter's Farm
MSF41329	WGN 084	Farmstead: Church Farm
MSF7975	FRK 005	Surprise Hill
MSF8011	FRK Misc	Find spot of a Neolithic oval scraper (Neo)
MSF8013	WGN 001	Pear shaped black pot dredged from River Lark.
MSF8015	WGN 003	Swale's Tumulus (Neo)
MSF8016	WGN 003	Swale's Tumulus (BA)
MSF8017	WGN 004	Rectory Farm (Rom)
MSF8018	WGN 005	Roman artefact scatter at Bargate Farm
MSF8021	WGN 064	Bay Farm (Pal)
MSF9781	WGN 009	Fort William Plantation (IA)

## Listed Buildings

### Listed Buildings: East A

NHLE Number	Name	Grade	NGR
1351309	The Golden Boar Public House	II	TL 66612 71983
1391961	War Memorial	II	TL 66426 72086
1192931	Whitehouse Farmhouse	II	TL 66660 72091
1037616	Street Farmhouse	II	TL 66686 72180
1192962	Lavrock House	II	TL 66720 72256
1331728	45, Mill Street	II	TL 64384 74063
1126434	41, Mill Street	II	TL 64349 74122
1126436	18, Mill Street	II	TL 64289 74153
1126477	Lime Kilns	II	TL 64379 74210
1126470	7, Church Street	II	TL 64433 74342
1126471	Griffin Hotel	II	TL 64347 74344

NHLE Number	Name	Grade	NGR
1331708	War Memorial	II	TL 64346 74367
1126474	Lych Gate	II	TL 64372 74376
1126473	The Corner House	II	TL 64412 74401
1126475	Church of St Andrew	I	TL 64372 74409
1126468	Lady Peytons Almshouses	II	TL 64498 74412
1160667	2, Sun Street	II	TL 64444 74420
1126439	6, Sun Street	II	TL 64442 74434
1310468	10, Sun Street	II	TL 64464 74455
1126438	The Rising Sun Public House	II	TL 64429 74460
1126469	79, The Causeway	II	TL 64766 74519
1126440	Sunbury House	II	TL 64560 74532
1037558	Bargate Farmhouse, including attached Outbuilding at North End	II	TL 67863 74924
1194463	Popes	II	TL 67478 75307

#### Listed Buildings: East B

NHE Number	Name	Grade	NGR
1126374	The Cottage	II	TL 67690 70781
1126373	Badlingham Manor	II	TL 67849 70830
1037604	The Manor	II	TL 71623 73207
1037602	Grange Farmhouse	II	TL 71193 73445
1037588	Manor Farmhouse	II	TL 69477 73649
1286176	59, The Street	II	TL 69592 73682
1037587	Cranford	II	TL 69645 73694
1193308	Old Hall Cottage and Coachmans Cottage	II	TL 69748 73710
1193323	Worlington House	II	TL 69636 73717
1037586	Worlington Old Hall	II	TL 69740 73735
1286239	Worlington Hall Hotel	II	TL 69753 73796
1351336	Cross Base 10 Metres South of Chancel Of Church of All Saints	II	TL 69141 73833
1037585	Church of All Saints	I	TL 69128 73856
1426613	Church Farm	II	TL6914773947
1037541	Barn 100 Metres South East of Wamil Hall	II	TL 69622 74315



NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1037585	Church of All Saints	I	Medieval	569128	273856	Medieval church with nave, chancel, west tower, south aisle and vestry, south porch. Flint rubble with limestone dressings. Plain tiled roofs with flat-roofed vestry, aisle and tower.
1037586	Worlington Old Hall	II	Medieval	569740	273735	Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century house with alterations of 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. 2 storeys. Timber- framed and rendered, with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century parapet having modillioned cornice.
1037587	Cranford	II	Post-medieval	569645	273694	House dating to c.1800 with later 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Two storeys with attics. Rough-cast rendered masonry walling.
1037588	Manor Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	569477	273649	Farmhouse dating from the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century with rear wing of mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century. Single storey with attics. Gault brick with parapet gables.
1193308	Old Hall Cottage and Coachmans Cottage	II	Post-medieval	569748	273710	Two 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottages. Single storey and attics. Narrow gault bricks with parapet gables.
1193323	Worlington House	II	Post-medieval	569636	273717	House dating to 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> century with alterations of early and mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Two storeys and attics. Timber-framed, encased early 19 <sup>th</sup> century in painted gault brick at the front and later in fish-scale tiles at the gable-ends.
1286176	59, The Street	II	Post-medieval	569592	273682	House dating from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Single storey with attics. Timber-framed and plastered.
1286239	Worlington Hall Hotel	II	Post-medieval	569753	273796	Hotel, formerly house dating from the 16 <sup>th</sup> century with late 18 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Hall range with two cross-wings and various extensions to right and rear. Two storeys with attics. Timber framed with the front wall rebuilt late 19 <sup>th</sup> century in red brick, with corner pilasters of finely-gauged orange brick.
1351336	Cross base 10 metres south of Chancel of Church of All Saints	II	Late medieval	569141	273833	Late medieval churchyard cross with limestone base. About 60cm square; raised chamfer-stops at each corner, reducing the base to a moulded octagonal form.
1426613	Church Farm	II		569147	273947	Church Farm is a four-bay, two-storey house with an elaborate central brick stack surmounted by four individual angle-set chimneys.
1037602	Grange Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	571193	273445	Farmhouse dating from the mid-16 <sup>th</sup> century with alterations of c.1700 and mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Central hall range with two cross-wings; a complex house of several phases. Two storeys. Timber- framed and rough-cast.
1037604	The Manor	II	Post-medieval	571623	273207	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house. Stuccoed walls, a string at 1st floor. Hipped slated roof with central chimneys of gault brick.
1351308	The Dell	II	Post-medieval	566786	271942	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, with earlier core, perhaps dating from 17 <sup>th</sup> or 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Two storeys, of timber-framed construction and plastered.
1351309	The Golden Boar Public House	II	Post - medieval	566612	271983	Public House dating from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century with what is believed to be a 16 <sup>th</sup> century core. Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Two storeys. Timber-framed, encased at the front in painted 19 <sup>th</sup> century gault brick.
1286368	The Old Rectory	II	Post-medieval	566615	271687	House, formerly rectory dating from the mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century with a late 16 <sup>th</sup> century rear range and alterations of 1830. Double-pile plan. 18 <sup>th</sup> century front range of five windows. Two storeys with attics.
1192928	Entrance gates and railings and terminal piers, 15 metres north of Manor House	II	Post-medieval	566736	271816	Entrance gates, railings and terminal piers along the road frontage to north of Manor House; early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A pair of cast iron pedestrian gates with spearhead standards, the lower panels patterned with arcading.
1192931	Whitehouse Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	566660	272091	Farmhouse dating from the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Two storeys, constructed of gault brick with corner pilasters. Hipped slated roof with end chimneys of gault brick.
1192962	Lavrock House	II	Post-medieval	566720	272256	House dating from c.1830. Two storeys. Stuccoed walls with slightly raised rusticated quoins. Hipped slated roof with rendered end chimneys.
1037614	Church of St Andrew	II*	Post-medieval	566597	271758	Medieval church with alterations of 1867-9 by G.E. Street. The church tower was rebuilt in 1884. Nave, chancel, north aisle with organ chamber (formerly chapel ), west tower, south porch and north vestry. Flint rubble with limestone dressings and parapets.
1037615	Manor House	II*	Post-medieval	566747	271807	House, formerly manor house, dating from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century with rear extension of 1934. Two storeys with attics. Pink/buff brick with double moulded string at 1st floor, and parapet gables.
1037616	Street Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	566686	272180	Farmhouse, late 16 <sup>th</sup> century with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and c.1970 alterations. Two storeys with a lower service range added in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber-framed and plastered, with 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations of plastered clunch.

NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1391961	War Memorial	II	Modern	566426	272086	A war memorial located within the churchyard of St Andrew, erected in 1920, comprising a granite, Celtic cross on a stepped and tapering plinth.
1126373	Badlingham Manor	II	Post-medieval	567849	270830	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions, located within a rectangular moated site. Close studded timber frame plastered and exposed in gable and rear elevations. Local brick chimney stack with four octagonal shafts of two stages. Two storeys.
1126374	The Cottage	II	Post-medieval	567690	270781	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottage, Plastered timber-frame and painted brick. Thatched roof with two plain tiled gabled dormer windows. One storey and attic.
1037558	Bargate Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval			3 houses, formerly farmhouse. Late C17 with alterations of mid C19 and C20. 2 storeys and attics. Timber-framed and rendered, partly underbuilt in rendered clunch.

## 9.2 Annex B – Events Gazetteer

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ESF 19423	Atfield R, SCCAS monitoring 2007/057	-	567672	274587	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	No description available.
ESF 19738	Craven J, SCCAS monitoring 2006/099	04/07/2006	568939	273378	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at Elevenways, Freckenham Road, Worlington, located an undated pit and possible peat filled hollow but did not locate a former green boundary or indication of associated medieval settlement.
ESF 19904	Watching brief, Manor House, Freckenham	10/10/2007	566756	271814	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Two ditches were recorded during the monitoring of groundworks for an extension to The Manor House, Freckenham.
ESF 20219	Evaluation - 21/23 Church Lane, Worlington	22/07/2010	569053	273728	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of an existing property at 21/23 Church Lane, Worlington. A single trench measuring 1.8m-2m wide x 10m long was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. No finds.
ESF 20505	Land to the rear of The Woodlands, East View, Freckenham	04/11/2009	566952	272387	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Three linear trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed structure. No pre-modern features were encountered, no finds were retrieved and no environmental samples were taken.
ESF 19601	Evaluation, Freckenham Village Hall	18/06/1996	566291	272048	SCCAS	Two evaluation trenches. Followed by monitoring footing trenches in 1997.
ESF 21138	Freckenham Road Evaluation, Worlington	25/08/2011	568846	273451	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the north of Freckenham Road, Worlington, to the west of the village. Four trenches were excavated, all of which revealed evidence of medieval occupation on the site.
ESF 21226	Monitoring, Forge Garage	06/02/2004	566575	272037	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Archaeological monitoring during the removal of two underground fuel tanks identified no archaeological finds or features. However, evidence for the ground level having been raised in order to control the floodplain was observed.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ESF 21511	Monitoring at Highfields, Chippenham Road, Freckenham	03/03/2006	566263	271539	SCCAS	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for three extensions to Highfields, Freckenham, identified evidence of three phases of past activity. A substantial phase of Early Iron Age occupation in the immediate vicinity was indicated.
ESF 22213	Excavation, Medieval settlement activity on land at Freckenham Road, Worlington, Suffolk	30/07/2012	568842	273440	Oxford Archaeology East	No description available.
ESF 22630	Watching Brief - Westley House, The Driftway, Mortimer Lane, Freckenham	03/03/2005	566391	272135	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Two visits to look at footing trenches for an extension to the building.
ESF 22742	Land at Mildenhall Road, Freckenham, Suffolk	12/12/2014	567477	272919	Oxford Archaeology East	No description available.
ESF 24130	Monitoring - Cornerstones, Freckenham	15/05/2012	566415	272056	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on foundation footings for the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses and a double garage at the western end of the site.
ESF 24129	Evaluation - Cornerstones, Freckenham	26/04/2012	566422	272055	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses and a double garage. The evaluation consisted of two trenches excavated by machine excavator.
ESF 22731	Evaluation - Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham	15/01/2015	566930	272340	Britannia Archaeology	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of the single dwelling and associated garage. A single trench measuring 1.80m by 10m was excavated. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m.
ESF 24071	Evaluation - Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham	06/06/2016	566196	272026	Norvic Archaeology	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the proposed footprint of a house. The evaluation consisted of a single trench across the footprint which was dug to a maximum depth of 0.5m. Two quarry pits were identified.
ESF 22478	Evaluation - Land rear of 15 Freckenham Road, Worlington	01/10/2014	568975	273432	Archaeological Solutions	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a new residence and garage. The evaluation consisted of a single trench measuring 15m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m, when it encountered the natural. No finds.
ESF 24897	Evaluation - Rose Forge, Worlington Road	01/08/2008	570566	273922	Suffolk County Council	Negative evaluation on the site of a proposed new forge. At the time of the evaluation the footing trenches for the new building had already been dug and the concrete poured.



Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
					Archaeologica l Service	
ESF 25702	Evaluation - Land west of Newmarket Road & north of Elms Road, Worlington	-	569911	270806	Archaeologica l Project Services	No description available.
ESF 25906	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Worlington	-	569687	271152	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	No description available.
ESF 19176	Desk based assessment, Bay Farm	01/03/2003	569681	271690	SCCAS	Desk based assessment
ESF 19177	Evaluation, Bay Farm Worlington, 2004	01/10/2004	569308	271872	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica l Service	No description available.
ESF 19230	Metal detecting survey, Hundred acre field	14/05/2006	570352	270363	Mildenhall & District Metal Detecting Club	100 worked flints and a few sherds Roman & Post Medieval pottery only.
ESF 19395	Monitoring, Red Lodge Inn	26/06/2006	569408	270001	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica l Service	An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of Red Lodge Inn did not locate any archaeological deposits.
ESF 19517	Evaluation - Phase II, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/09/2003	570486	270405	Archaeologica l Solutions	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site. The work is the second of five phases of evaluation trenching over the Hundred Acres site.
ESF 19519	Evaluation - Phase I, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/04/2003	570303	270745	Archaeologica l Solutions	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site. The work is the first of five phases of evaluation trenching over the Hundred Acres site.
ESF 19699	Phase 3 evaluation, Worlington Quarry, 2008	12/03/2008	569436	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica l Service	An archaeological evaluation for part of the Phase 3 area at Worlington Quarry did not identify any archaeological deposits.
ESF 19917	Evaluation - Land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	19/02/2008	569593	270440	Archaeologica l Solutions	Evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed residential development, focussing at this stage on south-western sector of the site to the south of two square enclosures (FRK 036 and 049).
ESF 20077	Evaluation, 21 The Street, Worlington	16/10/2008	569340	273689	Suffolk County Council	Archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at 21, The Street, Worlington identified a small discrete group of medieval pits, dating from between the 11th and 14th centuries AD, and an infilled pond.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
					Archaeologica   Service	
ESF 20600	Worlington Quarry, Worlington	16/08/2010	569550	271528	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica   Service	An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington during the removal of topsoil and identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow.
ESF 20733	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	06/09/2010	569468	269851	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica   Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 2.9ha of vacant land off of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk, in advance of residential development.
ESF 20932	Upgrade Parking Aprons, RAF Mildenhall	19/11/1996	568797	275378	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica   Service	The upgrading of parking aprons and the laying of a drainage system at RAF Mildenhall led to a programme of archaeological monitoring.
ESF 21545	Phase 2 evaluation, land W of Turnpike Road, 2010	10/05/2012	569637	270643	Archaeologica   Solutions	A second phase of evaluation was undertaken in the NE sector of the site, revealing the remains of the banked enclosure previously identified on aerial photographs.
ESF 21547	Evaluation - Employment Land, Red Lodge	01/10/2006	570492	271138	Archaeologica   Solutions	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a proposed new warehouse development and new access road. A total of 27 trenches were excavated, each measuring 40m x 1.8, excepting three trenches that measured between 20m and 35m in length.
ESF 21785	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Red Lodge, Yellow Land, Red Lodge	01/05/2006	570665	270345	Archaeologica   Solutions	Desk based assessment was undertaken, collating HER data and historic maps for the site and surrounding area.
ESF 21786	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Red Lodge (Kings Warren)	01/09/2002	570508	270464	Hertfordshire Archaeologica   Trust	A desk-based assessment was conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the site prior to the possible development of the site.
ESF 21842	Evaluation, Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	22/09/2008	569620	271267	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica   Service	Two evaluations at Bay Farm, Worlington Quarry revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints.
ESF 21902	Monitoring, Worlington Quarry, 2011 Phase Part 2, Worlington	28/09/2011	569674	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeologica   Service	No description available.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ESF 21910	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2012 Phase, Worlington	19/03/2012	569812	270986	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Monitoring of a topsoil strip at Worlington Quarry, Worlington, in Suffolk, revealed evidence of two undated pits. The pits are possibly extensions of the later prehistoric/Bronze Age activity seen in the other projects in the quarry.
ESF 21986	AP assessment, Red Lodge, 2006	01/06/2006	569567	270496	Air Photo Services	AP assessment covering 13 hectares identified two near-square embanked enclosures, thought to remain from Redlodge Warren, and a series of military trenches, suggested to date from the 1914-18 war.
ESF 22016	Geophysical Survey, Land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk	07/11/2012	570426	271644	Britannia Archaeology	No description available.
ESF 22065	Evaluation-Land off Church Lane. Barton Mills	04/04/2013	571701	273510	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Nine trial trenches were excavated across an area of 5131m on land off Church Lane, Barton Mills. The evaluation was carried out between the 4th and 5th of April 2013 and was conducted as a condition for planning application F/2012/0544/FUL.
ESF 22161	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2013 Phase, Worlington	28/03/2013	569667	270981	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	A programme of monitoring was carried out in March and April 2013, at Worlington Quarry in Suffolk. This followed on from several other phases of monitoring at the quarry that had revealed a low level of isolated features.
ESF 22198	Evaluation - Land at Bay Farm, Worlington	15/06/2013	570426	271644	Oxford Archaeology East	Archaeological evaluation on Land at Bay Farm, Worlington, Suffolk. This took the form of fifty-three 50m x 2m trenches across the proposed development area. No finds.
ESF 22385	Evaluation - The Walnut Tree, The Street, Worlington	26/06/2014	569551	273637	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried prior to the construction of guest accommodation. A single trench was excavated measuring 20m long and 1.8m wide. The trench was excavated to c.0.7-0.8m deep. Medieval pit and ditch were identified.
ESF 22436	Evaluation, Land South of Mildenhall Road and Land NE of Worlington Gold Club, Worlington	26/08/2014	570392	273557	Pre-Construct Archaeology	No description available.
ESF 22503	Evaluation - Chalk Hill Quarry, Barton Mills	20/01/2014	571026	271911	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Twenty-six evaluation trenches were excavated on farmland prior to a new phase of chalk quarrying at Chalk Hill quarry, Barton Mills, in Suffolk.
ESF 22946	Watching Brief - 16 Manor View, Barton Mills	16/05/2000	571535	273544	SCCAS	The site was visited to inspect footing trenches. Most had been excavated. Dirt was available on site for inspection. There were no finds or features of archaeological interest.
ESF 22999	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2015	19/02/2015	569516	271117	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	A visit was made to the site to record the stripping of plough soil. The site was adjacent to/north-west of an area that had been cleared in 2014. This report forms an addendum to the earlier works.



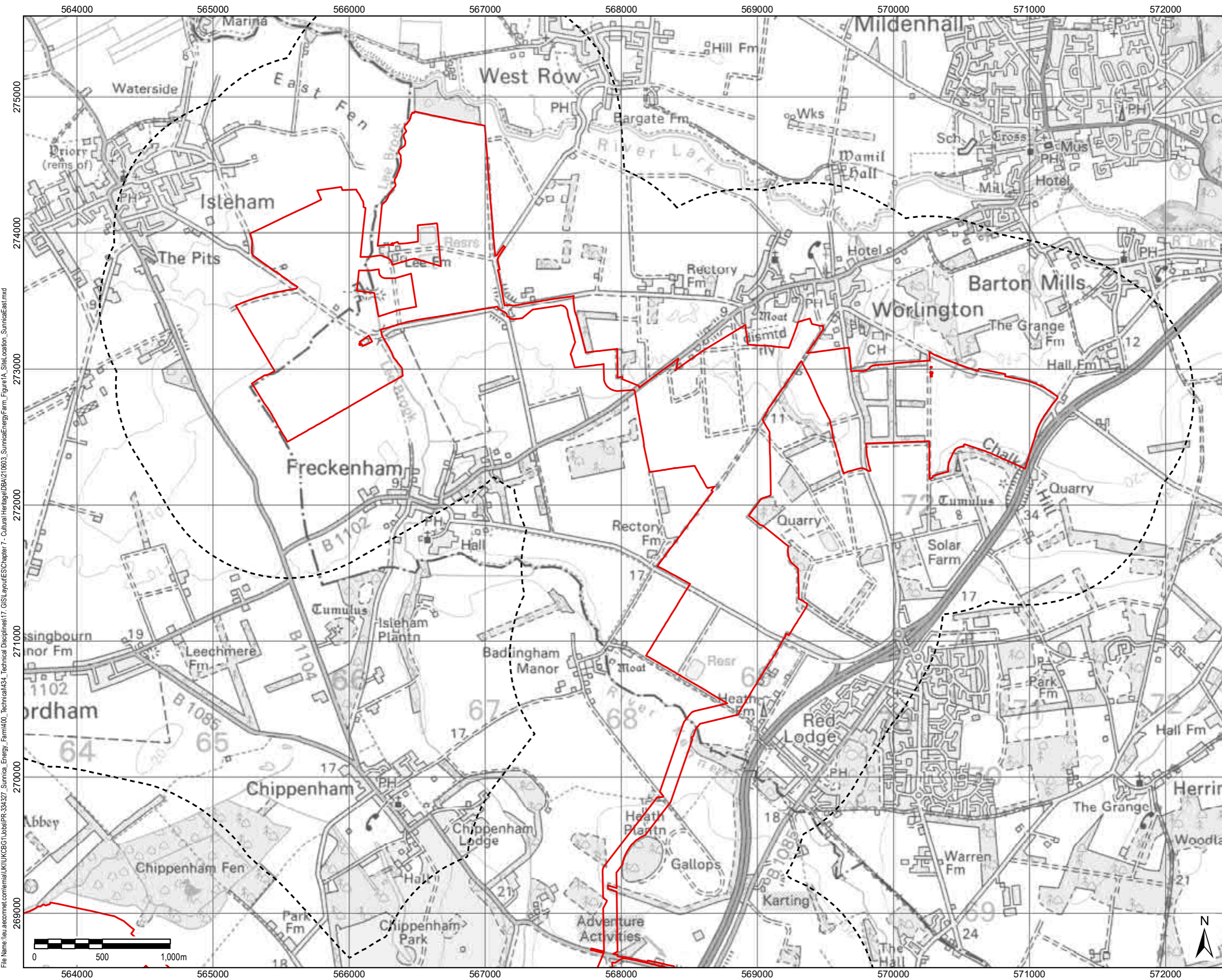
Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
	Phase, Worlington					
ESF 23000	Excavation - Chalk Hill Quarry, Barton Mills	19/01/2015	571033	271834	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Twenty-six evaluation trenches and an area of open excavation were investigated on farmland, prior to a new phase of chalk quarrying at Chalk Hill Quarry, Barton Mills, in Suffolk.
ESF 23246	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Phases 6 and 9 (2015), Worlington	16/09/2015	569643	271350	Suffolk Archaeology	Two areas were stripped of topsoil to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.4m. No archaeological features or finds were recorded (S1).
ESF 23390	Evaluation, Proposed AD Plant, Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Worlington	25/01/2016	570460	271976	MOLA Northampton	Trial trench evaluation prior to development. Thirty-eight trenches were excavated, two quarry pits were recorded but no finds were recovered, no other archaeological features were encountered.
ESF 23480	Geophysical survey, Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk	07/12/2015	570460	271976	Archaeological Services University of Durham	Geophysical survey was conducted in advance of proposed development. The works comprised detailed geomagnetic survey of a proposed development area measuring approx. 5.9ha, commissioned by Crestwood Environmental on behalf of Strutt & Parker Farms.
ESF 23987	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2013	08/10/2013	569565	271010	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An area of 0.8ha was stripped immediately adjacent and west of previous stripped and investigated parts of the quarry. A total of approximately 0.4m-0.45m of topsoil was removed above the natural horizon. No finds.
ESF 24141	Evaluation - Phase IV, Hundred Acre Farm, Red Lodge	01/10/2005	570450	270142	Archaeological Solutions	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site.
ESF 24571	Evaluation - Phase I, Land South of Worlington Road, Mildenhall	04/02/2014	570636	274088	Oxford Archaeology East	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the development of the site. A total of seven trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies seen on the previous geophysical survey of the site. The trenches measured 30m long.
ESF 24589	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2014 Phase, Worlington	15/09/2014	569521	271032	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Archaeological monitoring was carried out following on from several other phases of the quarry. A roughly rectangular area was stripped of topsoil to the underlying geology. A single deposit of heated sand was excavated by hand.
ESF 25141	Geophysical Survey - Worlington Road, Mildenhall	28/10/2013	570636	274088	Stratascan	Magnetic gradiometer survey of 2.7 hectares. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals along 1m traverses on 30x30 grids. A number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified including a ditch and a bank.
ESF 25508	Evaluation - 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge	04/05/2017	569201	270026	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	Eight trenches each measuring 15mx1.8m were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m-0.47m. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ESF 25805	Evaluation - Phase 2, land south of Worlington Road, Mildenhall	10/08/2015	570636	274088	N/A	The second phase archaeological evaluation was carried out by excavating 16 trenches positioned to target the continuation of potential features identified in the first stage evaluation (where 7 trenches were excavated following geophysical survey).
ESF 26143	Survey by The Breckland Society - The Warrens of Breckland	01/03/2008	577383	278540	The Breckland Society	In March 2008, the Breckland Society was awarded a grant by English Heritage to research the archaeological archival evidence of the managed rabbit warrens of the Norfolk and Suffolk Brecks.
ESF 20587	Evaluation, Ferry Lane West Row, Mildenhall	2008	567684	275000	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for housing at land off Ferry lane, West Row, Mildenhall. The site, an area of 1340sqm, continues a line of houses that front onto Ferry lane as the road curves towards Ju
ESF 21526	Historic assessment of an outbuilding at Bargate Farm	2009	567875	274931	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	A building survey was carried out for an outbuilding to accompany a planning application for its conversion
ESF 22176	Archaeological Evaluation, Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk	2013	567844	274851	John Newman Archaeological Services	No description available.
ECB 2083	AP assessment, Eriswell to Burwell overhead line, 1995	01/01/1995	560959	270563	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	An assessment of aerial photographs was undertaken for a 500m corridor on either side of the proposed overhead line.
ECB 3300	Evaluation at Badlingham Manor Farm, Chippenham, 2009	17/11/2009	568802	269981	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	A fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a reservoir at Badlingham Manor Farm. A mixed assemblage totalling 46 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the initial fieldwalking survey

## 10 Figures

### **Figure 1: Site Location**





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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area

**NOTE:**  
 Document Reference: EN010106/APP/6.3  
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Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 1  
 SITE LOCATION  
 SUNNICA EAST**

Drawn LL	Checked DW	Approved NC	Date 03/06/2021
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589004		Scale @ A3 1:25,000	

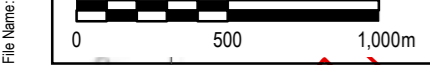
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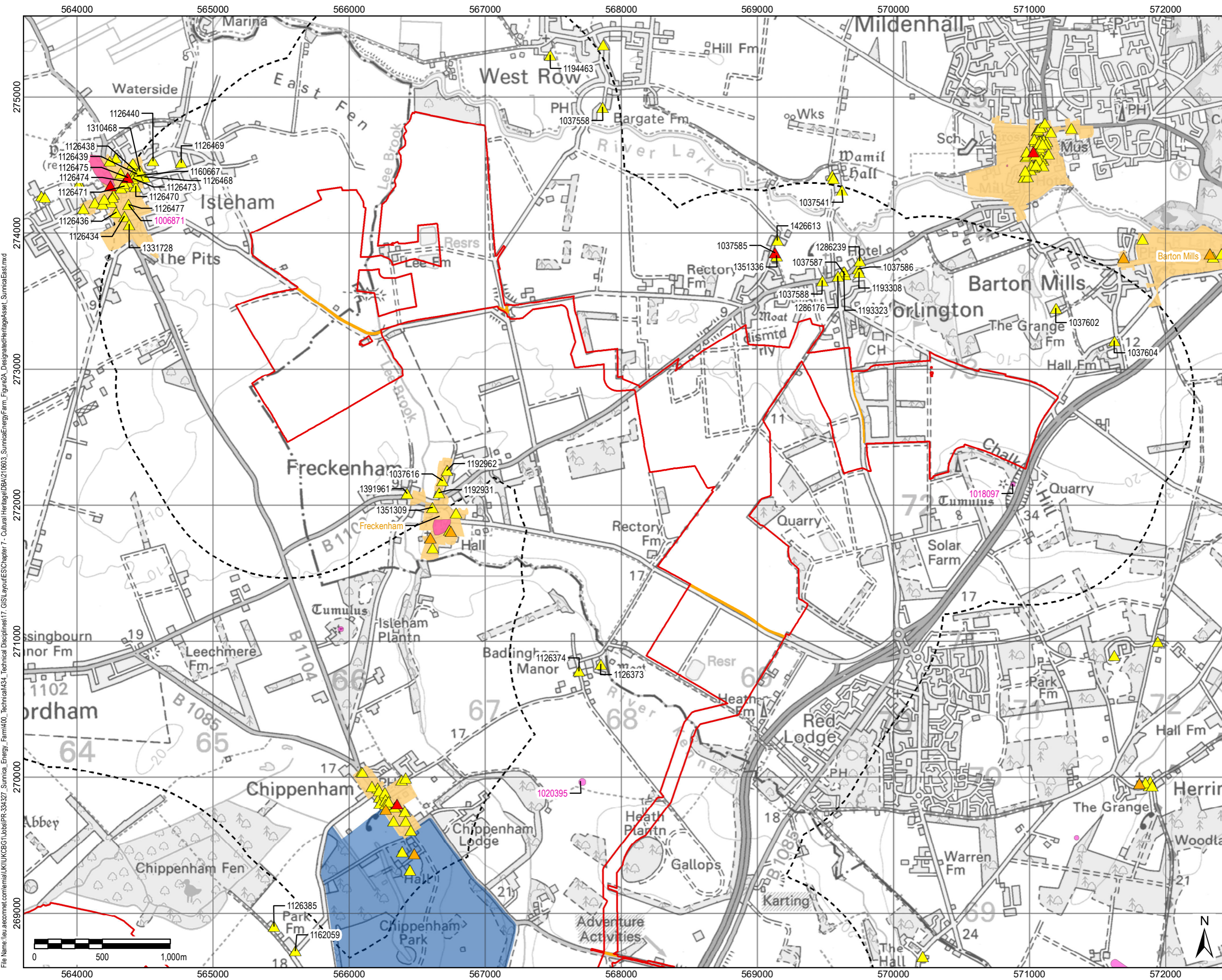
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## **Figure 2: Designated assets within the 1km study area: overview**





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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Public Highway within Scheme

**Designated Asset**

- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II\* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden

NOTE:  
Document Reference: EN010106/APP/6.3  
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Project Title  
**sunnica energy farm**

Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 2  
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS  
WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA OF  
SUNNICA EAST**

Drawn LL	Checked DW	Approved NC	Date 07/07/2021
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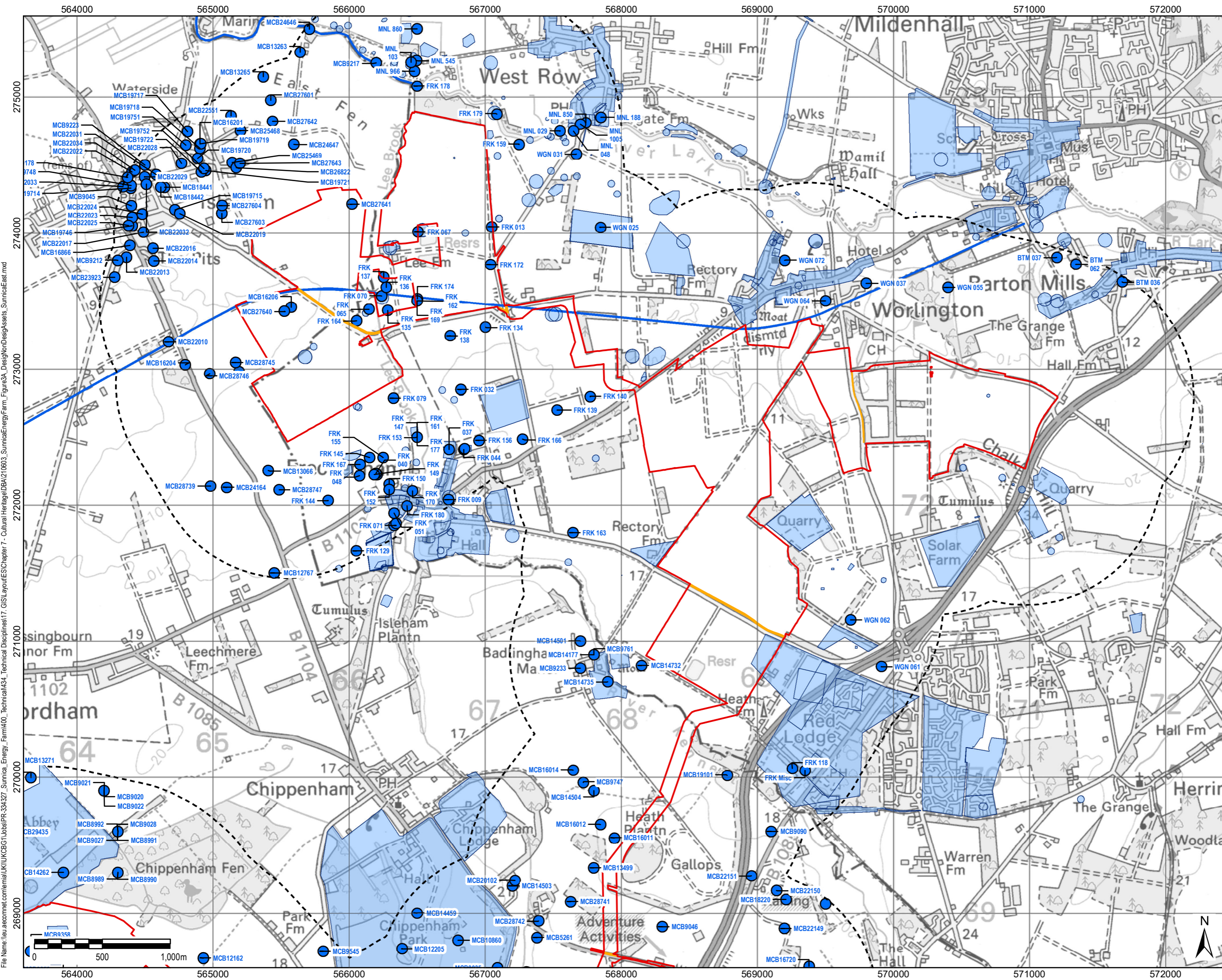
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### **Figure 3: Non-designated assets within the 1km study area: overview**





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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Public Highway within Scheme

**Archaeological Asset**

- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Linear
- HER Monument - Area

NOTE:  
 Document Reference: EN010106/APP/6.3  
 APPF Regulation: 5(2)(a)

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Project Title  
**SUNNICA energy farm**

Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 3  
 DESIGNATED & NON-DESIGNATED  
 HERITAGE ASSETS WITH THE  
 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
 SUNNICA EAST**

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