



SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

Appendix 7A: Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Sunnica East Site

Sunnica Ltd

AUGUST 2020



Quality information

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Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
0	05/04/19	Issue	CLB	Clare Le Brecht	Associate Director

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 The Sunnica East Site Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared in April 2019 and the DCO Site boundary reported within this report was correct at that time. A high level analysis has been carried out and the findings of this report are still considered valid for the PEI Report. The data has been updated where required for the PEI Report.

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 Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Sunnica Energy Farm (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: 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 is a preliminary stage 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.

1.2.2 The objectives of this document are:

- to place the Scheme within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- 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);
- in relation to the above, to assess components of these assets' setting which contribute to their significance;
- to determine the presence of previously unidentified non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
- to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown; and
- 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 desk-based evidence that will be taken forward within the subsequent phase of assessment. 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 is located 2.5km to the south-west of Mildenhall and 8.5km to the north-east of Newmarket. The Sunnica East Site lies within the county of Suffolk, and in the Forest Heath District Council administrative area.
- 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 the Sunnica East Site.
- 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 **Figure 1**. It is important to note that the Sunnica East Site boundary may be subject to change, but currently captures what is thought to be a reasonable worst-case land take.
- 2.1.7 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:
- Solar PV modules;
 - PV module mounting structures;
 - Inverters;
 - Transformers;
 - Switchgears (housed inside a building);
 - Onsite cabling;

- One or more 'Battery Energy Storage System' (BESS) (expected to be formed of lithium ion batteries storing electrical energy);
- An electrical compound comprising a substation and control building;
- Fencing and security measures; and
- Access tracks.

2.1.8 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. The location of these is currently unknown.

2.1.9 In areas around the arrays and on the other parts of the Sunnica East Site, opportunities for landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and habitat management will be 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 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:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192); and
- 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,¹ 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.

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

¹ 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.

understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (ID 18a-009-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).

- 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 06 03 2014).
- 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) documents of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015) and GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017).
- 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.

3.6 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:

- 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;
- 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
- 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 2015

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:

- 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;
- contribute to the preservation of the building;
- are not detrimental to the building's character or any architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic features that contribute towards its special interest;
- are of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, and design which respects the existing building and its setting...;
- respect the setting of the listed building, including inward and outward views;
- 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
- 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:

- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting, and views into, though, and out of the area;
- be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which respect the area's character and its setting;
- 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;
- retain important traditional features that contribute to the area's character such as original doors, windows, shop fronts and flint or clunch walls;
- include fenestration which respects its setting;
- use materials and building techniques which complement or harmonise with the character of the area; and
- 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:

- the overall design and layout;
- features, both built and natural, which form an integral part of the design and layout; and
- views into, though, 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:

- an appropriate desk based assessment and/or field evaluation of the archaeological interest or significance prior to determination.
- the preservation of archaeological remains in situ;
- 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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);
- 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;
- 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;

- 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 study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2017a).

4. Methodology for determining the heritage baseline

4.1.1 The assessment of baseline conditions was carried out following the guidelines of the ClfA, the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (ClfA 2017a) and the Code of Conduct (ClfA 2017b).

4.2 Study Area

4.2.1 A 1km study area has been adopted for this assessment (**Figure 1**). 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.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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 of 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 Scheme, are listed in Appendix A. Each has been assigned a Unique Identity Number (UID), with archaeological assets prefixed A, and built heritage assets prefixed BH. Within the gazetteer, these UIDs are cross-referenced to the originating NHLE (National Heritage List for England) and/or HER reference. Field work events relating to the Scheme are listed in Appendix B, and are assigned a project-unique reference prefixed E.

4.3.2 Designated assets within the 5km study area are shown on **Figure 2**. Archaeological and built heritage assets within the 1km study area are shown on **Figures 3 and 4** respectively.

4.4 Site visit

4.4.1 A site visit was conducted from 3 to 6 December 2018. The purpose of this visit was to examine known assets, with a particular emphasis on designated

assets within the Sunnica East Site and within its 1km study area. Some assets of the highest significance within the 5km study area were also visited. As noted below in section 4.6, the visits did not (nor were intended to) constitute a systematic field walkover of the entire Sunnica East Site.

4.5 Data Sources

4.5.1 The preparation of the baseline was informed by material gathered and collated from various sources, including:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Suffolk County Council HER;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data from HER;
- Historic maps (<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/>);
- Aerial photographs (Historic England Archives; Swindon);
- LIDAR (Environment Agency);
- Published and unpublished literature;
- Soilscales (landis.org.uk/soilscales);
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain); and
- Online bibliographic resources such as British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB), and Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.6 Assumptions and Data Gaps

4.6.1 The following limitations and assumptions apply to this report:

- The NHLE data used for this assessment was that available to download on 1/11/2018. The core HER dataset used was provided by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk County Councils on 19/11/2018 and 15/11/2018 respectively, with selective updates to account for the expansions of the Site boundary up to 27/2/2019. Any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment;
- Tithe maps for Cambridgeshire were not viewed due to the temporary closure of the county's Record Office. 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;
- 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. The principal focus is on

the 1km study area, but sites and finds at a greater distance from the Sunnica East Site are also included where relevant (see 4.2.2 above).

- 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 value of a heritage asset (its heritage significance) is guided by its designated status but is also derived from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF Annex 2, Glossary).

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 305 heritage assets identified by this assessment. Forty-seven of these lie within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site, comprising one scheduled monument (UID A25), 43 non-designated assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HER databases, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR by the present study (UID A585; UID 586; UID 587).

5.2 Designated Assets

Scheduled monuments

5.2.1 There is a single scheduled monument within the Sunnica East Site. This is a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Chalk Hill (UID A25). The 1km study area includes one further scheduled monument, the remains of Freckenham Castle (UID A10). 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.

5.2.3 There are 25 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 is a Grade I structure (UID BH1), while the Church of St Andrew (UID BH19) and the Manor House (UID BH20) in Freckenham are both listed at Grade II*. 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 the EIA Scoping Report for the Sunnica Energy Farm (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 the Sunnica East Site (RPG Grade II; UID BH87). 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 (UID BH77). 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 is one conservation area within the 1km study area, to the west of the Sunnica East site: Freckenham Conservation Area. The 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.

World Heritage Sites

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

Registered Battlefields

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

5.3 Non-designated assets

- 5.3.1 The Cambridge and Suffolk HERs contain 274 records for non-designated sites or finds within or intersecting the 1km study area, 43 of which lie within the Sunnica East Site. Further finds are recorded in the PAS database, but these are not included here as their detailed entries and locations are confidential.

Historic landscape characterisation

- 5.3.2 The 1km study area contains, or intersects with, 124 character areas, as defined within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). These are discussed in Section 5.7 below.

5.4 Geology and soils

- 5.4.1 The solid geology underlying the Sunnica East Site is Chalk (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). Superficial deposits overlie parts of the Sunnica East Site and principally comprise River Gravel Deposits (Terraces 1-4; and

gravel) and Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel). Alluvial deposits are present within the watercourse corridors. A discrete area of peat is present north of Freckenham, on the east side of the Lee Brook.

- 5.4.2 The north-west of the Sunnica East Site is comprised of sandy Breckland soils, characteristic of the Breckland heathland areas (landis.org.uk/soilscapes). The south-west part of the Sunnica East Site is comprised of slightly acidic but base-rich loamy soils, the centre is comprised of slightly acidic sandy soils, and the eastern part is comprised of lime-rich loamy soils.

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 Site 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 Suffolk is rich in remains of the Palaeolithic period, notably in the river gravels that formed after the Anglian Glaciation (c. 400,000 BP), at the time when the modern drainage environment was taking shape (Wymer 1985; 1999).
- 5.5.3 The sole Palaeolithic find within the Sunnica East Site lies in its north-western part, where two long blades of the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC) were recovered during field walking (UID A323). Meanwhile, around Bay Farm, the bones of hippopotamus, bison, rhinoceros, elephant, lion and horse were unearthed during the construction of the railway cutting in 1886. The precise position of this significant find is not known; the cutting lies beyond the northern boundary of the Sunnica East Site at distances of 90m and greater (UID A339).
- 5.5.4 The north-western part of Suffolk, which comprises the drainage basin of the Great Ouse, is a particularly prolific area for discoveries of Palaeolithic flint artefacts (Lewis 1998). A site at Warren Hill in Mildenhall revealed over 2000 hand axes dating to the Palaeolithic period, approximately 3.5km to the east of the Sunnica East Site.
- 5.5.5 A significant find site, albeit 6km distant to the south-east, is at Kentford. Here, gravel extraction led to the recovery of several hundred flint hand axes, cores, rough-outs and flakes (Wymer 1996, 77-81 with references). Their provenance within the Terrace 3 and Terrace 4 Gravels implies a pre-Devensian date although the span of time over which the assemblage was created was probably very great (115,000–12,000 BP). It is suggested that these implements are located within their primary context (i.e. the place at which they were originally deposited) (Wymer 1985). This emphasises the importance of the gravels as a resource of flint from the Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (Healy 1998), and the potential for further finds during any future extraction or construction work in the locality.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)

- 5.5.6 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. This reflects a concentration on areas of lighter soils, although river corridors were clearly utilised and it is thought that there was an element of use of the heavier claylands in the centre of the county.
- 5.5.7 Mesolithic finds are poorly represented within the archaeological record of the 1km study area. Within the Sunnica East Site, a microlith was found at the Chalk Hill round barrow (UID A457), with a small number of other lithics recovered from within the Sunnica East Site and the surrounding 1km study area (UID A245; UID A381).

Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)

- 5.5.8 Monuments of this period are rare within Suffolk as a whole, and apparently absent from the 1km study area, although it is possible that some of the round barrows described in the following section may date to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age interface. In this context, the recovery of numerous Neolithic pottery sherds and burnt bone from the basal layers of the barrow known as Swales Tumuli, 50m outside the Sunnica East Site boundary, is potentially significant (UID A527). Meanwhile, it is possible that a ditch and pit identified just outside the Sunnica East Site, on the north-east fringe of Freckenham, may be of Neolithic date, though the dating of both features is not secure and these features have alternatively been dated to the medieval period (UID A317). At Hall Farm, undated cropmarks of a circular enclosure c. 100m in diameter with surrounding ditches also have the potential to belong to the Neolithic period, but this is unproven (UID A448).
- 5.5.9 Artefactual evidence from this period is sparse within the 1km study area. Within the Sunnica East Site, archaeological monitoring at Worlington Quarry identified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, while a flint axe was found at Surprise Hill (UID A518). 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 (UID A503). A Neolithic stone axe was found c.75m south-east of Barton Mills.

Bronze Age (2600 – 700 BC)

- 5.5.10 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). 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).

- 5.5.11 Within the Sunnica East Site, a scheduled bowl barrow exists at Chalk Hill (UID A25), which is part of a pair or small group of barrows at this location. One definite example lies to the south-east of the scheduled monument, on the line of the modern A11 and has been destroyed (UID 442), while another possible barrow stands 100m to the north-west, within the Sunnica East Site boundary (UID 443). On the opposite side of the A11 there are two further undated features tentatively identified as barrows. The Lumber Hill bowl barrow (UID A29) is situated approximately 1km south-west of the Sunnica East Site, and is currently 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 (UID A528).
- 5.5.12 Elsewhere within the Sunnica East Site, an evaluation at Bay Farm identified scattered pits containing Early Bronze Age pottery and flints, while fieldwalking in the north-western part of the Sunnica East Site recovered Bronze Age worked flints and a bronze awl (UID A323). 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. The changes in vegetation in this time may have contributed to population movement to the drier chalk lowlands.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 5.5.13 It is suggested that Iron Age society differed little from that of the Bronze Age (Dunnett 1975), but due to the widespread (though not complete) demise of the barrow as a funerary monument, structural features in the landscape are less readily identifiable. The 1km study area reflects this situation, with some archaeological evidence for activity, but little that is indicative of settlement or other site-types.
- 5.5.14 Within the Sunnica East Site, Iron Age pits have been located at Bay Farm (UID A468), while a number of other minor features (pits and ditches) have been identified around Freckenham and Barton Mills (e.g. UID A481; UID A502). Artefactual discoveries have been more impressive, most notably the hoard of some 90 gold Iceni staters found in Freckenham (UID A515). A few other stray finds of Late Iron Age coins are also recorded across the 1km study area.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.5.15 Settlement dating to the Roman period is relatively poorly evidenced within the 1km study area, despite the fact that the small town of Icklingham is located c.6km east of the Sunnica East Site, and that the Icknield Way is likely to have functioned as a significant route at this time (Margary 1955). Whether this dearth of evidence is a true reflection of settlement distribution is dubious. Studies around Saffron Waldon, Essex (Williamson 1986) and Dunstable, Hertfordshire (Hudspith 1995) have demonstrated an average density of 1 to

1.3 farmsteads per square kilometre, although not all need have been contemporary. The presence of small towns close to both of these study areas may have resulted in a settlement density that was greater than the norm; nevertheless, they demonstrate the intensity of land use in the Roman countryside, and thus the potential for the discovery of new sites in poorly-studied areas.

- 5.5.16 In terms of probable Roman sites within the 1km study area, a material scatter immediately to the south of Freckenham included hypocaust tile, which, if *in situ*, is indicative of a high-status building (UID A49), while a concentration of finds around Fort William Plantation suggest another focus of activity (UID A532). 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 (UID A438).
- 5.5.17 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. Generally, the discoveries have been of minor pottery scatters or isolated metalwork finds, but a 4th century hoard of nearly 600 bronze coins was recovered in the north-west part of the Sunnica East Site (UID A516). All such finds pale in comparison to the Mildenhall Treasure, a hoard of 34 masterpieces of Roman silver tableware from the 4th century AD – by far the most valuable Roman objects artistically and by weight of bullion found in Britain. The hoard was discovered in 1942 in land around the village of West Row, probably at Thistley Green, which lies approximately 2.5km to the north of the Sunnica East Site boundary (Hobbs 2016).
- 5.5.18 Several finds associated with the Roman period have been discovered to the north and east of the Sunnica East Site, mostly comprising isolated artefacts. Approximately 2km north of the Sunnica East Site, a Roman cremation burial was found during private landscaping. The cremation appeared to be that of a young individual, with grave goods including Samian ware, ceramic pots, and a thin-walled castor cup.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.5.19 The 1km study area is practically devoid of sites or finds of early medieval date. The sole record suggestive of structural remains is for a possible sunken featured building found in association a Saxon brooch, pin and pottery. These were found immediately to the north of Freckenham, less than 100m from the Sunnica East Site (UID A316). Stray finds of Anglo-Saxon coins and other metalwork are also reported, the date of which ranges between the 6th and 10th centuries. Despite the paucity of the evidence, the East Anglia Kingdom Survey centred on Woodbridge (Newman 1988) has demonstrated the potential of fieldwork for the discovery of new sites.
- 5.5.20 Historical evidence indicates that several of the principal settlements within the 1km study area (with the exception of the modern Red Lodge) had origins in the Saxon period. Tuddenham appears in a charter of AD 854, while Freckenham is listed in an Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 895 as 'Frekeham'. The manor here was recorded as having been given by King Alfred to the Bishop of Rochester; it probably included a manor house and a church, possibly on the site of St Andrew's Church. Worlington is suggested to derive from a Saxon

tribal name. All feature in the Domesday Book, as does Barton Mills (Skeat 1913, 53, 61-2 and 111; Morris 1986).

- 5.5.21 A pagan Saxon graveyard was excavated 'somewhere in the parish of Mildenhall' in 1929. 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)

- 5.5.22 By contrast to the preceding period, the medieval era in Suffolk is far better understood historically (Scarfe 1986) and well attested in the archaeological record of the 1km study area. As described above, several modest settlement centres were established by at least the 9th century, with Domesday Survey returns for Freckenham, Worlington, Tuddenham and Barton [Mills], including mention of a manor at Freckenham and a monastic grange at Barton. Documentary evidence also attests to a former settlement (deserted rural settlement) at Badlingham and a windmill at Freckenham. The latter appears on a 1712 map, but the period assigned by the HER record implies the assumption of earlier origins (UID A166; UID A167; UID A186).
- 5.5.23 The principal focus in the locality 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 (UID A10), 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 obliterated.
- 5.5.24 Other assets within Freckenham include the Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew (UID BH19), which is located to the south of the village, approximately 625m to the west of the Sunnica East Site. Although substantial medieval fabric survives, the church was altered in the second half of the 19th century by G. E. Street. In 1066, a manor of 10 carucates was recorded in Freckenham that belonged to Orthi, a thane of Harold, while by 1086 the manor had passed to the ownership of the Bishop of Rochester. The principal manor house was probably where the existing late 17th century Manor House stands.
- 5.5.25 There is a little archaeological evidence for the medieval settlements within the 1km study area (e.g. from the excavations at Freckenham Road, Worlington; UID A483; UID A500), while the HER data also shows concentrations of stray artefacts and pottery scatters on the open land around the fringes of all the modern villages. Artefact finds also extend into land within the Sunnica East Site, though once again confined to its north-western part, reflecting survey bias.
- 5.5.26 Within Worlington is the Grade I listed All Saints Church (UID BH1). Its west tower dates from the mid-14th century. Just south-east of the church, within the churchyard, is the base of a Grade II limestone churchyard cross that dates to the late medieval period (UID BH9).

5.5.27 Additional medieval churches in the area include the Church of St Mary (UID BH81, Grade II*,) in Barton Mills, just outside the 1km study area to the north-east of the Sunnica East Site and the Parish Church of St Margaret (UID BH80, Grade I) in Chippenham, approximately 1.5 km to the south-west of the Scheme. 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.

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 (UID A418). Landlords continued to create and run warrens through to the 19th century.

Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.5.28 Hodkinson's map of Suffolk (1783) 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 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.
- 5.5.29 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, 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 the Sunnica East Site.
- 5.5.30 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 (UID A376). Far more prominent is the Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway, 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.
- 5.5.31 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.

- 5.5.32 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.
- 5.5.33 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; UID B87), 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.
- 5.5.34 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* listed; UID BH77) 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.
- 5.5.35 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 (UID BH82, Grade II listed) 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.
- 5.5.36 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

- (UID BH83, Grade II listed), 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 (UID BH85, Grade II*) and the 18th century dovecote (UID BH84, Grade II).
- 5.5.37 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.
- 5.5.38 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, UID BH15), 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, UID BH13), Street Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH21), Whitehouse Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH17) and Lavrock House (Grade II, UID BH18).
- 5.5.39 Within the medieval core is Freckenham Hall, now the Manor House (Grade II*, UID BH20), located approximately 470m to the west of the Sunnica East Site. 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.
- 5.5.40 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 (UID BH2; 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; UID BH5, Grade II).
- 5.5.41 Worlington Hall Hotel, located approximately 560m to the north-east of the Sunnica East Site, at the eastern end of the village (UID BH8; 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.

- 5.5.42 Apart from Church Farm (BH10; 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 (BH3; Grade II), Manor Farmhouse (UID BH4; Grade II) and 59, The Street (UID BH7; Grade II) are pavement-edge properties, low two storeys or single storey, while Worlington House (UID BH6; Grade II) is two storeys set behind a rubble wall.
- 5.5.43 Badlingham Manor (UID BH75; Grade II) is located approximately 400m to the south-west of the Sunnica East Site, 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 (UID A356). The earlier medieval manor house was replaced by the existing late 16th century timber framed building which was subsequently refurbished in the 19th century.
- 5.5.44 One of the cottages in the hamlet of Badlingham, The Cottage (UID BH76; Grade II) is located to the west of Balingham Road and dates to the early 17th century. The cottage is of timber framed construction with painted brick and has a thatched roof.
- 5.5.45 Grange Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH11) and The Manor (Grade II, UID BH12) are located approximately 580m to the north-east of the Scheme, to the south-west of the village Barton Mills. The 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.
- 5.5.46 To the north-west of the Sunnica Easy Site and just to the south of the village of West Row is located the Bargate Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH89). 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)

- 5.5.47 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.
- 5.5.48 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. In the north-east of the Sunnica East Site, 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.

- 5.5.49 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 in the east of the Sunnica East Site, comprising a flint axe found in 1884 at Surprise Hill (UID A518), and a Roman coin hoard found in 1948 north of Freckenham.
- 5.5.50 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 in the eastern area of the Sunnica East Site, probably associated with agriculture. Few other developments have occurred on the Sunnica East Site since this time.
- 5.5.51 Of the aforementioned regular fields south of Coldwall 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.
- 5.5.52 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 (UID A497), and five World War Two pillboxes (UID A484; UID A576; UID A489; UID A490; UID A491), associated with the Jude's Ferry Bridge Stop Line, are dispersed across the 1km study area – none of them within the Sunnica East Site.
- 5.5.53 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 (UID BH22; Grade II). The memorial was erected in 1920 and comprises a granite Celtic cross on a stepped and tapering plinth

Unknown Date

- 5.5.54 As part of this assessment, the Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery for the Sunnica East Site and 1km study area was examined.
- 5.5.55 Two earthworks are visible on LiDAR imagery within the Sunnica East Site. A small pit (UID A585), possibly an extraction pit or pond, is visible in the field immediately to the north of the Chalk Hill barrow (UID A25). 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 (UID A586) 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.
- 5.5.56 Aerial photography was also analysed at the Historic England Archive in Swindon (see References). The majority of fields show evidence of relict dendritic creek systems. One potential historical feature is visible in the south-west of the Sunnica East Site, comprising a sub-circular earthwork (UID A587). This may, however, be further evidence of the drainage channels visible throughout the Sunnica East Site.

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 Site. References to these projects in the text below refer to a project-unique Events UID (see Appendix B).
- 5.6.2 At Bay Farm and Worlington Quarry, a series of interlinked studies were undertaken from the early 2000s onwards. These related to an expansion of quarrying in the eastern part of the Sunnica East Site. The results were largely negative, but monitoring during the removal of topsoil identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow (UID E51), while evaluations revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints (UID E56).
- 5.6.3 Land at Mildenhall Road, Freckenham was also investigated by Oxford Archaeology (UID E15). Three objects were recovered from a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation, which included a post-medieval copper alloy vessel. No further archaeology was observed during the archaeological evaluation.

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 Archaeological potential

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

6.2 Archaeological potential

Palaeoenvironmental

6.2.1 The Sunnica East Site includes a discrete area of peat in its north-west corner. 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 Site 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 Site 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 Site 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 the Sunnica East Site, 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 therefore considered to be medium.

6.2.5 Bronze Age monuments, including one scheduled monument, are present within the Sunnica East Site 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 Site 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 the Sunnica East Site 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 the Sunnica East Site, 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 Site 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 Site at least as early as the 9th century, while the north-west part of the Sunnica East Site 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 Site 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 Site is considered medium. The potential for settlement sites being present within the Sunnica East Site is considered to be low.
- 6.2.10 The post-medieval period is not well represented in the archaeological record of the Sunnica East Site 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 Site, 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 the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement.
- 6.3.2 There are 47 heritage assets within the Sunnica East Site, comprising one scheduled monument, 43 non-designated assets from the HER, and three assets identified through aerial photography and LiDAR.
- 6.3.3 The scheduled monument comprises the Chalk Hill bowl barrow (UID A25), the only barrow of a group of four which retains above surface remains. 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.

- 6.3.4 Of the 43 non-designated assets within the HER, 33 comprise find spots (UID A302; UID A303; UID A307; UID A308; UID A311; UID A319-A323; UID A327; UID A333; UID A334; UID A388; UID A420; UID A421; UID A439; UID A440; UID A447; UID A450; UID A454; UID A457; UID A469- A471; UID A477; UID A492; UID A516; UID A518; UID A531; UID A532; UID A542; UID A550). 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.
- 6.3.5 Two further artefact scatters are thought to mark the position of two further barrows within the group of four barrows at Chalk Hill (UID A443; UID A456). 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 (UID A25), 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.
- 6.3.6 Evidence of two pits dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age was discovered near Bay Farm, containing pottery and flints (UID A467; UID A468). The significance of these pits is derived from their archaeological interest, as they further demonstrate the prehistoric activity in the area.
- 6.3.7 A possible ring-ditch of unknown date (UID A374) is recorded in the north-east of the Sunnica East Site. Although recorded as a ring-ditch, the LiDAR and aerial photograph analysis undertaken for this assessment concludes that it is more likely to be the same feature as the gravel extraction pit previously identified nearby (UID A585), from the 19th to 20th century. The significance of this asset derives from its historical interest regarding the industrial activity of the area.
- 6.3.8 Undated features and prehistoric flints have been identified at Worlington Quarry, including pits, post-holes, hearths, and late prehistoric flints (UID A494). Their significance is derived from their archaeological interest, contributing to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the area.
- 6.3.9 Undated human remains (UID A379) were uncovered in the east of the Sunnica East Site. 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.

- 6.3.10 The significance of Worlington historic core (UID A486) 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.
- 6.3.11 Red Lodge Warren (UID 418) 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.
- 6.3.12 The Cambridge to Mildenhall railway (UID A353) lies within the Sunnica East Site, 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.
- 6.3.13 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 (UID A585; UID A586).
- 6.3.14 Beyond the Sunnica East Site are several other prominent scheduled monuments. Freckenham Castle (UID A10) is situated approximately 450m west of the Sunnica East Site 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.
- 6.3.15 The Lumber Hill bowl barrow (UID A29) and the Isleham Plantation bowl barrow (UID A16) are located within 1.5km of the Sunnica East Site 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.
- 6.3.16 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.

- 6.3.17 Within Worlington is All Saints Church (Grade I, UID BH1), 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.
- 6.3.18 Other assets in Worlington comprise Worlington Hall Hotel, to the eastern end of the village (UID BH8; 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 (UID BH2; Grade II), including the Old Hall and two 18th century cottages (Old Hall Cottage and Coachmans Cottage; UID BH5, 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. .
- 6.3.19 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.
- 6.3.20 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.

- 6.3.21 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.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1.1 In respect of archaeology, within the 1km study area there are 305 heritage assets identified by this assessment. Forty-seven of these lie within the boundary of the Sunnica East Site, comprising one scheduled monument (UID A25), 43 non-designated assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HER databases, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR by the present study (UID A585; UID 586; UID 587). 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 within the Sunnica East Site, a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork is likely to be required. The requirements will be established through consultation with the Suffolk County Archaeologist.
- 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 25 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 th May 1974	Historic England Archive
OS/68134	TL 702 723; TL 695 715	31 st May 1968	Historic England Archive
MAL/76042	TL 696 718	10 th June 1976	Historic England Archive
RAF/543/2409	TL 689 728; TL 687 713; TL 700 724	16 th September 1963	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1971	TL 683 726; TL 698 723	27 th March 1956	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/UK/1589	TL 688 708; TL 695 726	21 st June 1946	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/LA/129	TL 692 713; TL 693 730	14 th February 1945	Historic England Archive

Appendix A Asset Gazetteer

This gazetteer lists the known assets within the 1km study area for the Sunnica East Site. Within this gazetteer, assets have been assigned a project-specific Unique Identity Number (UID). To enable cross-referencing the originating reference is also cited. For scheduled monuments and listed buildings this comprises the 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.

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.

This gazetteer is derived from a Master gazetteer that encompasses all the land within the Scheme Boundary (i.e. the Sunnica East Site, Sunnica West Site, Cable Route Corridors and the National Grid Connection). As a result, the UIDs in the following table do not run in a continuous sequence, since the gazetteer includes only those assets relating to the Sunnica East Site and its 1km study area.

Scheduled Monuments

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A10	1006070	Freckenham Castle (remains of)	Medieval	566674	271845	Legacy scheduling data. Detailed description unavailable.
A25	1018097	Bowl barrow on Chalk Hill, 380m north west of Chalkhill Cottages	Bronze Age	570876	272153	Group of round barrows. Microlith found with burial

Non-designated assets

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A46	MCB12144	Bronze Age flint implements, Chippenham	Bronze Age	566600	271100	Flakes, tools and fire-cracked flint. Co-extensive with a natural sandy flint outcrop.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A47	MCB12153	Flint scatter, Chippenham	Late Prehistoric	566350	271400	Large quantities of flint, probably late. No Mesolithic present.
A48	MCB12154	Iron Age pottery, Chippenham	Iron Age	566350	271400	Sherds cover the field, some of them probably Belgic.
A49	MCB12155	Roman tile and hypocaust, Chippenham	Roman	566350	271400	Not much pottery, but much roof tile and hypocaust. Hole dug by metal detectorists.
A71	MCB14177	Badlingham Hall, Chippenham	15th century to 16th century	567800	270900	Badlingham Hall, moated site. Possible remnant gardens. Small garden, mostly in Suffolk.
A160	MCB9090	Mound, Chippenham	Unknown	569100	269600	Tump reported by CS Leaf.
A164	MCB9221	Iron Age and Roman pottery and tiles, Chippenham	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	566400	271400	IA and Roman sherds.
A165	MCB9226	Round barrow, Chippenham	Unknown	566910	270920	No surface indications or evidence of round barrow visible on AP. Area of flat ground present under crop.
A166	MCB9231	Windmill, Chippenham	Medieval to 19th century	566300	271500	Windmill depicted on 1712 map of Chippenham manor.
A167	MCB9233	Medieval buildings, Badlingham Hall	Medieval to 19th century	567700	270800	Buildings depicted on a map of 1659, not on modern map.
A186	MCB9761	Badlingham - deserted settlement	Medieval	567800	270900	Recorded 37 taxpayers in 1334, but only a farm is still extant.
A188	MCB14501	Brooch find, Chippenham	Middle Saxon to Medieval	567700	271000	Metal detecting finds from Chippenham including an incomplete, cast lead-alloy/pewter 'nummular' brooch; with coin imitation decoration.
A200	MCB14732	Iron Age coin, Freckenham/Chippenham	Late Iron Age	568149	270820	Late IA unstratified find.
A221	MCB16014	Bow brooch, Chippenham	Late Iron Age to 1st century AD	567646	270052	Late Iron Age/Early Roman bow brooch found by metal detectorist.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A244	MCB14735	Early medieval coin find, Badlingham Manor, Chippenham	Saxon	567900	270700	A 7th century sceat was found by metal detector at Badlingham Manor.
A245	MCB19101	Flint scatter, Chippenham	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	568778	270013	A mixed assemblage totalling 46 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the initial fieldwalking survey.
A295	MSF14106	Medieval rim sherd, 2 Mortimer Lane	Medieval	566465	272105	Rim sherd located within shallow feature or natural hollow infilled with pale brown/grey soil including C19/C20 brick fragments during watching brief on bungalow extension.
A296	MSF15601	Find spot of a Roman disc brooch	Roman	566950	272470	Metal detected Roman disc brooch, circa AD 70 to AD 150.
A297	MSF15999	Church Farm	Undated	569200	273800	Illegal metal detection of field.
A298	MSF16331	Roman artefact scatter of 5/6 coins	Roman	566250	272350	Thin scatter of 5/6 Roman coins metal detected over whole field (of circa 4 ha).
A299	MSF16536	Find spot of a Roman bronze key terminal	Roman	566185	272225	Metal detector find of Roman bronze key terminal, fleur de lys shape, traces of iron shaft.
A300	MSF16538	Find spot of a Post-Medieval lead 'Boy Bishop' token	Post-medieval	566295	272155	Metal detected lead 'Boy Bishop' token.
A301	MSF16539	Find spot of a Post-Medieval bronze Tudor belt fitting	Post-medieval	566290	272110	Metal detector finds of bronze Tudor belt (hook) fitting for mounting sword and C17 pewter harness fitting.
A302	MSF17182	Hod hill type brooch, Mildenhall/West Row Road	Roman	567270	272480	Roman Hod Hill straight-sided type brooch metal detected from ploughed field.
A303	MSF18859	Medieval coin brooch, Drift Road	Undated	567640	271790	Metal detector find of coin brooch of 1285-1314.
A304	MSF18896	Find spot of a Medieval penny of Henry VIII	13th century	566664	271805	Metal detector find of penny of Henry III (AD 1248-1250).
A305	MSF18978	Hillside Farm	Undated	566332	271858	One body sherd, hand-made flint gritted, decorated with finger impressions and two struck and utilised worked flints.
A306	MSF18980	Hillside Farm	Undated	566332	271858	Metal detected find of flat bronze fragment heavily decorated, possibly a strap end fragment.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A307	MSF18985	Find spot of a Medieval silver Edward I penny	Undated	567528	272700	Metal detected stray find of silver Edward I penny, long cross type, York mint.
A308	MSF18986	Find spot of Roman denarius	Undated	567771	272797	Metal detected stray find of a Roman denarius AD 136-138.
A309	MSF18987	Mound, round barrow and pillow mound, date unknown	Unknown	569257	270063	Mound sketched on Freckenham Hall Estate Plan, pre 1816.
A310	MSF18992	Medieval bronze object, Sledging Hill at Church Meadow behind graveyard	Undated	566586	271821	Metal detected find of bronze object with 3 arms, probably a light fitting.
A311	MSF19005	Off North Street	Medieval	566784	272799	Metal detected finds of 3 silver coins, one bronze jetton, possibly Burgundean C15, and bronze seal matrix C14.
A312	MSF19007	Field next to Lane End	Early Neolithic to IPS: Post-medieval	566736	272404	Site of former cottage at end of North Street.
A313	MSF19008	Find spot of a bronze conical object, date and function unknown	Undated	566203	272239	Metal detected bronze conical object, date and function unknown.
A314	MSF19009	Find spot of a reported Roman metal detected denarius fragment	Undated	566203	272239	Report of metal detected denarius fragment C2/C3.
A315	MSF19013	Hillside Farm	Undated	566228	271566	Metal detected bronze bar-shaped object decorated with incised lines, resembling a wrist clasp.
A316	MSF19014	Find spot of Saxon brooch, pin and pottery, as well as possible Saxwon sunken featured building	Early Saxon	566870	272415	Annular brooch fragment metal detected and excavated possible Early Saxon Sunken Featured Building.
A317	MSF19015	Neo/Medieval Ditch, Neo/medieval pit and find spot of Neo/medieval worked object	Early Neolithic to IPS: Post-medieval	566873	272415	Undated metal detected find and pits and ditches.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A318	MSF19017	Artefact scatter of Post-Medieval metal detected objects including a spoon	Undated	566328	271981	Miscellaneous metal detected objects and pottery found metal detecting.
A320	MSF19019	Drift Road	Roman	567106	271989	Metal detected Roman coins.
A321	MSF19021	Artefact scatter of metal detected finds, date unknown	Undated	567106	271989	Metal detected finds of very corroded ?silver/bronze fragment, function unknown.
A322	MSF19958	Find spot of a Medieval lead ampulla	Medieval	567001	273308	Stray metal detected find of lead ampulla.
A323	MSF22165	North Street (track)	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age	566776	272784	Fieldwalked and metal detected finds of 2 upper palaeolithic (? Long blades) Bronze Age worked flints and (EBA?) bronze awl.
A324	MSF22833	Post-Medieval artefact scatter including a lithic implement to suggest a platform gunflint production site	19th century to 20th century	566680	271680	Large flint core, snapped blade and flake probably from platform gunflint production of late C18/C19.
A325	MSF235	The Croft	Unknown	571200	273820	Human bones including skull, ribs, arm and part of pelvis found in foundation trench for house extension (NW corner).
A326	MSF28244	Outline record	Undated	571680	273640	Gold pendant.
A327	MSF28835	Outline record	Undated	566710	272950	Scatter - metalwork (Roman and Saxon).
A329	MSF30904	Outline record	Undated	568500	273740	Brooch.
A330	MSF30905	Outline record	Undated	569800	273630	Gunflint production waste.
A331	MSF31399	Undated ditch, Land South of Mildenhall Road and NE of Worlington Golf Club	Unknown	570376	273562	Evaluation identified thick deposits (in places up to 2m in depth) of peat across the area overlying a natural geology of sand, a single undated ditch and single unstratified lithic implement.
A332	MSF32363	Outline record	Undated	571340	273770	Lead Token, Barton Mills.
A333	MSF32754	Outline record	Undated	567650	271800	Post-medieval and undated metal scatter.
A334	MSF32755	Outline record	Undated	567800	273000	Medieval coin.
A335	MSF36823	Outline record	Undated	569911	270813	Land west of Newmarket Road and north of Elms Road – evaluation.
A336	MSF37097	Outline record	Undated	569686	271156	Worlington Quarry.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A337	MSF7993	Freckenham House garden	Late Saxon	566730	272040	One sherd rouletted Thetford ware, several Thetford type rim forms, found in garden and retained by finder.
A338	MSF8011	Find spot of a Neolithic oval scraper	Neolithic	569350	270050	Oval scraper.
A339	MSF8021	Bay Farm	Palaeolithic	569500	273500	Bones of hippo, bison, horse, rhino, elephant, lion, found when railway cutting made in 1887.
A340	MSF8075	Medieval bronze horse harness pendant, 8 Chippenham Road	Medieval	566425	271995	Early C14 bronze heraldic horse harness pendant found circa 1976 in the garden of 8 Chippenham Road.
A343	MCB9234	Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall railway (disused)	19th century to 20th century	563139	271896	Opened in June 1884 but was never very successful and it was closed to passengers on 18/06/1962.
A353	MSF35054	Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway	19th century to modern	569010	273302	Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway.
A356	MCB1347	Badlingham Manor	Post-medieval	567879	270713	Moat, ponds, house, bridge.
A374	MSF10199	Single ring ditch of unknown date.	Unknown	570700	272800	Single ring ditch, circa 30m diameter on 1956 aerial photograph (possibly linked to A585 which is thought to be the same cropmark, identified on LiDAR as more likely to be an extractive pit).
A376	MSF10968	Post-medieval water meadow and former Post-medieval ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	566500	271930	Former 'ridge and furrow' W of Lee Brook.
A377	MSF10969	1-3 Fordham Road and 2-20 Chippenham Road	Iron Age	566400	272000	Eleven coarse heavily flint-gritted sherds and four burnished (one also ridged) sherds with smaller amounts of flint-gritting from building site.
A378	MSF10970	1-3 Fordham Road and 2-20 Chippenham Road; Allotments	Roman	566400	272000	Roman scatter and excavation.
A379	MSF11615	Chalk Hill, Bay Farm	Unknown	570509	272276	Human bones, remains of two individuals found during construction work.
A381	MSF12347	Leaf shaped microlithic point	Mesolithic	569089	274142	Leaf shaped microlithic point found on Mole Hill in rough grassland.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A382	MSF12626	Highfields, Chippenham Road, Freckenham	Early Iron Age to IPS: Post-medieval	566259	271540	Site of small smock mill, demolished c.1910, monitoring identified the foundations of the smock mill and Iron Age and Roman finds and features.
A385	MSF12909	Wamil	Roman	569290	274293	Small scatter of pottery located during the Fenland survey 1985/1986: grey ware, shell-tempered ware and white ware.
A386	MSF13083	Freckenham Road	Medieval	568242	273094	Scatter of high quality Medieval metalwork, over 100 hammered coins, site of a fair (?).
A387	MSF14122	Kings Staunch (Cow Gravel); River Lark	19th century to 20th century	569095	274357	'The most complete remains of a staunch or flash-lock in the region and possibly in the country'.
A388	MSF14615	Roman artefact scatter, North Street	Roman	566771	272774	Roman find scatter and metal detected finds.
A389	MSF15090	Clunch stone architectural fragments	Medieval	569300	273614	Clunch stone architectural fragments found in a pit dug for fence post.
A391	MSF15600	Hillside Farm	Roman	566214	271828	A few bronze coins found by owner in 'garden' and Langton Down type brooch metal detected circa 1994.
A392	MSF15680	Rectangular enclosure and ring ditch (both unknown date)	Unknown	568000	270880	Rectangular enclosure of about 130m by 100m defined by thin narrow cropmark on N and E sides, surrounds a circular pale area with a surrounding ring ditch (?) just N of centre, although this could be natural.
A393	MSF15681	Bank associated with square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren	Post-medieval to World War Two	569600	270600	Bank associated with square enclosure, possibly part of Red Lodge Warren, visible on 1946 aerial photograph.
A401	MSF16080	Church Farm	Medieval	569115	273931	At least 10 pits revealed during excavation of footing trenches.
A402	MSF16322	Field next to Lane End, North Street	Medieval	566736	272404	Medieval metal detector finds from small (circa 1 ha) field.
A403	MSF16323	Field next to Lane End, North Street	Post-medieval	566736	272404	Site of former house/cottage by Street edge still shown on 1958 OS map but gone by 1993.
A404	MSF16328	Freckenham Hall	Unknown	566861	271778	Reputed finds of 'bodies'.
A405	MSF16330	Iron Age coin	Late Iron Age	566203	272239	A LIA gold stater (similar to Van Arsdell 1635-1) of ADDEDOMAROS of C1 BC.
A406	MSF16333	Chippenham Road	Medieval	566200	271740	Thin scatter of detected Medieval metalwork finds, especially coins (and tokens?).

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A407	MSF16334	Chippenham Road	Medieval	566228	271566	Metal detected scatter of (Medieval?) metalwork.
A408	MSF16335	North Street	Medieval	566878	272416	Metal detector finds of two C13 seal matrices.
A409	MSF16336	North Street	Roman	566878	272416	Metal detector find from field of Rom bronze coin with twin perforations.
A410	MSF16337	Fordham Road	Medieval	566310	272090	Scatter of Medieval metalwork found with metal detector.
A411	MSF16338	Fordham Road	Roman	566310	272090	Metal detected dupondius of Vespasian (AD 69-79) from otherwise Medieval site.
A415	MSF16528	Sub square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren	Unknown	569380	270670	1926: Sub square enclosure mapped and recorded as being 11.136 acres in area.
A416	MSF16529	Sub-rectangular enclosure, Redlodge Warren	Unknown	569473	270014	Three-quarters of a possible sub-rectanglar enclosure, cut by 1768 turnpike (and earlier?) road, and formerly enclosing 'The Red Lodge' Inn, a probable former Warrener's lodge.
A417	MSF16530	Redlodge Warrener's Lodge; Red Lodge (PH)	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	569417	269998	Redlodge warrener's Lodge associated with Redlodge Warren, now Red Lodge Public House.
A418	MSF16531	Red Lodge Warren	13th century to IPS: Post-medieval	569570	270429	Area of Red Lodge Warren, evidence since 1249 into the post-medieval period.
A419	MSF16532	Allotments; Freckenham Village Hall	Roman	566325	271989	Various metal-detected and surface finds.
A421	MSF16534	Drift Road	Medieval	567100	272000	Metal detector and surface finds of medieval pottery (not seen) and Medieval and Post-medieval metalwork.
A422	MSF16535	Mortimers Lane	Unknown	566428	272325	Metal detector find of bronze buckle plate fragment with punched ring and dot decoration all over upper surface.
A423	MSF16543	Post-Medieval barn and building identified on 1824 enclosure map	18th century to 20th century	566546	271740	Massive (circa 44 yards long) building shown on enclosure map of 1824.
A425	MSF16900	The Grange Farm	18th century to 19th century	571110	273512	Water mill shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map.
A426	MSF16901	The Grange; The Grange Farm	Medieval	571200	273500	Grange of Bury Abbey at Little Barton.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A427	MSF16943	Freckenham Hall	Medieval	566745	271801	Freckenham Hall, listed building, probably on site of Medieval hall, house of principal manor of Freckenham.
A428	MSF16944	The Pound	Post-medieval	566671	272016	'Standing at the corner of the road leading to Mildenhall we find the village pound; the date of its enclosure is somewhat uncertain, but its red-brick walls proclaim it by no means modern.
A429	MSF16945	Mortimer Lane; Morty's Pightell (1277); The Home Farmhouse; Holmes Farmhouse	Medieval	566469	272204	The 'Pightell', an enclosed meadow a couple of hundred yards up Mortimer's Lane - site of Home Farmhouse - 'the oldest house in Freckenham'.
A430	MSF16946	The Manor House (site of); The Village Hall; The Street	Medieval	566504	272023	On the site of the Village Hall (opposite village shop) once stood 'a weather-stained little cottage of very great age - quite unfit for habitation.
A431	MSF17177	Chippenham Road	Roman	566200	271740	Roman finds metal detected from mainly Medieval site.
A432	MSF17178	Chippenham Road	Mesolithic	566200	271740	Large Mesolithic patinated assemblage of worked flints, with some late Neo/EBA pieces, including re-worked Mesolithic flints from whole east end of field.
A433	MSF17179	Chippenham Road (Neo)	Unknown	566200	271740	Large Mes patinated assemblage of worked flints.
A435	MSF17181	23 Mildenhall Road	Unknown	567024	272315	April 1996: Fragment of human lower jaw with some teeth found in garden of 23 Mildenhall Road, Freckenham.
A436	MSF17393	Roman artefact scatter at Worlington - Freckenham Road	Roman	568160	272938	Unusual bow brooch and mortarium rim fragment, found metal detecting.
A437	MSF17394	Worlington - Freckenham Road	Medieval	568163	272925	Medieval strap handle (C13/C14) and Medieval silver coins (not seen), found metal detecting.
A438	MSF17750	Chalk Hill Chalk Quarry	Roman	571100	272100	Claim that a Roman villa had been discovered in chalk quarry, complete with mosaic floor/s, and had been destroyed (secretly) by the workings.
A439	MSF17819	Bullock Lodge (field name)	Roman	567100	272700	Metal detector finds of 13 coins of C2, C3 and C4, mostly late C4, and three brooches.
A440	MSF17821	Bullock Lodge (field name)	Post-medieval	567100	272700	Thin scatter of Post-medieval metal detector finds.
A442	MSF18185	Chalk Hill	Bronze Age	570942	272115	Round barrow (site of).
A443	MSF18186	Chalk Hill	Bronze Age	570798	272203	Possible round barrow, one of a group on Chalk Hill.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A444	MSF18352	Scatter of Medieval metalwork, found metal detecting, including circa 30 tokens.	Medieval	569428	273940	Scatter of Medieval metalwork, found metal detecting, including circa 30 tokens.
A445	MSF18845	Chippenham Road	Unknown	566222	271659	Scatter of patinated and unpatinated worked flints and flint-gritted hand-made pottery first reported in 1995.
A446	MSF18847	Mortimer Lane	Unknown	566421	272402	Flaked flint patinated axehead with damaged blade.
A447	MSF18848	Artefact scatter	Roman	567504	273401	Metal detected finds of two Rom brooches - one enamelled disc type and one enamelled plate type.
A448	MSF18967	Hall Farm, Elms Road	Early Neolithic to IPS: Post-medieval	567191	271769	Cropmark of circular enclosure of circa 100m diameter with two narrow, enclosure ditches, possibly not entirely concentric.
A449	MSF18979	Hillside Farm	Unknown	566330	271863	10 Roman body sherds (2 possibly Horningsea ware) and 4 base sherds.
A450	MSF19006	off North Street	Unknown	566797	272801	Metal detected finds of silver coin, 16/17th century, bronze strap mount.
A451	MSF19010	Roman artefact scatter including pottery and a fragment of a bronze bracelet	Roman	566222	271656	Surface finds of seven body sherds, three rims and two bases wheelmade pottery. Also fragment of bronze bracelet.
A452	MSF19011	Saxon artefact scatter consisting of 83 pottery pieces	Unknown	566225	271658	Surface finds fieldwalking of c. 72 Early Saxon body sherds, 6 rims and 5 bases.
A453	MSF19012	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery	Unknown	566226	271659	Surface finds of wheelmade body sherds (2), rim and base.
A454	MSF19020	Posy-Medieval artefact scatter of sundry metal finds	Unknown	567106	271989	Sundry metal finds metal detected over 6-8 acres area.
A455	MSF19022	Mortimer Lane	Unknown	566460	272320	Metal detected find of a bronze buckle plate.
A456	MSF215	Beacon Hill, Chalk Hill Round Barrow	Bronze Age	570876	272152	Group of round barrows - Scheduled Monument.
A457	MSF216	Chalk Hill Round Barrow	Mesolithic	570877	272152	Microlith found with burial.
A458	MSF21870	Hillside Farm, Chippenham Road	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	566254	271822	IA and Rom finds and features located in 5 'big dig' trenches.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A459	MSF21871	Hillside Farm, Chippenham Road	Roman	566254	271822	June/July 2003: IA and Rom finds and features located in 5 'big' dig' trenches.
A460	MSF222	Mildenhall Station	Unknown	570606	273970	Skeleton of a woman found in digging sand in Mildenhall Station goods yard in 1935.
A461	MSF223	Round barrow of unknown date.	Unknown	571156	271662	Round barrow, near Chalkhill Farm.
A462	MSF224	Round barrow of unknown date.	Unknown	571215	271762	Round barrow, near Chalkhill Farm.
A463	MSF226	Grange Lane	Saxon	571480	273550	Fragment of a gilded bronze cruciform brooch C6, found just N of a new building (during construction) with a metal detector by relation of landowner.
A464	MSF22651	Hall Farm	18th century to 20th century	566764	271739	Intense scatter of platform gunflint production waste along south wall line of modern barn to east of Hall Farm.
A465	MSF227	Grange Lane	Roman	571480	273550	Single fragment of samian (? form 27) found in disturbed soil.
A466	MSF228	Grange Lane	Medieval	571480	273550	Pottery sherds (three) including one C12 or C13 rim, found in upper subsoil during construction work.
A467	MSF22968	Phases 1 and 2, Bay Farm	Early Bronze Age	569306	271872	Evaluation, located scattered pits, with pottery and flints.
A468	MSF22969	Bay Farm	Iron Age	569306	271873	Evaluation located scattered pits, with pottery and flints.
A469	MSF22986	Roman metalwork scatter,	Roman	567757	274109	Roman metalwork scatter, 35 coins a buckle and 2 brooches found metal detecting.
A470	MSF22988	Scatter of medieval silver coins	13th century to 15th century	567853	274030	Scatter of silver coins 1279AD- 1454 AD and a bronze buckle found metal detecting.
A471	MSF22989	Post-medieval metalwork scatter	Post-medieval	567853	274030	Post-medieval metalwork scatter, found metal detecting.
A472	MSF22992	Find spot of Nauheim derivative brooch	Late Iron Age to Roman	569424	273939	Find spot of Nauheim derivative brooch, found metal detecting.
A473	MSF23557	Green Lane, Red Lodge	Unknown	569812	269759	Earthwork banks partially surviving on N (circa 30cm high) and S (1m + high at E end) sides of Green Lane.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A474	MSF23926	Elenways, Freckenham Road	Unknown	568965	273345	Monitoring of footing trenches located an undated pit and possible peat filled hollow but did not locate a former green boundary or indication of associated medieval settlement.
A475	MSF24228	Manor House, Freckenham	Post-medieval	566762	271791	Monitoring of ground-works revealed two ditches and single medieval tile fragment.
A476	MSF24363	21 The Street	Medieval	569339	273666	Evaluation identified a small group of pits, an infilled pond and a worked bone socketed point.
A477	MSF24877	Worlington Quarry, Worlington	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	569647	271561	Archaeological monitoring identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity.
A478	MSF24934	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	Later Prehistoric	569468	269850	Evaluation identified a small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint, four possible features and a pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
A479	MSF25134	Upgrade Parking Aprons, RAF Mildenhall	Unknown	568797	275378	The upgrading of parking aprons and the laying of a drainage system at RAF Mildenhall led to identified areas on the airfield where the soil profile is intact and an early buried top-soil, containing mainly Roman and Medieval artefacts, survives.
A480	MSF25199	Village Hall	Medieval	566292	272032	Evaluation of the site of the proposed village hall site located a large re-cut ditch containing Early Medieval pottery. Also a burned layer containing C13-C14 pottery.
A481	MSF25200	Village Hall, Freckenham	Iron Age	566292	272033	Evaluation on proposed Village Hall site located a ditch containing flint gritted (Iron Age?) pottery and the butt end of another feature.
A482	MSF25399	Barn at Wamil Hall	16th century	569619	274315	16th century aisled barn
A483	MSF25460	Freckenham Road Evaluation, Worlington	Medieval	568846	273451	Evaluation, all four trenches contained medieval features dating to the 10th to 14th centuries.
A484	MSF25483	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox	World War Two	568721	274373	Type 24 pillbox, part of WGN 040.
A485	MSF25619	Barton Mills historic settlement core	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	571581	273658	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Barton Mills.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A486	MSF25638	Freckenham historic settlement core	IPS: Early Late Saxon to IPS: Post-medieval	566676	271972	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Freckenham.
A487	MSF25679	Worlington historic settlement core	IPS: Early Late Saxon to IPS: Post-medieval	569078	273739	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Worlington.
A488	MSF26018	World War Two hexagonal pillbox	World War Two	568003	271484	Hexagonal pillbox
A489	MSF26228	World War Two type 22 pillbox	World War Two	570725	274013	Standard type 22 pillbox. Faced with red brick to roof slab level. Nearly covered by vines and partially obscured. Door faces E. [Interior access not possible].
A490	MSF26229	Pillbox	World War Two	570933	273929	Standard type 22 pillbox. Faced with red brick to roof slab level. Entrance faces E. [Cannot be closely inspected as completely surrounded and covered by dense shrub and vine growth].
A491	MSF26272	Type 24 pillbox	World War Two	569180	274082	Type 24 pillbox, closely surrounded by shrubbery and barbed wire. Lean to shed (derelict) built onto door side. Door faces SE. [Interior access not possible].
A492	MSF26707	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	Later Prehistoric	569515	271458	Evaluation identified a spread of hearth debris incorporating a flint scatter and a small pit.
A493	MSF26708	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	Unknown	569726	270956	Evaluation identified two undated pits.
A494	MSF26793	Undated features and later prehistoric flints at Worlington Quarry	Unknown	569662	271025	Various phases of monitoring of topsoil strips at Worlington Quarry, identified undated isolated pits, post holes and hearths and later prehistoric flints.
A495	MSF2680	Church of All Saints	Medieval	569120	273860	All Saints is within diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, archdeaconry of Sudbury and deanery of Mildenhall.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A496	MSF2681	Church of St Andrew	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	566602	271747	St Andrew's church is within the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, archdeaconry of Sudbury, deanery of Mildenhall.
A497	MSF26854	World War One practice trenches, Red Lodge	World War One	569415	270606	Two lines of probable World War One practice trenches, identified on aerial photographs
A498	MSF27186	Land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Unknown	570431	271644	Geophysical Survey identified, two possible ditches and possible evidence of strip fields, evaluation failed to identify any archaeological features.
A499	MSF27270	Undated feature at Land off Church Lane	Unknown	571702	273542	Evaluation identified a single undated feature.
A500	MSF27508	Medieval settlement activity on land at Freckenham Road, Worlington	Medieval	568842	273440	The excavation revealed the presence of settlement-related activity from the medieval period, spanning approximately 400 years.
A501	MSF28243	Mildenhall Railway Station	19th century to Cold War	570814	274019	Disused railway station on the former Cambridge to Mildenhall railway
A502	MSF28258	An Iron Age pit and prehistoric flints at Chalk Hill, Barton Mills,	Iron Age	571025	271910	Evaluation and excavation identified a Iron Age pit, an undated feature and an assemblage of unstratified lithic implements.
A503	MSF28834	Late Prehistoric lithic scatter	Early Neolithic to Roman	570451	270157	Late Prehistoric lithic scatter from negative trenching and associated metal detector rally.
A504	MSF28842	Medieval animal burial and features at Cornerstones	Early Iron Age to 17th century	566416	272054	An archaeological evaluation revealed a medieval animal burial and pit. A possible Iron Age pit was also identified.
A505	MSF30011	Prehistoric pits and ditches, Post-medieval and undated ditches at Land South of Worlington Road	Late Neolithic to IPS: Post-medieval	570636	274088	Late Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and two Iron Age ditches as well as Post-medieval and undated ditches identified during evaluation trenching at Land South of Worlington Road
A506	MSF30088	Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Fordham Road, Newmarket	Later Prehistoric	563232	267140	Excavations uncovered a multi-phase settlement with evidence of occupation on the site from the Early Neolithic and the remains of a settlement dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age through to the Iron Age.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A507	MSF31277	Medieval and Post-medieval features at The Walnut Tree	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	569551	273639	Medieval and Post-medieval features identified during evaluation trenching at The Walnut Tree
A508	MSF33178	13th to 15th century brick and tile at The Church Lane and Elms Road junction	13th century to 15th century	566753	271924	13th to 15th century brick and tile found during the putting in of new curb stones at The Church Lane and Elms Road junction
A509	MSF34421	Two possible quarry pits, Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Worlington	Unknown	570619	271919	Two undated possible quarry pits identified at Bay Farm.
A510	MSF34951	Chalk extraction pit of possible medieval to early Post-medieval date at Homefield	Medieval to 17th century	566196	272026	Chalk extraction pit of possible medieval to early Post-medieval date identified during an evaluation trench at Homefield
A515	MSF7972	'by Mortimers Lane'	Iron Age	566410	272124	Coin hoard circa 90 gold Iceni staters, in a handmade shouldered pot with scored/scratched exterior, pot lost (R2, illustrated).
A516	MSF7973	Roman bronze coin hoard of 595 coins found in a narrow necked Roman jar	Roman	566684	272845	Bronze coin hoard, 595 coins, dated between AD 306-361; in a narrow necked jar of white fabric with red colour coat with 3 groups of 3 vertical wavy lines painted in white (R1) (R2) (R3).
A517	MSF7974	Freckenham Moat; Mot Meadow; Mortimer's Lane	Medieval	566480	272550	Moat.
A518	MSF7975	Surprise Hill	Neolithic	567812	272345	Flint axe.
A520	MSF7992	Freckenham House garden	Roman	566733	272058	Sherds of pottery dug up in garden of Freckenham House.
A521	MSF7994	Freckenham House garden	Medieval	566733	272058	Sherds, Early Medieval type ware, found in garden.
A522	MSF8001	Artefact scatter consisting of Prehistoric pottery and a Bronze Age socketed axehead (Preh)	Later Prehistoric	566672	271668	Surface scatter of pottery and metal detected socketed axehead fragment.
A523	MSF8002	Saxon artefact scatter including Saxonm pottery	Saxon	566672	271668	Scatter of pottery and other finds of Saxon date.
A524	MSF8003	Artefact scatter of Medieval pottery	13th century to 16th century	566672	271668	Scatter of pottery found circa 200m S of castle mound, on field surface, ploughed circa 1975 for first time in recent years.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A525	MSF8013	Pear shaped black pot dredged from River Lark.	Roman	569059	274341	Pear shaped black pot dredged from River Lark.
A526	MSF8014	Moat roughly trapezoidal in shape with possible fish pond on the east side.	Medieval	569200	273540	Moat roughly trapezoidal in shape with possible fish pond on the east side.
A527	MSF8015	Swale's Tumulus	Neolithic	569926	271450	Numerous Neolithic sherds and associated burnt bone probably below the mound.
A528	MSF8016	Swale's Tumulus	Bronze Age	569920	271450	Swale's Tumulus, diameter circa 28m, mostly ploughed out.
A529	MSF8017	Rectory Farm	Roman	568456	273939	Iron hoard and bronze head, found ploughing in 1954.
A530	MSF8018	Roman artefact scatter at Bargate Farm	Roman	568316	274241	Spread of dark soil, with much pottery, samian and castor ware, tiles, brick, etc.
A531	MSF9781	Fort William Plantation	Late Iron Age	568080	273094	Gold stater of Cunobelin found on Roman site in Fort William Plantation.
A532	MSF9782	Fort William Plantation	Roman	568079	273095	Roman site 'heavily detected' by unnamed person, bronze lion head stud found metal detecting.
A533	MSF16537	Find spot of a Medieval part of a harness pendant	Medieval	566150	272350	Early 1996: Metal detector finds of parts of two harness pendants.
A534	MSF17183	Find spot of a Medieval circular bronze seal	Medieval	565845	272035	C14 circular bronze seal with suspension loop.
A535	MSF17978	Roman silver finger ring, Beck Bridge	Roman	566055	273355	August 1997: Metal detector find of silver finger ring - Henig type VIII (circa C3).
A536	MSF18855	Lee Farm	Unknown	566536	274022	Metal detector find of silver dished coin, Icenian Pattern Horse Anted type.
A539	MSF18981	Post-medieval sixpence of James I	Unknown	566081	272300	Metal detected find of coin, "Hammered sixpence of James I" and "hammered farthing", date unknown.
A542	MSF18984	Find spot of a Roman bronze brooch, headstud type	Unknown	566743	273245	Metal detected bronze brooch headstud type, ?C2.
A543	MSF18988	Find spot of a Roman bronze brooch fragment	Roman	566054	271663	Metal detected bronze brooch fragment, Colchester derivative double lug type, C1.
A545	MSF19016	Find spot of a Roman bronze Nauhiem brooch	Unknown	566078	272227	Bronze brooch, Nauheim derivative type.
A548	MSF19960	Medieval silver half groat, NW of Fourcross Bridge	Unknown	567039	273768	Metal detected fragment of a silver half groat, Edward III, 4th coinage, 1351-77, French title, London Mint.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A549	MSF21813	Mortimer's Lane	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	566326	272785	2003: metal detected fragment of corroded curved blade, probably sickle.
A550	MSF22990	Find spot, Saxon pin	Saxon	567847	274041	Bronze Saxon pin with faceted head with punched dot and circle mouldings.
A551	MSF28837	Outline record	Unknown	566710	273990	Scatter - metalwork
A552	MSF28838	Outline record	Unknown	567200	274370	Mount
A553	MSF28841	Outline record	Unknown	566500	273500	Metal-detecting rally 2005/6?
A554	MSF34008	Outline record	Unknown	567876	274531	Possible human bone identified in area
A556	MSF37992	Outline record	Unknown	566988	272409	11 East View (AS) MON
A559	MSF12625	Slight remains of a Post-Medieval smock mill	19th century to Modern	566136	271974	Slight remains of small four-storey smock mill, built in 1821.
A560	MSF14342	Find spot of an Iron Age bronze coin	Late Iron Age	565739	273163	Bronze coin, dished IA form.
A561	MSF15598	Find spot of an Iron Age coin	Late Iron Age	565675	273089	Circa 1994: Metal detected 'Celtic bronze coin' form area of this site.
A563	MSF16339	Medieval artefact scatter of mixed metalwork	Medieval	566010	272368	Roughly definable area (one of three on field - also FRK 047 and 048) of mixed Medieval metalwork detected from field.
A564	MSF16340	Roman artefact scatter consisting of coins	Roman	565992	272246	Thin scatter of metal detected occasional Rom coins across whole E half of field.
A565	MSF16341	Medieval artefact scatter consisting of coins, harness and buckle	Medieval	565992	272246	Medieval artefact scatter consisting of coins, harness and buckle
A566	MSF16342	Medieval artefact scatter including coins and buckles	Medieval	566080	272220	Roughly definable area (one of three on field - also FRK 046 and 047) of mixed Medieval metalwork detected from field.
A567	MSF16591	Roman artefact scatter of a bracelet, finger ring and pin	Roman	566010	272368	1996: Detector finds of silver finger ring with intaglio (illegible); bronze bracelet fragment and bronze pin.
A570	MSF178	Find spot of a Bronze Age lugged chisel	Bronze Age	566853	274001	Lugged bronze chisel.
A571	MSF18351	Beck Common (1824)	Iron Age	566123	273411	July 1998: Metal detector find of gold quarter stater.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A575	MSF21814	Extremely worn and twisted tracer/awl in good condition, found metal detecting.	Bronze Age	567926	274364	Extremely worn and twisted tracer/awl in good condition, found metal detecting.
A576	MSF25481	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox	World War Two	567778	274575	Type 28 anti-tank gun emplacement pillbox, part of WGN 040.
A585	-	Pit	Unknown	570964	272843	Small pit, possibly extraction pit related to the local chalk and gravel extraction industries (possibly linked to A374 which is thought to have been misidentified as a ring-ditch)
A586	-	Earthwork	Unknown	568961	273202	Sub-rectangular wooded area with central mound visible on LiDAR
A587	-	Earthwork	Unknown	568217	270757	Sub-circular earthwork
A595	MSF10768	Find spot of a Prehistoric flint spearhead	Prehistoric	567458	274721	Flint spearhead (S1).
A596	MSF10841	Mound of unknown date.	Unknown	567820	274910	Mound, roughly circular with 19th century brick & flint gazebo on top, in garden on W side of Bargate House.
A597	MSF11610	River Lark	Unknown	567634	274787	Bone awl with missing tip, found in dredgings of River Lark.
A598	MSF11611	River Lark	Bronze Age	567574	274703	Sherd of BA pottery found in dredgings from River Lark (S1).
A599	MSF11621	Neolithic/Bronze Age artefact scatter consisting of a flaked axe and a worked object	Neolithic	567039	274723	Fine flaked flint axe with pointed butt, with mottled patination similar to flints from Gravel Drove, West Row (in BSEMH).
A600	MSF11740	Staunch; River Lark	Bronze Age	567069	274884	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found on river dredgings from River Lark 'by old lock gates'.
A601	MSF12906	West Row	Later Prehistoric	567133	274994	Burnt flint patch located during Fenland survey 1983-1987.
A602	MSF12907	West Row	Later Prehistoric	567455	274841	Burnt flint patch located during the Fenland survey 1983-1987 (S1).
A603	MSF12908	Roman artefact scatter of pottery.	Roman	568850	274600	Pottery scatter extending into two fields located during the Fenland survey 1985-1986.
A604	MSF13275	Judes Ferry, West Row	Roman	567510	274827	Metal detected finds include Colchester derivative brooch (pin & half spring missing), and two Ae3 coins of AD 330- 335 & AD 364-378.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A605	MSF13752	Field 6368 (OS Number, 1979)	Middle Bronze Age	567589	274669	Small bronze side looped spearhead in four fragments, found metal detecting, see details.
A606	MSF14127	West Row Staunch (New Staunch); Freckenham Gravel; River Lark	19th century to 20th century	567069	274884	West Row Staunch (New Staunch), site of.
A607	MSF14666	Ferry Lane, West Row	19th century to 20th century	567759	275089	Lime kiln in former chalk pit, shown on 1890 OS 6" map.
A608	MSF16698	Pillbox on southern bank of River Lark next to Judes Ferry Bridge, Standard hexagonal type 22.	World War Two	567704	274793	Pillbox on southern bank of River Lark next to Judes Ferry Bridge, Standard hexagonal type 22.
A609	MSF18353	Find spot of prehistoric horn cores and the complete mandible of a large male aurochs.	Prehistoric	567748	274803	July 1998: Machining into peaty deposits on the side of the River Lark on the east side of Judes Ferry bridge, for the construction of a new bridge, extracted the horn cores and a complete mandible of a very large (male?) aurochs.
A610	MSF20324	Bagsham, West Row	Late Bronze Age	567979	275005	Metal detector find of bronze decorated pegged spearhead of LBA date.
A611	MSF24860	Ferry Lane, West Row, Mildenhall	Unknown to 20th century	567684	275000	Evaluation identified field ditches that were extant at least until the 18th century.
A613	MSF25482	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox	World War Two	567560	274701	Type 24 pillbox, part of WGN 040.
A615	MSF25484	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox	World War Two	568199	274640	Type 24 pillbox, part of WGN 040.
A616	MSF25485	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox	World War Two	567046	274956	Type 24 pillbox variant with a square concrete roof, part of WGN 040.
A617	MSF25486	Jude's Ferry Bridge stop line pillbox, River Lark	World War Two	566771	274555	Type 24 pillbox, part of WGN 040.
A618	MSF25673	West Row historic settlement core	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	567434	275756	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of West Row.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A619	MSF27469	Artificial chalk surface and peat layer, Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Road, West Row	Post-medieval	567844	274851	Artificial chalk surface and peat layer at site of inland port.
A620	MSF5687	Find spot of a Prehistoric horn from Bos Primigenius	Prehistoric	567459	274719	Horn from Bos Primigenius [aurochs] dredged from river Lark.
A621	MSF5688	River Lark	Bronze Age	567704	274787	Pottery sherds from one vessel, finger nail decoration, flint fillers, found in dredgings.
A622	MSF7510	Worked bone and flint tools dredged from River Lark	Later Prehistoric	568440	274720	Worked bone and flint tools dredged from River Lark, see details.
A623	MSF7511	Rom pottery dredged from River Lark, Spring 1966.	Roman	568440	274720	Rom pottery dredged from River Lark, Spring 1966.
A624	MSF7970	Roman artefact scatter of pottery sherds	Roman	567329	274684	Rom pottery sherds found 1932; from river dredging (S1) (R1).
A625	MSF7971	River Lark	Saxon	567329	274684	Anglo Saxon iron sword found in 1932 (S1) (R1); from river dredging (S1) (R2).
A626	MSF8000	Find spot of a Middle Bronze Age dirk	Bronze Age	567458	274721	Bronze dirk (formerly registered as MNL 029).
A627	MSF8005	Find spot of a Bronze Age flat axe	Bronze Age	567090	274568	Bronze flat axe.
A628	MSF8074	Find spot of a probable Bronze-Age bone spearhead, Romano- British sherds and a pagan Anglo-Saxon iron sword.	Bronze Age	567329	274684	"Probable Bronze Age bone spearhead, Romano-British sherds and pagan Anglo-Saxon iron sword; from river dredgings" (S1) (R1).
A629	MSF8764	Judes Ferry, West Row.	18th century to 20th century	567760	274840	Scatter of debris from the manufacture of platform gunflints on ploughed field surface (S1) (S2).
A630	MSF8765	Judes Ferry, West Row.	Mesolithic	567760	274840	Scatter of patinated flint artefacts, including tranchet axe and flakes, small blades and scrapers.
A631	MSF8786	Mislocation of FRK 014	Bronze Age	567482	274708	Mislocation of FRK 014.
A632	MSF8906	Roman artefact scatter of pottery sherds.	Roman	568330	274740	Rom pottery sherds dredged from the river Lark.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A633	MSF8907	River Lark	Roman	568712	274564	Skull and Rom pottery sherds dredged from river Lark (S1) (S2).
A634	MSF9186	Judes Ferry, West Row.	Roman	567739	274855	Small scatter of Romano-British potsherds and oyster shells.
A635	MSF9200	Large Roman artefact scatter, including pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster shell.	Roman	568435	274759	Large Rom scatter, mainly pottery, but also tile, animal bone, oyster shell etc.
A636	MSF11613	Roman potsherd, River Lark	Roman	567085	274875	Rom potsherd found in dredgings from River Lark by Colin Pendleton. Formerly recorded as FRK MISC
A637	MSF11618	Find spot of two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads	Bronze Age	567520	274650	Two barbed and tanged arrowheads (1 patinated white) both from fields near River Lark (S1).
A638	MSF21504	Bagsham, West Row	Roman	568382	274850	Metal detected silver siliqua of Constans and Colchester derivative brooch.
A639	MSF21505	Bagsham, West Row	Early Saxon	568385	274848	Metal detected curciform brooch, broken, one arm, the pin and foot missing.
A640	MSF23750	River Lark	Unknown	568730	274510	Dec 2007: part human skull and leg (?) bone found by Environment Agency dredger driver while dredging River Lark; further human remains found Jan 2008.
A641	MSF23770	West Row	Early Saxon	568355	274785	1970s: metal detected finds suggesting probable Early Saxon cemetery found in SW part of Roman site (see Rom).
A642	MSF27281	Jude's Ferry Bridge, Mildenhall	Post-medieval	567740	274810	1994: Evaluation prior to construction of new bridge exposed former river channel deposits with remains of overlying Pmed chalk hard-standing.
A643	MSF29961	Outline record: metalwork	Unknown	568330	274920	Outline record
A644	MSF29974	Outline record: excavation - NAU 200 x 8m	Unknown	568100	274800	Outline record

Listed Buildings

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH1	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. Plaintiled roofs with flat-roofed vestry, aisle and tower.
BH2	1037586	Worlington Old Hall	II	Medieval	569740	273735	Early 16 th century house with alterations of 18 th and early 19 th centuries. 2 storeys. Timber-framed and rendered, with early 19 th century parapet having modillioned cornice.

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH3	1037587	Cranford	II	Post-medieval	569645	273694	House dating to c.1800 with later 19 th century alterations. Two storeys with attics. Rough-cast rendered masonry walling.
BH4	1037588	Manor Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	569477	273649	Farmhouse dating from the early 19 th century with rear wing of mid-17 th century. Single storey with attics. Gault brick with parapet gables.
BH5	1193308	Old Hall Cottage and Coachmans Cottage	II	Post-medieval	569748	273710	Two 18 th century cottages. Single storey and attics. Narrow gault bricks with parapet gables.
BH6	1193323	Worlington House	II	Post-medieval	569636	273717	House dating to 17 th or 18 th century with alterations of early and mid-19 th century. Two storeys and attics. Timber-framed, encased early 19 th century in painted gault brick at the front and later in fish-scale tiles at the gable-ends.
BH7	1286176	59, The Street	II	Post-medieval	569592	273682	House dating from the late 17 th or 17 th century. Single storey with attics. Timber-framed and plastered.
BH8	1286239	Worlington Hall Hotel	II	Post-medieval	569753	273796	Hotel, formerly house dating from the 16 th century with late 18 th 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 th century in red brick, with corner pilasters of finely-gauged orange brick.
BH9	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.
BH10	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.
BH11	1037602	Grange Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	571193	273445	Farmhouse dating from the mid-16 th century with alterations of c.1700 and mid-19 th century. Central hall range with two cross-wings; a complex house of several phases. Two storeys. Timber- framed and rough-cast.
BH12	1037604	The Manor	II	Post-medieval	571623	273207	Early 19 th century house. Stuccoed walls, a string at 1st floor. Hipped slated roof with central chimneys of gault brick.
BH13	1351308	The Dell	II	Post-medieval	566786	271942	Early 19 th century house, with earlier core, perhaps dating from 17 th or 18 th century. Two storeys, of timber-framed construction and plastered.
BH14	1351309	The Golden Boar Public House	II	Post -medieval	566612	271983	Public House dating from the 17 th century with what is believed to be a 16 th century core. Mid-19 th century alterations. Two storeys. Timber-framed, encased at the front in painted 19 th century gault brick.

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH15	1286368	The Old Rectory	II	Post-medieval	566615	271687	House, formerly rectory dating from the mid-18 th century with a late 16 th century rear range and alterations of 1830. Double-pile plan. 18 th century front range of five windows. Two storeys with attics.
BH16	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 th century. A pair of cast iron pedestrian gates with spearhead standards, the lower panels patterned with arcading.
BH17	1192931	Whitehouse Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	566660	272091	Farmhouse dating from the early 19 th century. Two storeys, constructed of gault brick with corner pilasters. Hipped slated roof with end chimneys of gault brick.
BH18	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.
BH19	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.
BH20	1037615	Manor House	II*	Post-medieval	566747	271807	House, formerly manor house, dating from the late 17 th century with rear extension of 1934. Two storeys with attics. Pink/buff brick with double moulded string at 1st floor, and parapet gables.
BH21	1037616	Street Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	566686	272180	Farmhouse, late 16 th century with early 19 th century and c.1970 alterations. Two storeys with a lower service range added in the 17 th century. Timber-framed and plastered, with 19 th century alterations of plastered clunch.
BH22	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.
BH75	1126373	Badlingham Manor	II	Post-medieval	567849	270830	A late 16 th century farmhouse with 19 th 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.
BH76	1126374	The Cottage	II	Post-medieval	567690	270781	An early 17 th century cottage,. Plastered timber-frame and painted brick. Thatched roof with two plain tiled gabled dormer windows. One storey and attic.
BH89	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.

Appendix B Events Gazetteer

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Eastings	Northing	Organisation	Description
E2	ESF 19423	Atfield R, SCCAS monitoring 2007/057	-	567672	274587	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	No description available.
E4	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.
E5	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.
E6	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.
E7	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.
E8	ESF 19601	Evaluation, Freckenham Village Hall	18/06/1996	566291	272048	SCCAS	Two evaluation trenches. Followed by monitoring footing trenches in 1997.
E9	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.

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E11	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.
E12	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.
E13	ESF 22213	Excavation, Medieval settlement activity on land at Freckenham Road, Worlington, Suffolk	30/07/2012	568842	273440	Oxford Archaeology East	No description available.
E14	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.
E15	ESF 22742	Land at Mildenhall Road, Freckenham, Suffolk	12/12/2014	567477	272919	Oxford Archaeology East	No description available.
E16	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.
E17	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.

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E18	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.
E19	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.
E20	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.
E22	ESF 24897	Evaluation - Rose Forge, Worlington Road	01/08/2008	570566	273922	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	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.
E24	ESF 25702	Evaluation - Land west of Newmarket Road & north of Elms Road, Worlington	-	569911	270806	Archaeological Project Services	No description available.
E25	ESF 25906	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Worlington	-	569687	271152	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	No description available.
E28	ESF 19176	Desk based assessment, Bay Farm	01/03/2003	569681	271690	SCCAS	Desk based assessment
E29	ESF 19177	Evaluation, Bay Farm Worlington, 2004	01/10/2004	569308	271872	Suffolk County Council	No description available.

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
						Archaeological Service	
E30	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.
E31	ESF 19395	Monitoring, Red Lodge Inn	26/06/2006	569408	270001	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of Red Lodge Inn did not locate any archaeological deposits.
E32	ESF 19517	Evaluation - Phase II, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/09/2003	570486	270405	Archaeological 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.
E34	ESF 19519	Evaluation - Phase I, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/04/2003	570303	270745	Archaeological 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.
E36	ESF 19699	Phase 3 evaluation, Worlington Quarry, 2008	12/03/2008	569436	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation for part of the Phase 3 area at Worlington Quarry did not identify any archaeological deposits.
E37	ESF 19917	Evaluation - Land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	19/02/2008	569593	270440	Archaeological 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).
E41	ESF 20077	Evaluation, 21 The Street, Worlington	16/10/2008	569340	273689	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	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.
E45	ESF 20600	Worlington Quarry, Worlington	16/08/2010	569550	271528	Suffolk County Council	An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington during the removal of topsoil and

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
						Archaeological Service	identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow.
E46	ESF 20733	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	06/09/2010	569468	269851	Suffolk County Council Archaeological 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.
E47	ESF 20932	Upgrade Parking Aprons, RAF Mildenhall	19/11/1996	568797	275378	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	The upgrading of parking aprons and the laying of a drainage system at RAF Mildenhall led to a programme of archaeological monitoring.
E49	ESF 21545	Phase 2 evaluation, land W of Turnpike Road, 2010	10/05/2012	569637	270643	Archaeological 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.
E50	ESF 21547	Evaluation - Employment Land, Red Lodge	01/10/2006	570492	271138	Archaeological 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.
E53	ESF 21785	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Red Lodge, Yellow Land, Red Lodge	01/05/2006	570665	270345	Archaeological Solutions	Desk based assessment was undertaken, collating HER data and historic maps for the site and surrounding area.
E54	ESF 21786	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Red Lodge (Kings Warren)	01/09/2002	570508	270464	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	A desk based assessment was conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the site prior to the possible development of the site.
E56	ESF 21842	Evaluation, Worlington Quarry,	22/09/2008	569620	271267	Suffolk County Council	Two evaluations at Bay Farm, Worlington Quarry revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints.

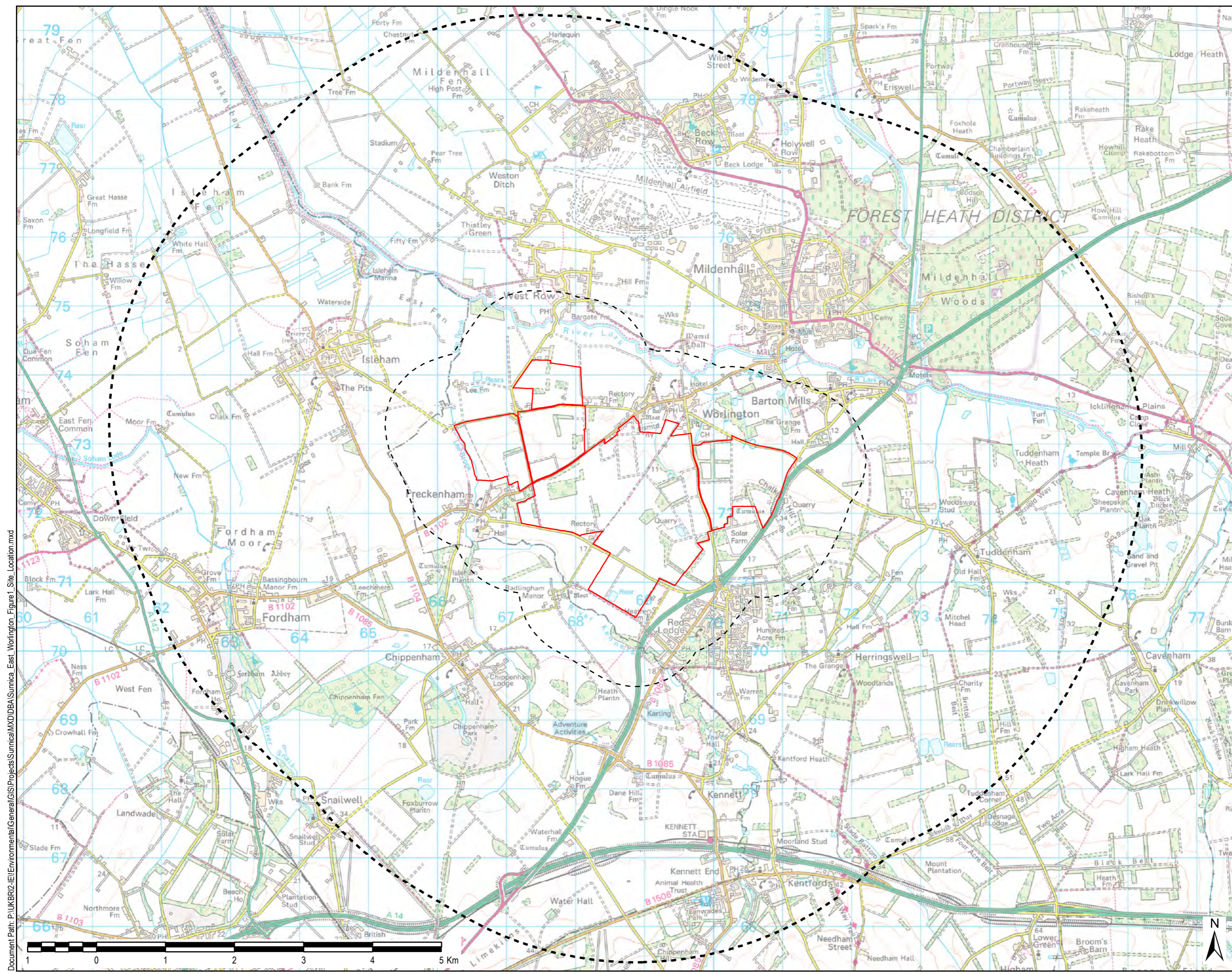
UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
		Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington				Archaeological Service	
E57	ESF 21902	Monitoring, Worlington Quarry, 2011 Phase Part 2, Worlington	28/09/2011	569674	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	No description available.
E58	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.
E59	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.
E60	ESF 22016	Geophysical Survey, Land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk	07/11/2012	570426	271644	Britannia Archaeology	No description available.
E61	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.
E63	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.

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E64	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.
E66	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 was identified.
E67	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.
E68	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.
E73	ESF 22946	Watching Brief - 16 Manor View, Barton Mills	16/05/2000	571535	273544	SCCAS	The site was visit to inspect footing trenches. Most had been excavated. Dirt was available on site for inspection. There were no finds or features of archaeological interest.
E74	ESF 22999	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2015 Phase, Worlington	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.
E75	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.
E77	ESF 23246	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Phases 6	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).

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
		and 9 (2015), Worlington					
E78	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 recprded but no finds were recovered, no other archaeological features were encountered.
E79	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.
E82	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.
E84	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.
E87	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.
E88	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.
E92	ESF 25141	Geophysical Survey -	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

UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
		Worlington Road, Mildenhall					grids. A number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified including a ditch and a bank.
E93	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.
E97	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).
E99	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.
E101	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
E102	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
E103	ESF 22176	Archaeological Evaluation, Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk	2013	567844	274851	John Newman Archaeological Services	No description available.

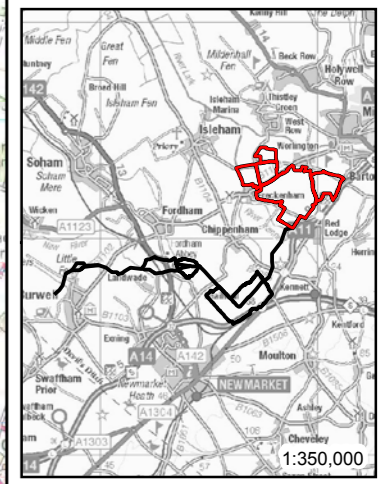
UID	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E156	ECB 2083	AP assessment, Eriswell to Burwell overhead line, 1995	01/01/1995	560959	270563	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	An assessment of aerial photographs was undertaken for a 500m corridor on either side of the proposed overhead line.
E173	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



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LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 1km study area
- Sunnica East - 5km study area



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Purpose of issue	FINAL
Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM
Drawing Title	FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
KLD	AP	HM	07/03/2019
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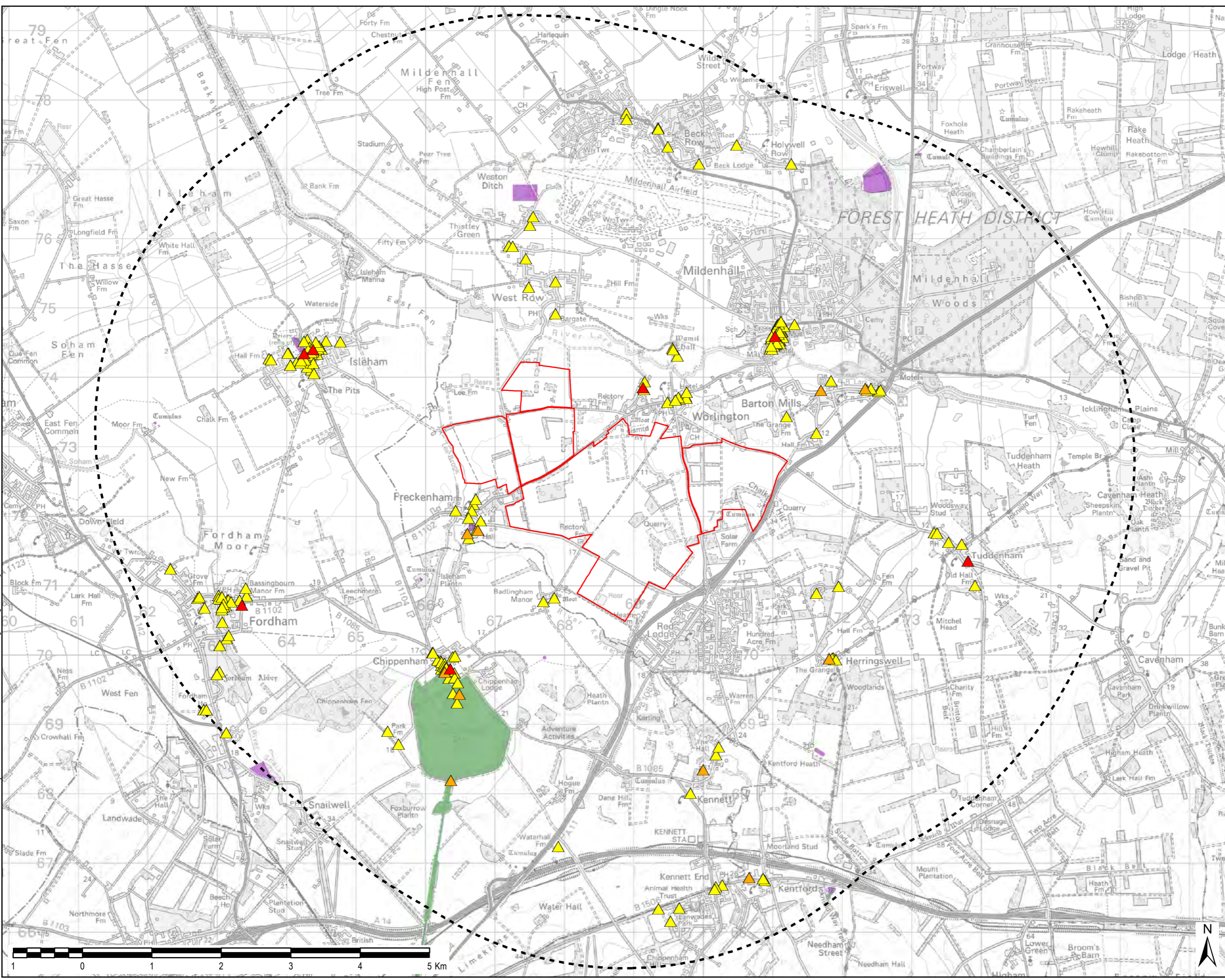
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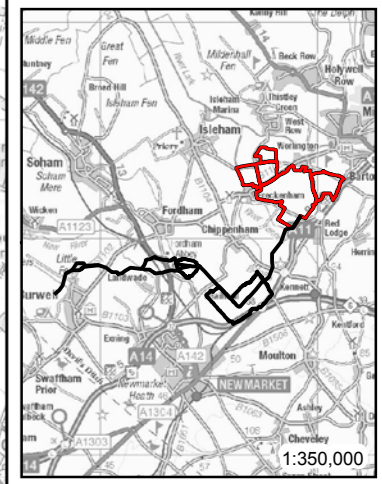




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LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 5km study area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building



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Purpose of Issue	FINAL
Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

**FIGURE 2
 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN
 THE 5KM STUDY AREA:
 OVERVIEW**

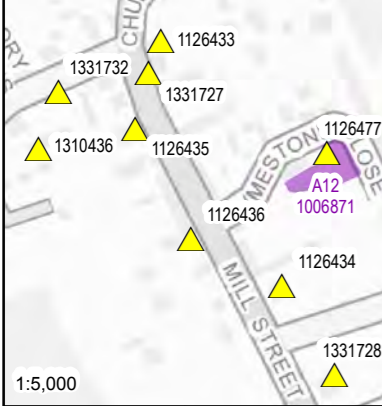
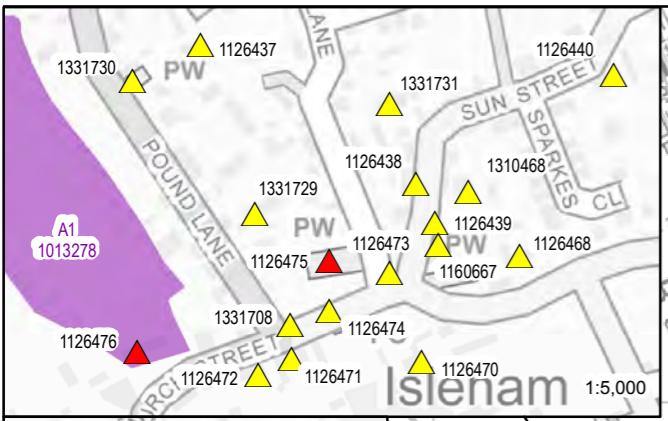
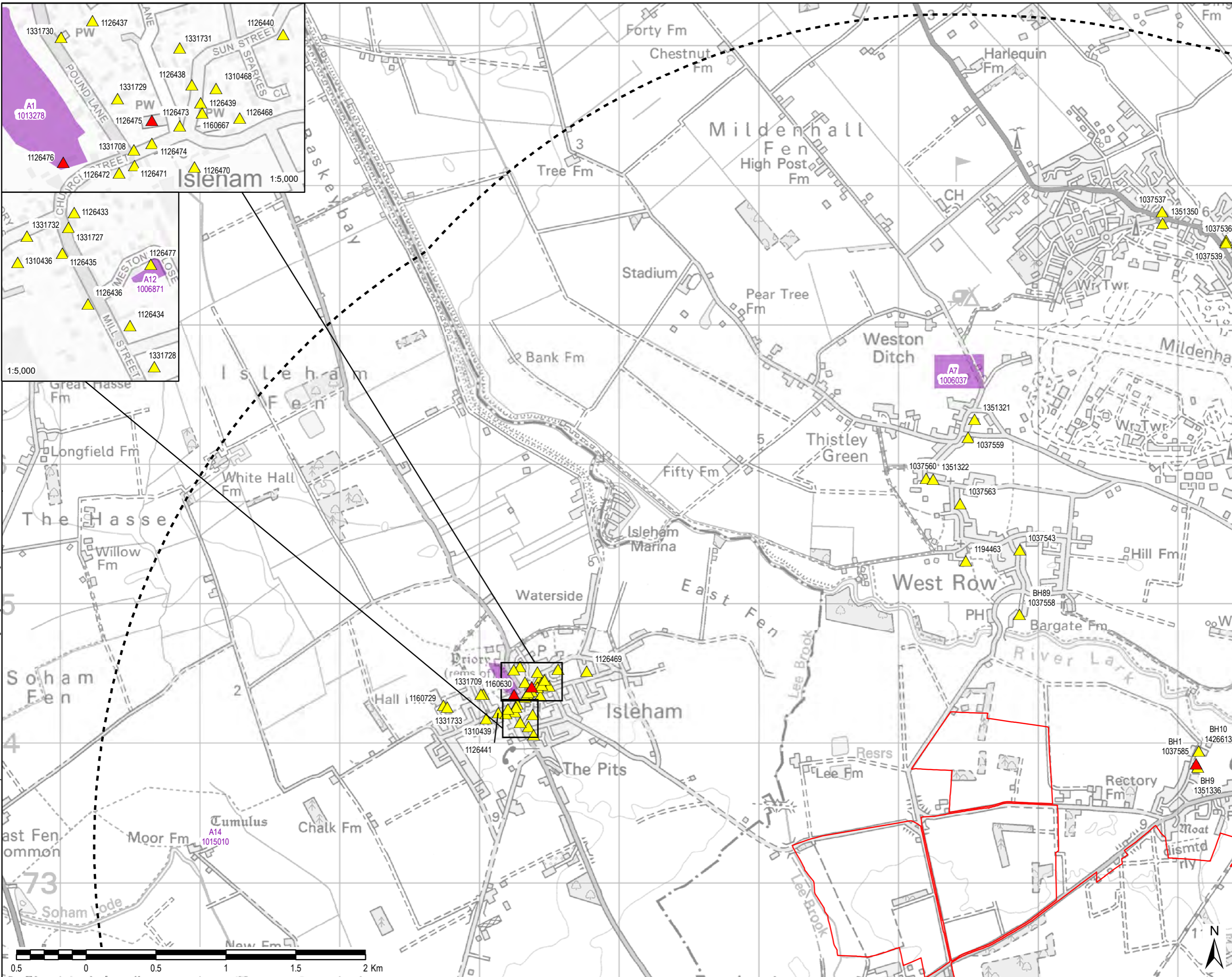
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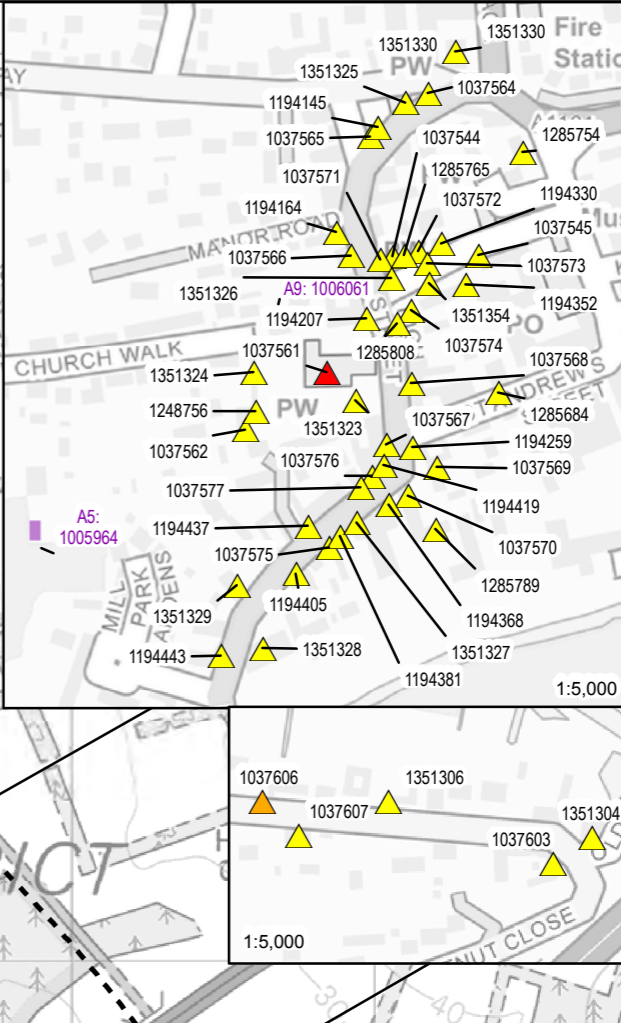
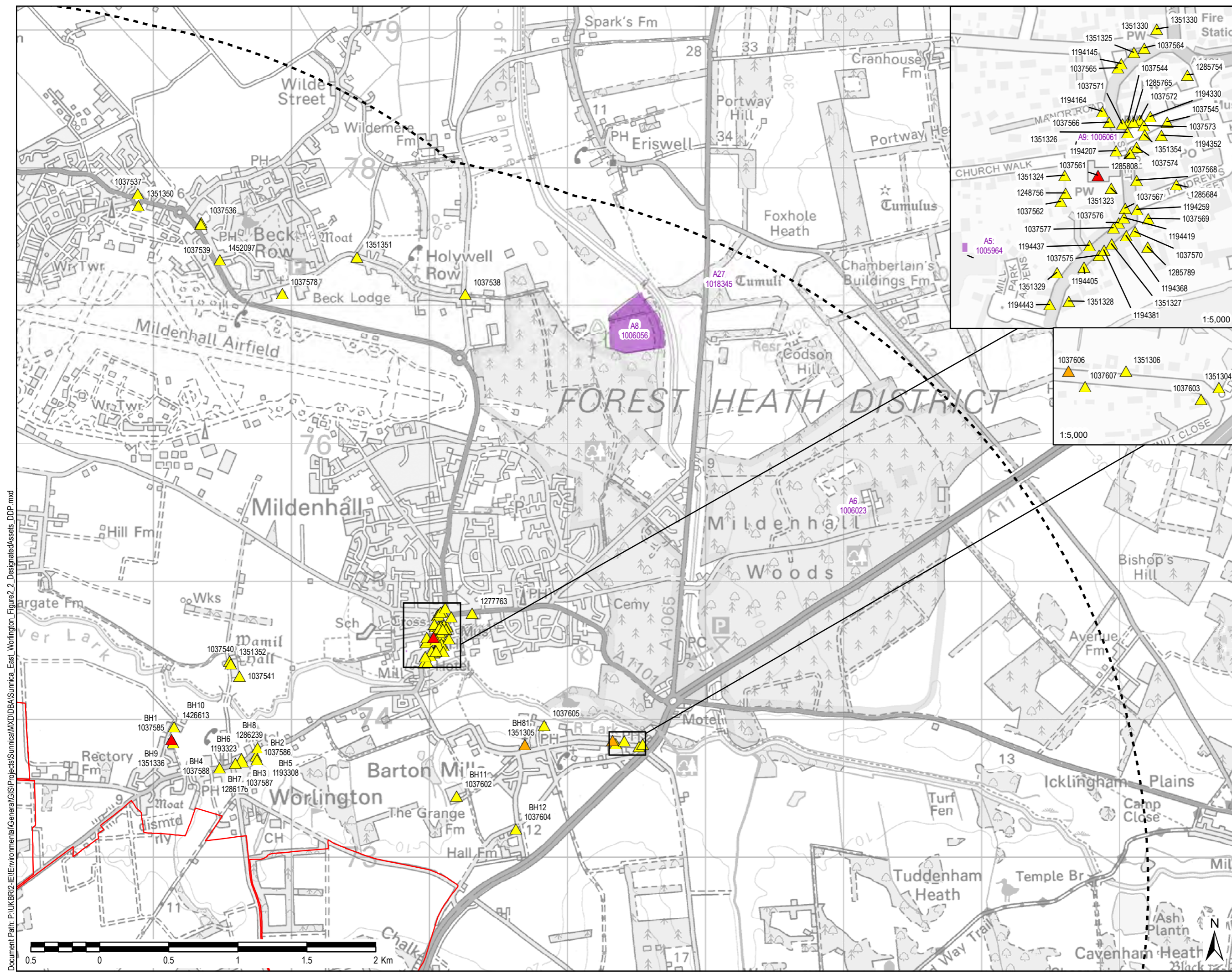
LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 5km study area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

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Purpose of Issue	FINAL		
Client	SUNNICA LTD.		
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM		
Drawing Title	FIGURE 2.1 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE 5KM STUDY AREA: DETAIL - NORTH-WEST		
Drawn KLD	Checked AP	Approved HM	Date 12/03/2019
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- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 5km study area
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Purpose of Issue				FINAL
Client				SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title				SUNNICA ENERGY FARM
Drawing Title				FIGURE 2.2 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE 5KM STUDY AREA: DETAIL - NORTH EAST
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	
KLD	AP	HM	12/03/2019	
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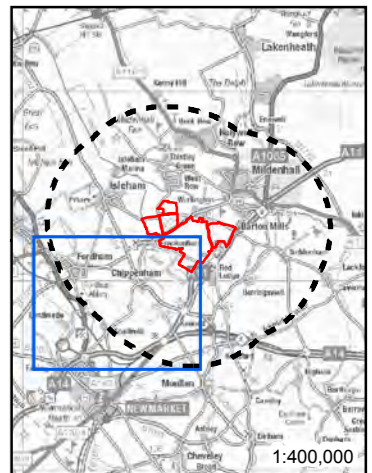
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LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
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Purpose of Issue: **FINAL**

Client: **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title: **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

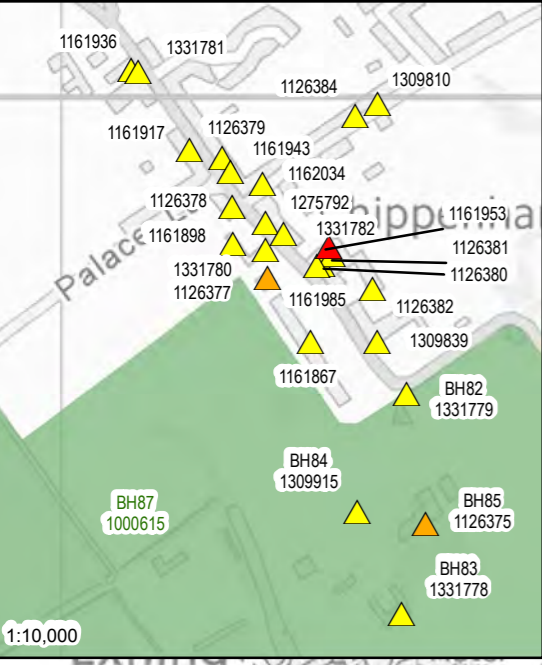
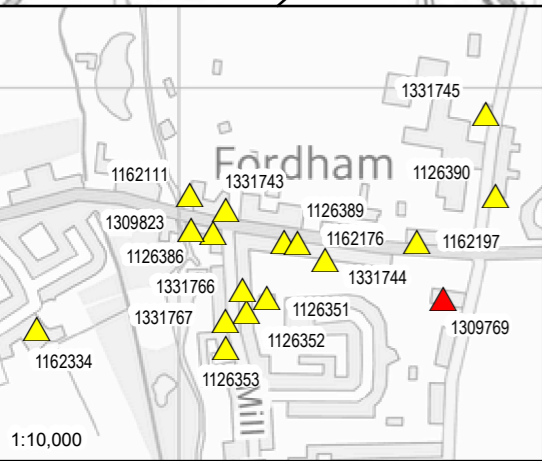
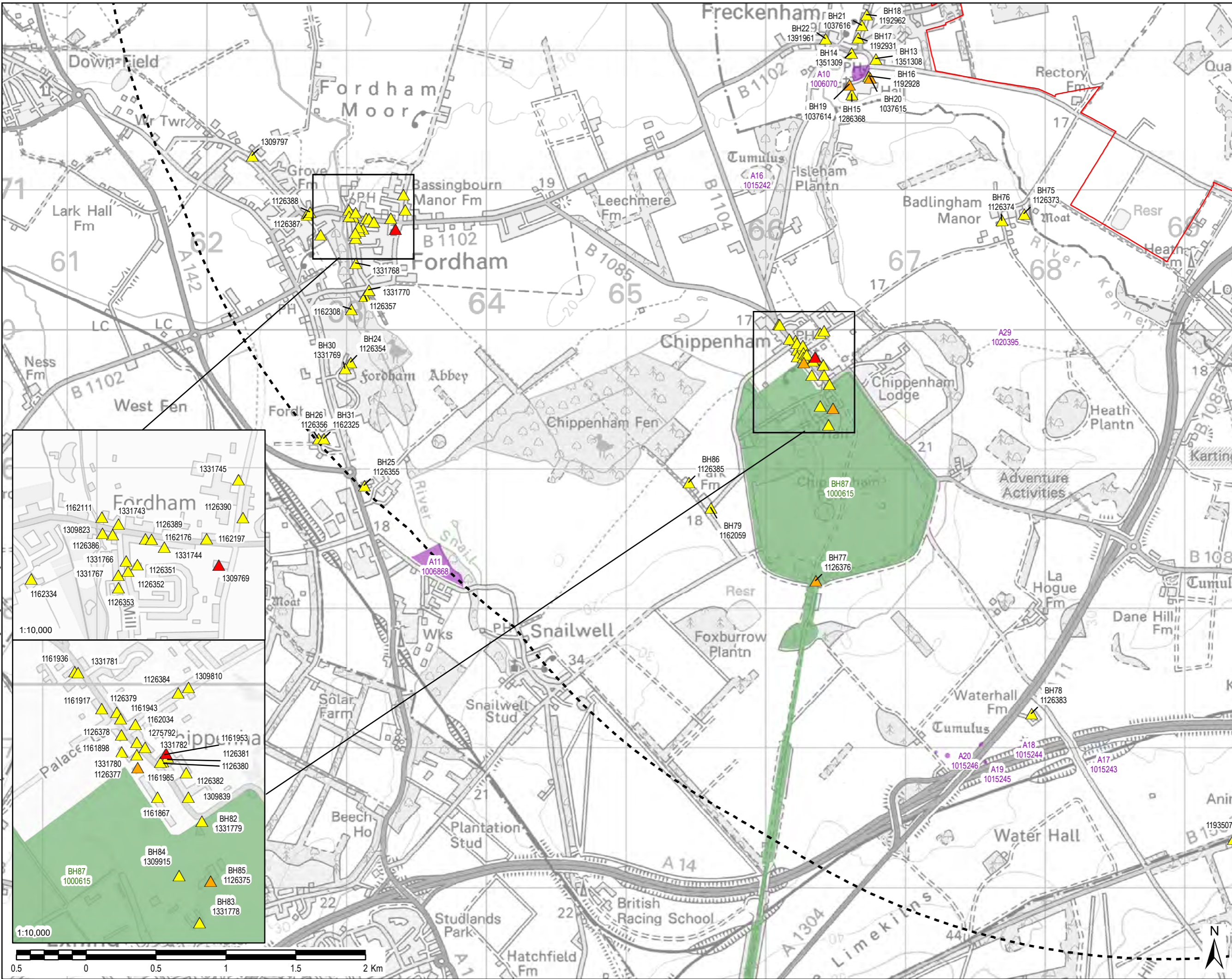
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AECOM Internal Project No. 60589004		Scale @ A3 1:25,000	

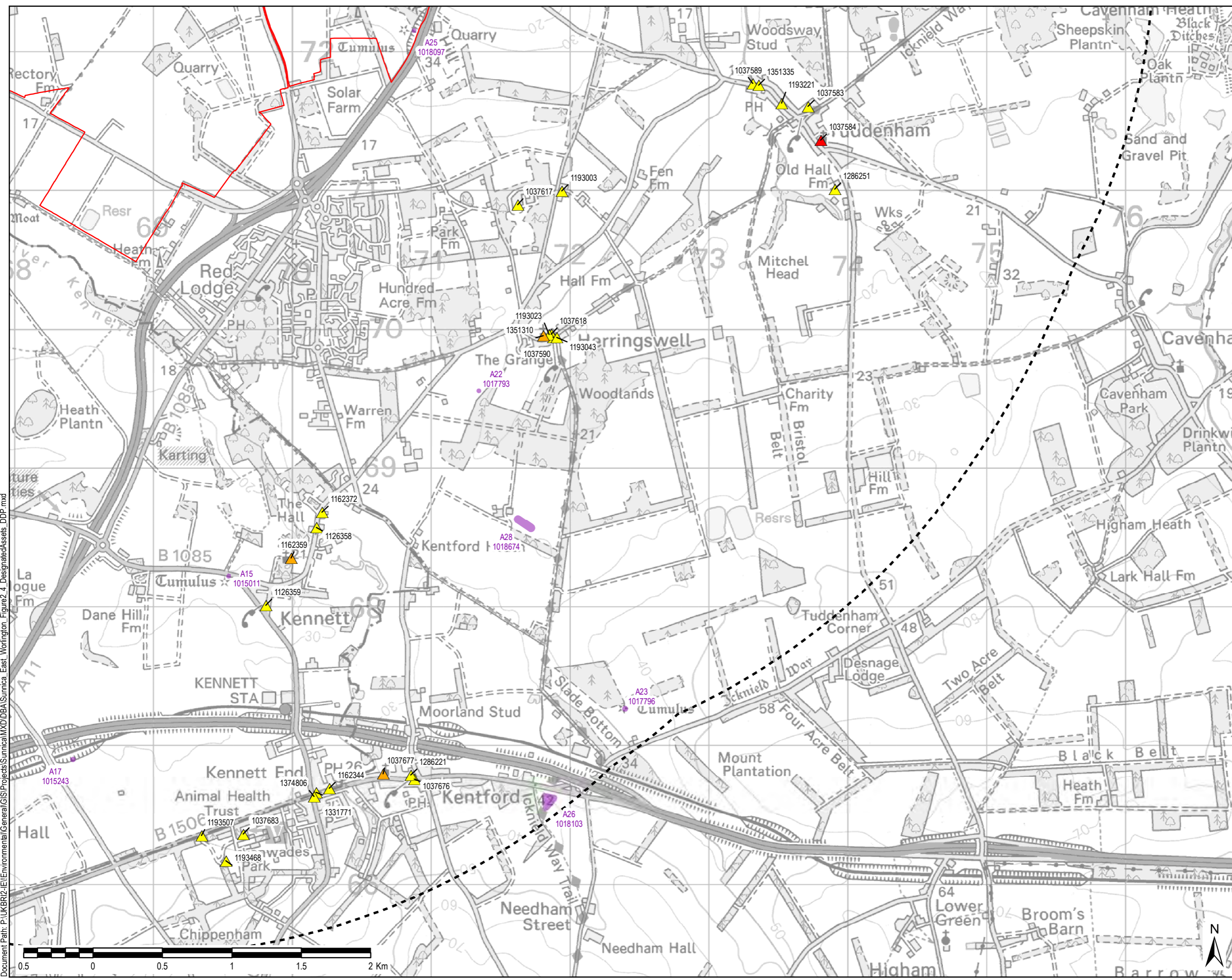
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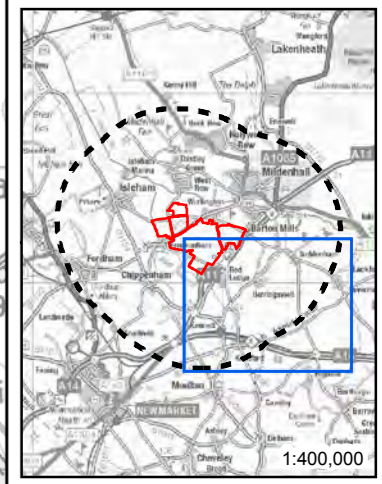
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- LEGEND**
- Sunnica East Site Boundary
 - Sunnica East - 5km study area
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
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Purpose of Issue	FINAL
Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 2.4
 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN
 THE 5KM STUDY AREA:
 DETAIL - SOUTH-EAST**

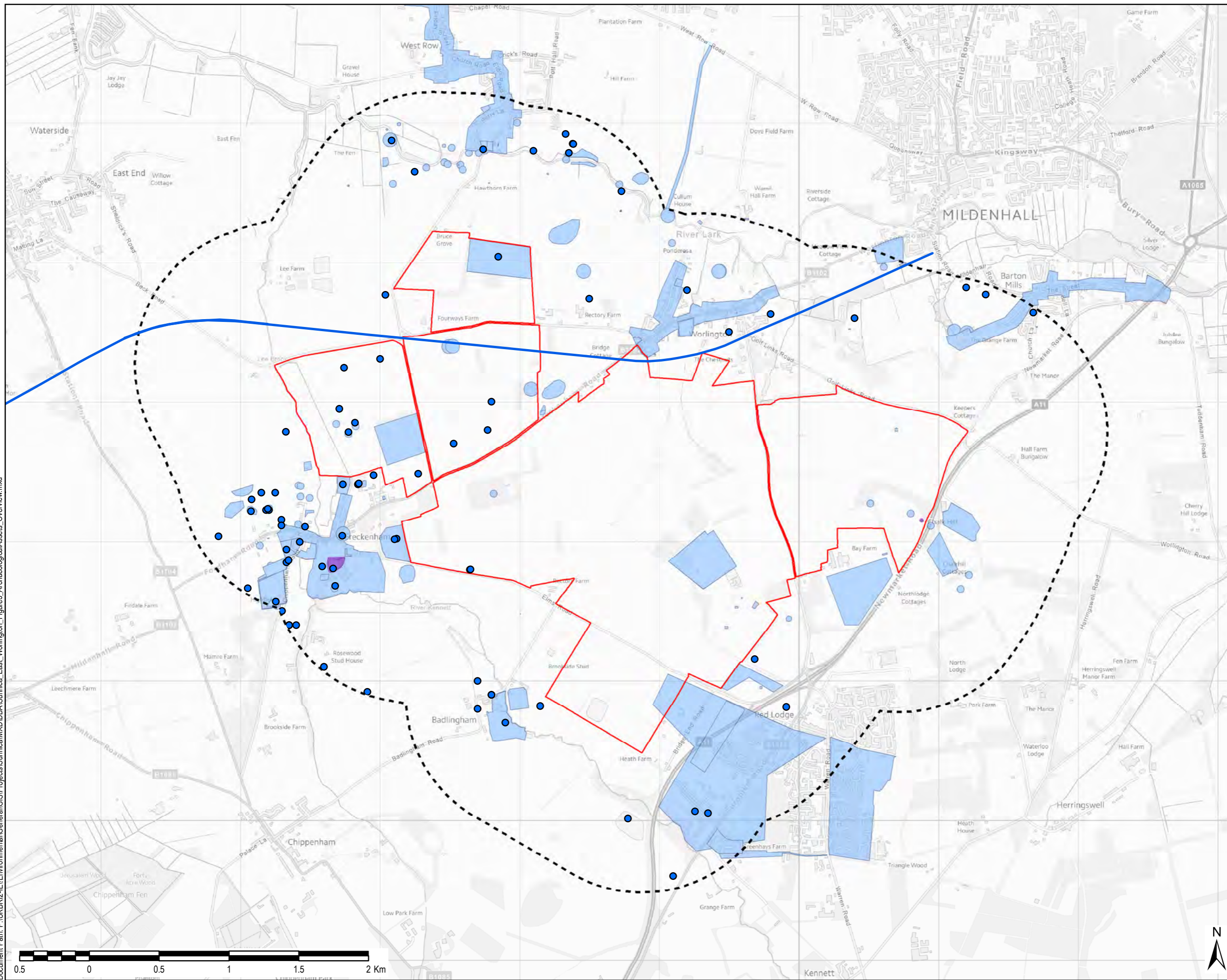
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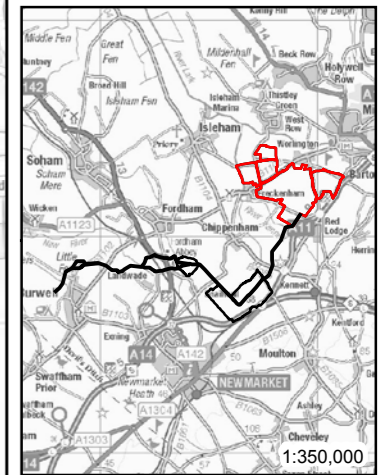
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LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 1km study area
- Scheduled Monument
- HER Monument - Area
- HER Monument - Linear
- HER Monument - Point



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Purpose of Issue **FINAL**

Client **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

Drawing Title **FIGURE 3
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS
 WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA:
 OVERVIEW**

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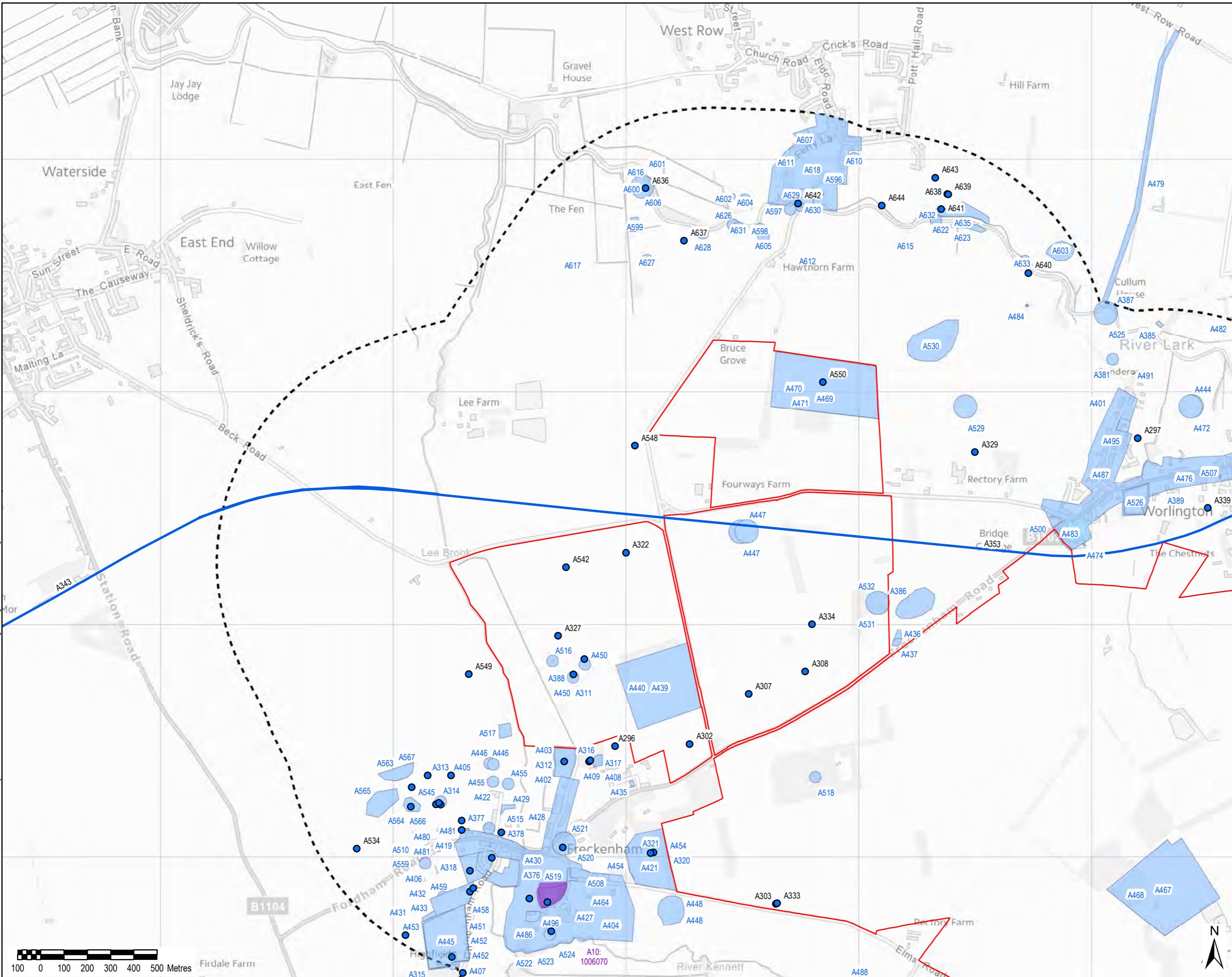
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 - Scheduled Monument
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Purpose of Issue: **FINAL**

Client: **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title: **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

Drawing Title: **FIGURE 3.1
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS
 WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA:
 DETAIL - NORTH-WEST**

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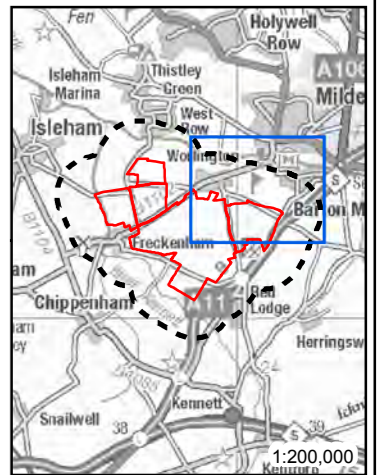
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Purpose of Issue **FINAL**

Client **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

Drawing Title **FIGURE 3.2
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS
 WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA:
 DETAIL - NORTH-EAST**

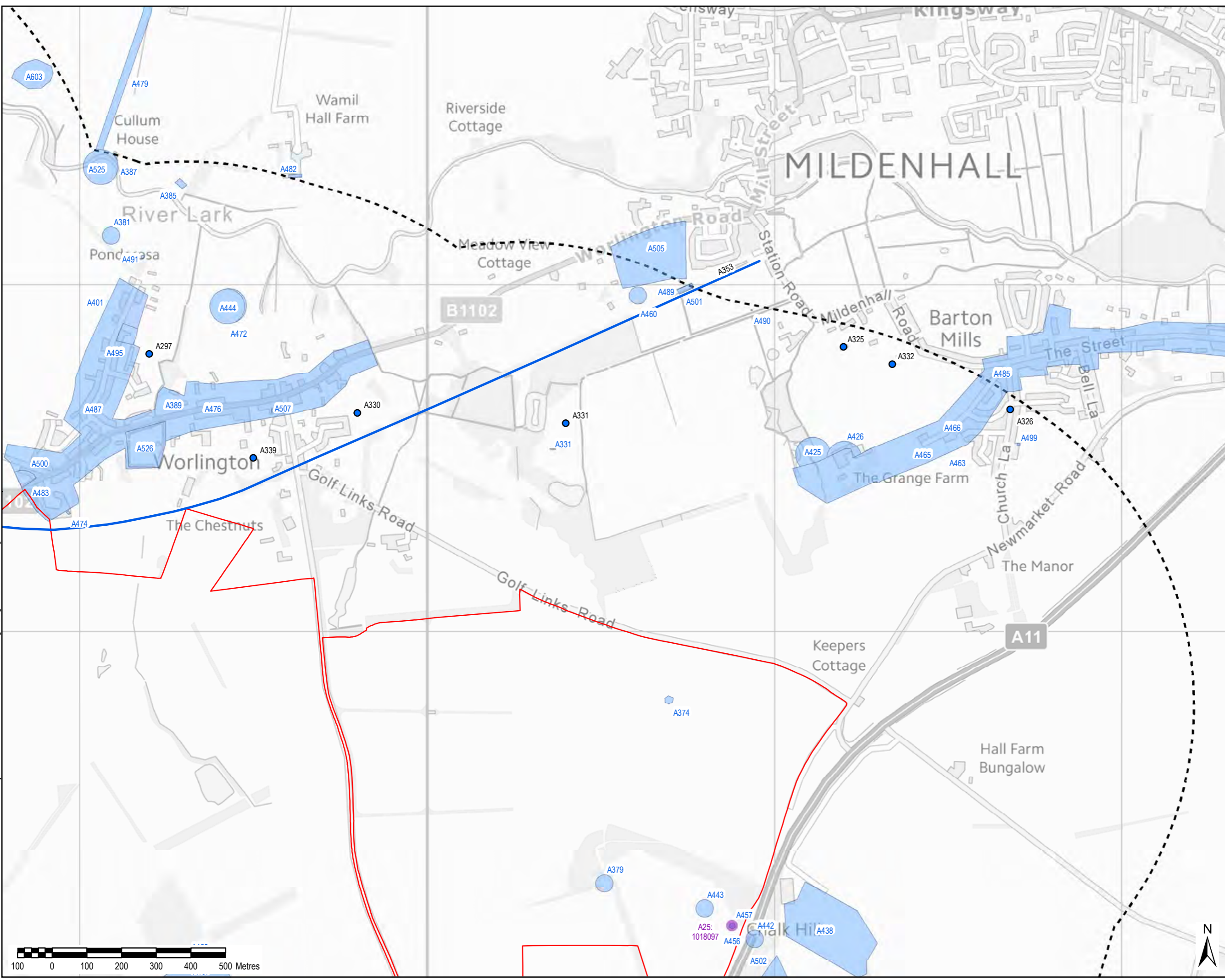
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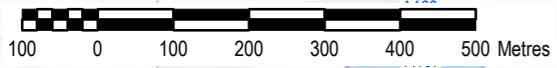
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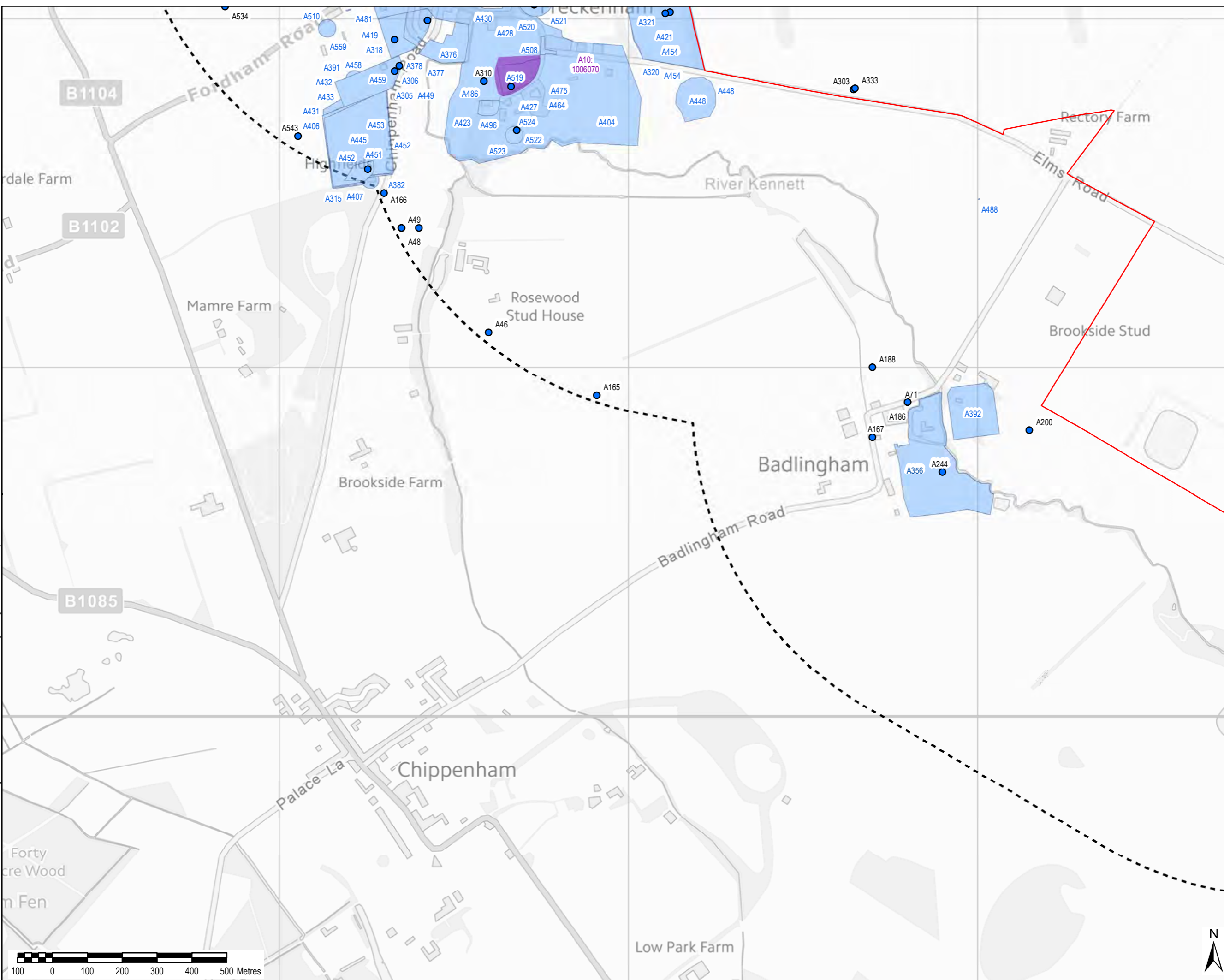
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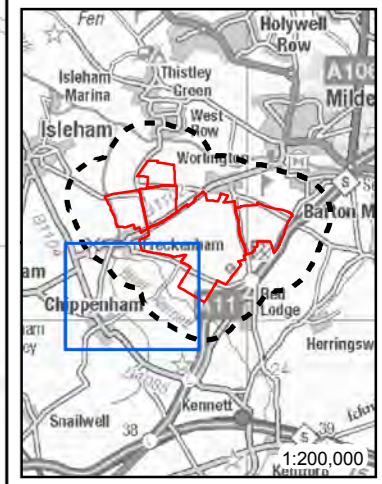


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- Sunnica East - 1km study area
- Scheduled Monument
- HER Monument - Area
- HER Monument - Linear
- HER Monument - Point

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Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

Drawing Title
**FIGURE 3.3
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS
 WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA:
 DETAIL - SOUTH-WEST**

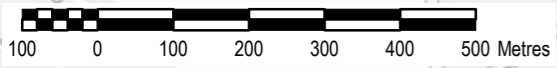
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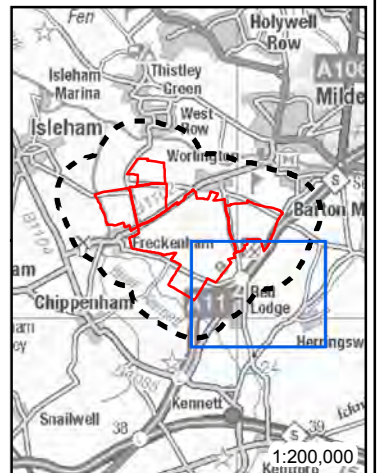


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LEGEND

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- Sunnica East - 1km study area
- Scheduled Monument
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Client: **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title: **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

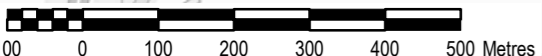
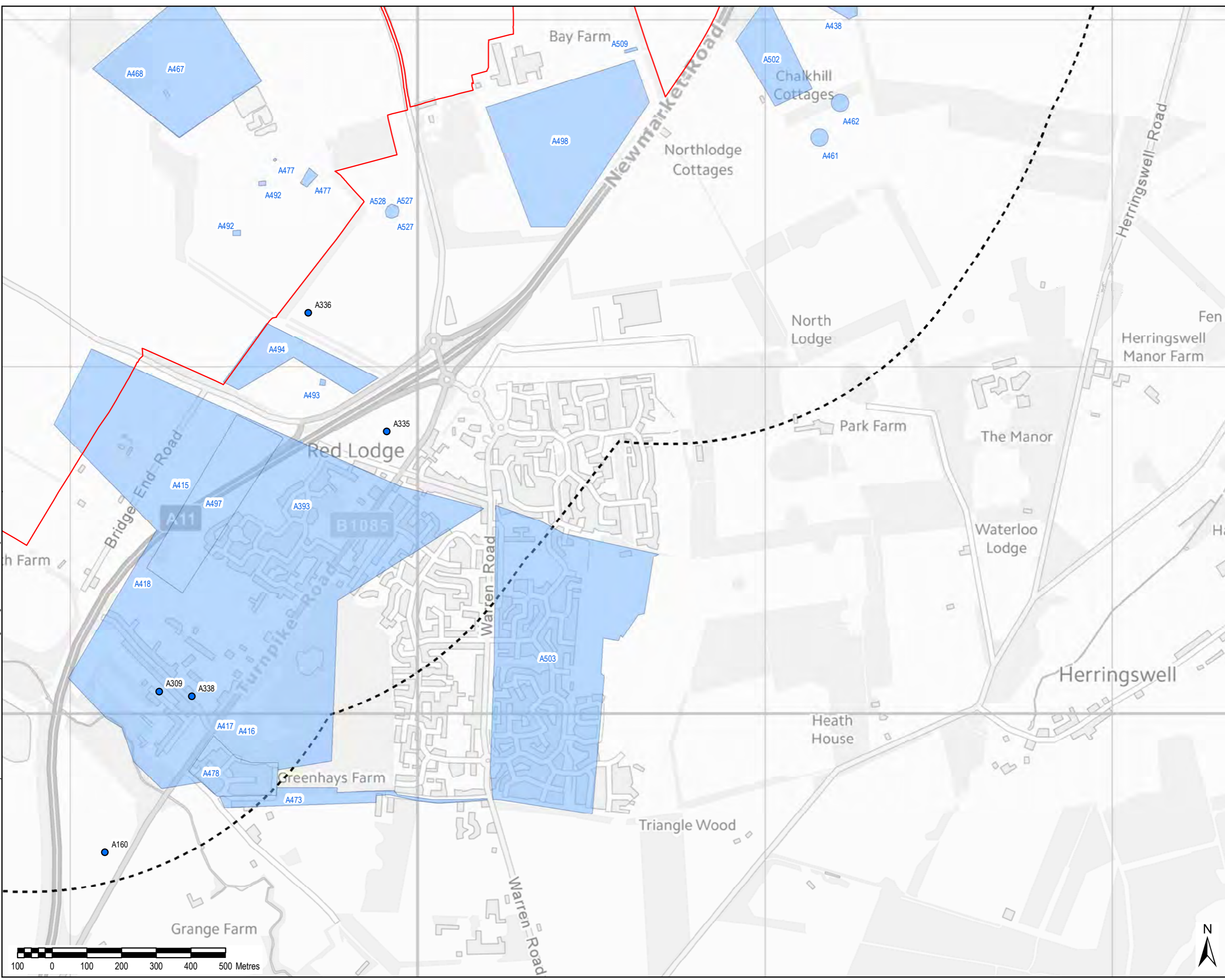
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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS
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 DETAIL - SOUTH-EAST**

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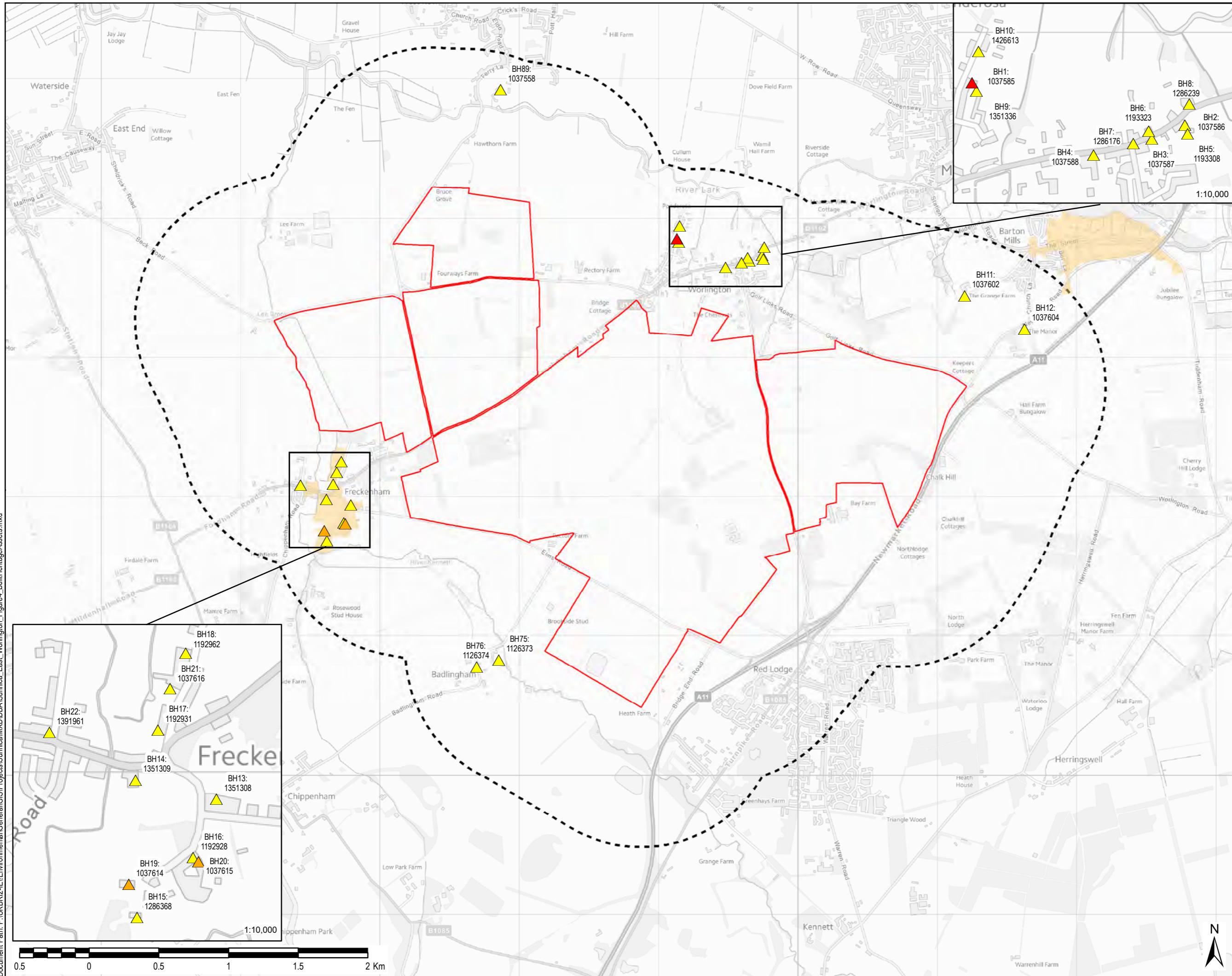
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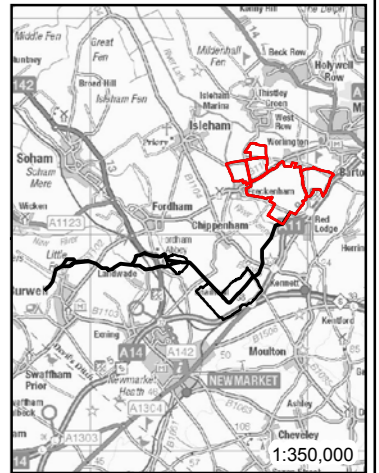


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LEGEND

- Sunnica East Site Boundary
- Sunnica East - 1km study area
- Conservation Area
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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SUNNICA ENERGY FARM			
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FIGURE 4 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA			
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