

SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

EN010106

Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.2 Appendix 7D: Sunnica West Site Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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



Planning Act 2008

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

Sunnica Energy Farm

Environmental Statement

**Appendix 7D: Sunnica West Site Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Sunnica Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) has commissioned AECOM to produce desk-based assessments to inform an Environmental 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 West Site, with the other two reports addressing the Sunnica East Site and the national grid connection respectively.

1.2.2 The objectives of this document are:

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

1.2.3 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the 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 West Site Description

- 2.1.1 The Sunnica West Site is located approximately 3km north-east of Newmarket and 5km to the east of Burwell. The Sunnica West Site lies within the county of Cambridgeshire, and in the East Cambridgeshire District Council administrative area. It comprises two parcels of land to the north-west, (referred to as 'Sunnica West Site B') and south-east (referred to as 'Sunnica West Site A') of Snailwell respectively, approximately 1km apart, separated by agricultural fields and Chippenham Road.
- 2.1.2 The Sunnica West Site consists of agricultural fields bound by trees, managed hedgerows, tree shelter belts (linear), copses, and farm access tracks. A straight tree-lined avenue bisects Sunnica West Site A and forms part of a former avenue to Chippenham Hall, which is located immediately to the north. This avenue forms part of the Chippenham Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG). The southern boundary of Sunnica West Site A, adjacent to the A14 / A11, is formed by a post and rail fence and sporadic sparse vegetation. Sounds Plantation is a deciduous copse and is located towards the eastern extent of Sunnica West Site A. The arable fields are regular in pattern and moderate to large in scale.
- 2.1.3 The surrounding landscape comprises regular shaped arable fields interspersed with managed hedgerows, tall shelter belts of trees and in the Chippenham Hall area, a parkland landscape with mature individual trees. The River Snail immediately adjoins Sunnica West Site B to the west. Avenue planting is a characteristic of the immediate area, with mature trees present within the Sunnica West Site, and newer tree planting evident along the Chippenham Road, which is located between the two parcels of land. To the west of Sunnica West Site B, there is commercial and industrial land use, along the A142 (Newmarket Road / Fordham Road) and to the south of Snailwell Road. Much of the surrounding area of the Sunnica West Site is also characterised by grazed paddocks, horse gallops and exercise tracks, and the British Racing School is located to the south, beyond the A14, and the Horseracing Forensic Laboratory to the north-west.
- 2.1.4 The local transport network comprises the A14 and A11 trunk roads, and local roads such as Chippenham Road (between the two land parcels), the A142 (to the west), and B1085 (to the east). The A14/A11 junction (Junction 38 of the A14) is located immediately to the south-east of the Sunnica West Site boundary. The mainline railway line connecting Newmarket to Bury St Edmunds runs parallel to the A14, and the railway line connecting Newmarket to Ely runs in a north-west direction from Newmarket, approximately 600m to the south-west of Sunnica West Site B, at its closest point. Snailwell 5 bridleway (a Public Right of Way, 'PRoW') runs along the south-west boundary of Sunnica West Site A, and Snailwell 1 footpath PRoW crosses the land between the two land parcels. No PRoWs are situated within the boundary of the Sunnica West Site itself.
- 2.1.5 The land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Sunnica West Site, which includes land required for permanent and temporary purposes, is shown on Figure 1 (a and b): Site Location. It is important to note that the current precise footprint of the scheme may be subject to change (taking into consideration the 'Rochdale

Envelope' principle¹), but currently captures what is thought to be a reasonable worst-case land take.

- 2.1.6 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 West Site will consist of the following principal infrastructure:
- a. Solar PV modules;
 - b. PV module mounting structures;
 - c. Inverters;
 - d. Transformers;
 - e. Onsite cabling;
 - f. An energy storage facility (expected to be formed of lithium-ion batteries storing electrical energy);
 - g. An electrical compound comprising a substation and control building;
 - h. Fencing and security measures; and
 - i. Access tracks.
- 2.1.7 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 West Site.
- 2.1.8 In areas around the arrays and on the other parts of the Sunnica West Site opportunities for landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and habitat management have been established and form part of the Scheme.

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

3 Legislation and Planning Policy

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

3.2 Legislation

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

- 3.2.1 The Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 establishes the procedure for applying for, examining and determining applications for development consent for NSIPs.
- 3.2.2 Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008, statutory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. The EIA will include a detailed consideration of the historic environment.
- 3.2.3 Consent for a NSIP takes the form of a DCO, which combines a grant of planning permission with a range of other separate consents, including heritage consents. Annex E of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11 (PINS 11) clarifies that the grant of development consent under the Planning Act would obviate the need for certain separate consents, including those under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

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

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

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2.5 The Act sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.
- 3.2.6 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 3.2.7 Section 72 of the Act states that with respect to buildings or land within a conservation area, special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

3.3 National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

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

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

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

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

defined in Annex 2 as, “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

- 3.3.9 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly there is a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 190).
- 3.3.10 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
 - c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192); and
 - d. opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 3.3.11 Paragraphs 193 to 197 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 193 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 194, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments,² 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

² 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.

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

3.5 Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes

- 3.5.1 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017) Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance

(October 2019) and Advice Note 15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (February 2021).

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

- 3.5.6 Advice Note 15, Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (February 2021) covers historic environment issues relating to different types of commercial renewable energy development proposals, including solar photovoltaics.
- 3.5.7 The Advice note states the importance of considering the historic environment when making a planning application.
- 3.5.8 A key first step is to fully understand the historic environment during site selection. This is done by consulting relevant data sources (such as the NHLE and the local HER) and liaising with the determining authority (including its relevant heritage advisers as appropriate) and Historic England at an early stage in project planning (Paragraph 31).
- 3.5.9 Once a site has been chosen, it may be necessary to undertake further archaeological assessment, including field evaluation, to identify as yet unknown heritage assets when considering the options for detailed site development, which may also include ancillary matters, such as those described in EN-1 (Paragraph 32).
- 3.5.10 Proposals for new works such as cabling, electricity substations, battery storage facilities and other associated works also need to be assessed for their potential impact on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, including from a development within their setting (Paragraph 33).
- 3.5.11 Paragraph 34 notes that “Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset requires a clear and convincing justification, detailing the benefits of the proposal and enabling them to be weighed against any harm that would be caused to the historic environment.”
- 3.5.12 Regarding areas of potential archaeological interest Paragraph 42 recommends a staged approach of desk-based assessment, geophysical assessment and if necessary, trial trenching. Paragraph 43 recommends that early consultation takes place with the determining authority’s heritage advisers and Historic England where appropriate.
- 3.5.13 Paragraph 48 stresses the need to consider not only the direct physical impacts of the development, but also any impacts to the significance of identified heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting.
- 3.5.14 Section 3 focusses on individual types of commercial renewable energy proposals. Regarding solar parks, Paragraph 68 notes that “Assessment of potential heritage impacts of a solar park will typically cover groundworks, such as those from the supports for the solar panels, cable trenches and hard-standings for access or equipment”. Paragraph 70 notes that “Harmful visual impacts on the settings of heritage assets can be avoided or reduced through sensitive design and layout, and mitigation measures such as tree and hedge planting to screen the development”. It also warns against allowing these measures to cause impact themselves.

3.6 Local Plan Policy

- 3.6.1 The Sunnica West Site is situated entirely within Cambridgeshire but as discussed below, the Scheme has the potential to change the setting of historic assets at a distance from its boundaries. The wider study area adopted by this assessment extends into Suffolk and as a result the Local Plans of two district councils are relevant: 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. 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).

- 3.6.3 Policy ENV 14 states that development proposals at or affecting all sites of known or potential archaeological interest will:
- a. Have regard to their impacts upon the historic environment and protect, enhance and where appropriate, conserve nationally designated and undesignated archaeological remains, heritage assets and their settings;
 - b. Require the submission of an appropriate archaeological evaluation/assessment of significance by a suitably qualified person. This initial work may be required prior to the submission of a planning application; and
 - c. Not be permitted where the proposals would cause substantial harm to new or known nationally important sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.
- 3.6.4 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

- 3.6.5 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.
- 3.6.6 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.

3.6.7 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.'

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

Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury: Joint Development Management Policies Document

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

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

- a. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the building and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance;
- b. contribute to the preservation of the building;
- c. are not detrimental to the building's character or any architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic features that contribute towards its special interest;
- d. are of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, and design which respects the existing building and its setting...;
- g. respect the setting of the listed building, including inward and outward views;
- h. 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
- i. have regard to the present and future economic viability or function of the listed building.

3.6.11 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.

3.6.12 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.

- 3.6.13 Policy DM17: Conservation Areas, states that proposals for development within, adjacent to or visible from a Conservation Area should:
- a. preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting, and views into, through and out of the area;
 - b. be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which respect the area's character and its setting;
 - c. retain important natural features such as open spaces, plot divisions, boundary treatments, and trees and hedges, which contribute to the special character of the area;
 - d. 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.
- 3.6.14 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.
- 3.6.15 Policy DM19: Development Affecting Parks and Gardens of Special Historic or Design Interest, states that proposals for development which affect the character, setting, or views into and/or out of parks and gardens of special historic or design interest and their settings must not have a detrimental impact upon:
- a. the overall design and layout;
 - b. features, both built and natural, which form an integral part of the design and layout; and
 - c. views into, through or out of the park or garden, particularly those which are an integral part of the design.
- 3.6.16 Policy DM20: Archaeology, states that development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of archaeological importance, or their settings. On sites of archaeological interest, or of potential archaeological importance, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be granted subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed. This will include one or a combination of the following:
- a. an appropriate desk based assessment and/or field evaluation of the archaeological interest or significance prior to determination.

- b. the preservation of archaeological remains in situ;
- c. the adequate recording of the heritage asset by archaeological investigation before development commences (preservation by record).

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

- 3.6.17 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.
- 3.6.18 Applicants will be expected to consider the following issues when making an application for renewable energy development:
- a. Impact on heritage assets. Consider the potential impact the development may have on heritage assets. Any assessment should address impacts on the integrity, visual amenity and setting of heritage assets. The setting of heritage assets includes the surroundings from which an asset is experienced which may be more extensive than its curtilage;
 - b. Advice relating to heritage assets. Applicants will be expected to seek advice, at an early stage in their proposals, from the District Council's Conservation Officer and/or where appropriate the Historic Environment Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and Historic England. Reference should also be made to Historic England's current guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets and renewable energy development;
 - c. A Heritage Statement should be produced. As a minimum, this should include: assessment of heritage significance; assessment of impact, including upon the setting of assets; a statement outlining the mitigation strategy to address any impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s);
 - d. Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens. Applicants should avoid locating commercial scale renewable energy proposals on or within these heritage assets. Care should also be taken to avoid negative impacts on their setting which could be extensive;
 - e. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the potential for adverse impacts of renewable energy development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within the district. Renewable energy schemes should avoid harming Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings. Applicants should also have regard to the adopted Conservation Areas Appraisals where relevant;
 - f. Local register of buildings and structures. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of renewable energy development on designated buildings /structures which appear on the local register.

3.7 Research Framework

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

3.8 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

4 Methodology for determining the heritage baseline

- 4.1.1 The assessment of baseline conditions was carried out following the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2020) and the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).

4.2 Study Area

- 4.2.1 A 1km study area has been adopted for this assessment (Figure 1 (a and b): Site Location). This is the principal area of data-gathering and focuses on the land that would be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs. A full suite of desk-based data has been gathered for this area, relating to both designated and non-designated assets.
- 4.2.2 Assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II* listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments) beyond the defined 1km 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 has ensured that the assessment is proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF. Assets with grouped significance have been 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 are 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 the captured data has been reviewed, and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme will be taken forward into the impact assessment.

4.3 Asset identification

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

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

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

4.4 Site visit

- 4.4.1 An initial site walkover survey was undertaken on the 27th and 28th November 2018 to record the survival, extent, condition, setting and significance of cultural heritage assets within the Site Boundary. This was followed by another site visit and visual assessment on 5th December 2018. The latter aimed to identify potentially affected historic buildings and related assets including listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens within the study area. The setting of these heritage assets was also identified, and potential Scheme impacts were assessed.
- 4.4.2 A subsequent site visit was undertaken on 11th November 2020 specifically to establish the level of survival of the scheduled barrows and Chippenham Registered Park and Garden in order to inform any mitigation strategy.

4.5 Data Sources

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

4.6 Assumptions and data gaps

- 4.6.1 The core HER datasets used were provided by Cambridgeshire County Council on 29/4/2021 and Suffolk County Council on 8/4/2021. Any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment.

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, although sites and finds at a greater distance from the Sunnica West Site are also included where relevant.
- 4.7.2 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research were 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 was determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, and national, regional and local policies, including the NPPF.

4.8 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 4.8.1 Historic England's 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).
- 4.8.2 The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines significance as "the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting".
- 4.8.3 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development. The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary); namely archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.

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 West Site and the surrounding study area.

5 Heritage Baseline

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 There are 508 designated and non-designated assets within the 1km study area surrounding the Sunnica West Site. This figure is derived from existing NHLE and HER records, and from additional sites identified by the present assessment. Portables Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspot data has also been used where appropriate to add context to the archaeological potential of the Site. However, this data set has not been discussed in detail within the Archaeological and Historical Background section or on the figures due to the protected nature of the location information (and precise description) of the finds.
- 5.1.2 Nineteen assets lie within Sunnica West Site A. These comprise one scheduled monument (NHLE 1015246), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000615), 14 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 5.1.3 Six assets lie within Sunnica West Site B. These comprise five assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and one further asset identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

5.2 Designated Assets

Scheduled monuments

- 5.2.1 There is one scheduled monument within Sunnica West Site A, comprising a group of four Bronze Age barrows (NHLE 1015246) in its south-eastern part. The 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site includes three further scheduled monuments, the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (NHLE 1015245); the Rookery bowl barrow (NHLE 1015244); and a bowl barrow 630m south-east of Waterhall Farm (NHLE 1015243). Together, these seven barrows comprise the Chippenham barrow cemetery. Sunnica West Site B contains no scheduled monuments. The Roman Villa at Snailwell lies within its 1km study area (NHLE 1006868).
- 5.2.2 The 5km study area contains a further 11 scheduled monuments. Eight are Bronze Age barrows, while the remaining three are medieval, comprising a bridge, moated site and the remains of Freckenham Castle.

Listed buildings

- 5.2.3 There are no listed buildings within Sunnica West Site A or B. There are 19 listed buildings within the Sunnica West Site 1km study area. A total of 13 of these lie within the study area for Sunnica West Site A. There is overlap with the study area for Sunnica West Site B which includes 17 listed buildings. Those which don't fall within both study areas include those associated with Fordham to the north, including the Grade II listed Fordham Abbey (NHLE 1126354), an 18th century manor built on the site of the former Gilbertine Priory. The rest represent isolated farmsteads and workers cottages, including Park Farmhouse (Grade II,

NHLE 1162059), Phantom Cottage (Grade II, NHLE 1126385) and Biggen Stud Farmhouse (NHLE 1126355).

- 5.2.4 The listed buildings within the 1km study area reflect the development in the medieval and post-medieval eras. They include three Grade II* listed buildings: the parish Church of St Peter (NHLE 1331773); The Old Rectory (NHLE 1331772); and the Lodges, gateway and railings (NHLE 1126376) to the south of Chippenham Hall Park (NHLE 10006157). The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by a number of farmhouses within the village of Snailwell, but also by others scattered in the countryside including Waterhall Farmhouse (Grade II; NHLE 1126383) and Park Farmhouse (Grade II; NHLE 1162059).
- 5.2.5 The 5km study area contains a further 254 listed buildings, of which four are Grade I, 15 are Grade II * and 235 are Grade II. The setting of these assets was reviewed, and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility prepared by the LVIA team was consulted; this can be found in **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the Environmental Statement [EN010106/APP/6.1] (Figures 10-1 and 10-2).

Registered parks and gardens

- 5.2.6 There is one registered park and garden that falls within the 1km study area and partly within Sunnica West Site A. This comprises Chippenham Hall (RPG, Grade II, NHLE 1000615). Chippenham Hall RPG includes 19th century pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the 18th century and subsequently landscaped in the 1790s by William Emes and Samuel Lapidge.
- 5.2.7 The RPG is set around The Hall (Grade II; NHLE 1331778), a Queen Anne Revival country house, located to the north of the 1km study area. The former 18th century main entrance drive extends c. 3.2 km to the south of the Grade II* lodges and gateway (NHLE 1126376) to the south of the park and bisects Sunnica West Site A. 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 The formal parkland is defined by its brick boundary walls, with the south drive extending south towards Newmarket. While the wider rural landscape is not visible from within the park, it does form part of its setting, revealing evidence of the impact landowners had on the landscape, and forming part of the informal parkland context. The RPG, including the Hall also have an important relationship with the village of Chippenham to the north and this influence is visible within the arrangement of buildings and the predominant architectural style.
- 5.2.9 The 5km study area does not contain any other RPGs.

Conservation areas

- 5.2.10 There is one conservation area that falls within the 1km study area. This is the Snailwell Conservation Area. Snailwell is a small village located to the south-west of Chippenham Hall RPG. All but a very small number of properties are included within the conservation area. The village follows a linear arrangement with buildings focussed onto the street, with the Church of St Peter (Grade II* NHLE 1331773) located off the main street to the west, nestled within an area of woodland. To the north, south and west, the village is largely surrounded by bands of woodland which give it its enclosed character, while to the east are open

fields which extend to Chippenham Hall RPG, following the tree-lined Chippenham Road. The conservation area includes 10 listed buildings, most of them located to the west of The Street around Church Lane.

5.2.11 The 5km study area contains a further seven conservation areas: Burwell North Street; Chippenham; Exning; Exning proposed extension; Freckenham; Moulton; and Newmarket.

5.2.12 Newmarket Conservation Area (considered in greater detail in response to consultation) is located approximately 1.5km to the south of Sunnica West Site A. It lies on the south western end of the Breckland, an area once of sandy heaths and rabbit warrens. It is surrounded by an open and gently undulating grassland landscape laid out as gallops, stud farms and the historic racecourses on Newmarket Heath in the west. The special character of Newmarket derives from the overlay of the horse breeding, training and racing activities, the medieval layout of the market town with 19th century Regency Victorian and Edwardian buildings that rarely exceed three storeys.

World Heritage Sites

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

Battlefields

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

5.3 Non-designated assets

5.3.1 The Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs contain 508 records for sites or finds within or intersecting the 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (a small number of which relate to designated assets). Further finds are recorded in the PAS; however, this data set has not been discussed in detail within the heritage baseline section or illustrated on the figures due to the protected nature of the location information (and precise description) of the finds.

5.3.2 Of the non-designated assets, a few are historic buildings, but most are archaeological in origin, including upstanding monuments and buried archaeological remains. As described in the baseline section below, these span the Neolithic to modern periods.

5.3.3 Sunnica West Site A contains 15 non-designated assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

5.3.4 Sunnica West Site B contains five non-designated assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and one further asset identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

5.4 Geology and soils

5.4.1 The solid geology underlying Sunnica West Site A is Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). Superficial deposits overlie parts of Sunnica West Site A and principally comprise River Terrace Deposits (Terraces

2-3; sand and gravel). A small section of Sunnica West Site A comprises part of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), which is glacial in origin.

- 5.4.2 The majority of Sunnica West Site A comprises slightly acidic but base-rich soils, with a loamy texture (landis.org.uk/soilscapes). Small incursions in the south and south-east of the Sunnica West Site A comprise shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone, also with a loamy texture.
- 5.4.3 The bedrock geology of Sunnica West Site B is predominantly comprised of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). In areas to the east of Sunnica West Site B, this changes to Melbourn Rock Member, and then to the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits overlie a small area to the west of Sunnica West Site B, and comprise alluvium – clay, silt, sand, and gravel.
- 5.4.4 The soil profile of Sunnica West Site B is mostly shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone, with a loamy texture. Parts towards the east comprise freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

5.5 Archaeological and historical narrative

- 5.5.1 The baseline for the 1km study area, as derived from the NHLE and HER databases, comprises assets (both features and stray artefacts/material culture scatters) which date from the Neolithic to modern periods.
- 5.5.2 The distribution of assets exhibits a distinct spatial bias. Within Sunnica West Site A, the majority of artefactual finds are reported in its north-western part, with six recorded Bronze Age barrows in the land parcels in the south-east, bordering the A14 road, and several find spots in the north-east. The remainder of Sunnica West Site A is largely devoid of reported finds. Within the surrounding 1km study area finds are more evenly distributed, albeit in lesser densities in the south-east. This may be due to the early 20th century development of the A14 and the mid-19th century Bury St Edmunds railway line in the area, which reduce the potential for investigations since their construction.
- 5.5.3 No such bias is apparent within Sunnica West Site B; the few assets that are recorded tend to be within the centre-west of Sunnica West Site B, but due to the size of the area this does not clearly demonstrate a particular concentration of finds.
- 5.5.4 The HER 'Events' database, which plots areas subject to fieldwork, indicates that archaeological investigations in the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site A have been focused primarily in the north of the study area, near the Chippenham barrow cemetery and Chippenham Park. It is also notable that the south-east portion of the study area has no recorded investigations. In this area, the density of surface artefacts is likely to be under-stated (especially non-metallic objects), while any sub-surface archaeology will have gone undetected.
- 5.5.5 The recorded events around Sunnica West Site B are predominantly located within the settlements of Snailwell and Fordham. The lack of investigation in the eastern portion of Sunnica West Site B may contribute to the limited

archaeological records for this area. It is possible that this area may have more archaeological potential than can be established at this time.

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

- 5.5.6 Cambridgeshire and neighbouring Suffolk are rich in remains of the Palaeolithic period, notably stone tools found in the river gravels that formed after the Anglian Glaciation (c. 400,000 BC), at the time when the modern geological environment was taking shape (Wymer 1985; 1999).
- 5.5.7 No Palaeolithic assets have been identified within Sunnica West Sites A or B, although limited numbers of artefacts have been found in the broader landscape, including a Palaeolithic pointed handaxe and flint scatters in Chippenham, approximately 1.9km north of the Sunnica West Site A. The wetland characteristics of Sunnica West Site B, located between Chippenham Fen and the River Snail, have the potential to preserve organic Palaeolithic remains, although none have been encountered to date.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)

- 5.5.8 The majority of Mesolithic finds in Cambridgeshire have been worked flint, found on sandy heathland. These flints are usually the only sign by which settlement patterns can be traced.
- 5.5.9 No Mesolithic finds are recorded within Sunnica West Sites A or B. However, A settlement site is recorded at Kennett (MCB9547) within the 1km study area, potentially dating from this period, and flint implements have been recovered at Fordham (MCB8979; MCB8988).
- 5.5.10 To the north of the study area, Mesolithic flints and a working floor were recorded under Hearth IX in the central area of the barrows located in Isleham Plantation (NHLE 1015242) (Leaf 1940, 25-68).

Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)

- 5.5.11 Neolithic monuments are rare within Cambridgeshire as a whole due to extensive ploughing, and apparently absent from the 1km study area. It is possible that some of the round barrows (and finds from within such as pottery) described in the following section may date to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Artefactual evidence from this period is sparse within the 1km study area. However, monuments are known within the county as a whole and occupation and resource procurement sites are more prevalent than evidence of settlement.
- 5.5.12 No evidence of Neolithic activity has been found within Sunnica West Site B, although one find spot is recorded which consists of a Neolithic axe head in the north of Sunnica West Site A, and five further records fall within the 1km study area, comprising an arrowhead (MCB12141) and flint scatters (MCB12139; MCB12140), as well as a knapping site (MCB9044).

Bronze Age (2600 – 700 BC)

- 5.5.13 Evidence for structural features within the 1km study area dates to the Bronze Age. In this period, the climate was becoming wetter, with much of the low-lying ground turning to peat and fen. Most of the Bronze Age activity is found on higher

ground, and wooded areas. Round barrows are a highly prominent feature of Bronze Age archaeology across southern Britain. Within Cambridgeshire, a proportion survive as standing monuments, and attest to a widespread and complex funerary and ritual landscape, although modern agricultural practices have proved extremely destructive.

- 5.5.14 Within the south-eastern part of Sunnica West Site A, a scheduled group of four barrows (NHLE 1015246) is situated adjacent to the A11 trunk road. This group is part of a larger collection of barrows, the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (MCB8995), which consists of at least five further barrows straddling the A11, some of which are also scheduled. Aerial photography suggests that until at least 2015 the barrows were situated within ploughed land. There are also records relating to a further barrow (MCB5260) and a flint axe find spot (MCB9032) within Sunnica West Site A, and the 1km study area also includes a ring ditch (MCB10855), several unscheduled barrows (MCB5407; MCB5409; MCB8996) and some artefact scatters including a battle axe (MCB9007) and a bronze sword (MCB9024). A Bronze Age flint implement has been found at Snailwell (MCB9356) within Sunnica West Site B.
- 5.5.15 The furthest extant barrow of the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (MCB8995) lies to the south of the Ely to Bury St Edmunds railway line, some 1.1km to the east of the A11/A14 road junction and outside of the study area. This was, however, originally part of a group of three barrows, two of which were excavated in 1940 but were subsequently destroyed by ploughing (Martin 1977, 1-21). The most westerly feature of the Barrow Cemetery lay c. 230m south-west of the pumping station adjacent to the road junction and was excavated in 1973 prior to the construction of the Newmarket bypass, and found to be natural in origin although utilised as a barrow (*ibid.*). Five inhumation graves and a cremation burial had been inserted into the mound. Grave goods found in association with the largest grave included a bronze cylinder, a jet or shale bead, and fragments from an Early Bronze Age 'beaker' pot (*ibid.*).

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 5.5.16 A long chronology for the period beginning c. 800 BC is now considered to cover material culture that spans the traditional divide between the Bronze and Iron Age (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 22). However, due to the widespread (though not complete) demise of the barrow as a funerary monument, monumental features in the landscape are less readily identifiable. Settlement features are, however, more readily recognisable during the mid-late Iron Age because settlements were customarily enclosed during this period. Early Iron Age settlement tended to be open with enclosed paddocks (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.17 However, for the most part, archaeological investigations (discrete by their very nature) are focused on the investigation of small, rural homesteads, which formed part of local farming communities (Brudenell 2018, 9). It is therefore difficult to interpret any detailed themes about broad-brush social organisation for this period as a whole (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.18 Iron Age coins have been found within Sunnica West Site A at Foxburrow Plantation (MCB14733), and two pottery scatters (MCB9357; MCB9358) are recorded within Sunnica West Site B. Other records for the Iron Age include

evidence of occupation at Low Park Corner (MCB20102) and settlement evidence (MCB15491), both in Chippenham, and find spots comprising a bronze armlet (MCB10088), a flint and pottery scatter (MCB9545), and further Iron Age coins (MCB14707), Icenian bronze (MCB9026) and a ring ditch (MCB13045), both at Fordham, as well as a range of find spots yielding pottery (MCB9352), and the Snailwell Warrior Burial (MCB8964) to the west of Sunnica West Site A.

- 5.5.19 In a wider context, further Iron Age settlements are known in Chippenham, as well as multiple artefact scatters in the locality.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.5.20 Early Romano-British rural settlement activity has been recorded across the county and is typified by concentrations of infields and enclosures surrounding farmsteads, with evidence for horticulture recorded at the farmsteads themselves (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 33). A range of rural settlement sites have been excavated across the region, from villas to field systems. These include the villa/higher-status farmsteads at Bottisham in Cambridgeshire, approximately 12km to the south-west of the Site, and the villa site at Camel Road, Littleport, approximately 21km to the north of the Site, which has been re-interpreted as a potential small Roman town (ibid.). Several projects have also recorded the apparent expansion of late Iron Age/Roman agriculture into hitherto underutilised areas of landscape.
- 5.5.21 Recent research detailed within New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain (Vol. 1): The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (Smith et al. 2016, 20–3) summarises that various forms of farmstead were the dominant settlement-type of the Romano-British countryside (Evans 2018, 8). Within the East Anglian region, several relatively simple square/rectangular plan ‘Early’ farmstead enclosures from this period have been excavated in recent years (ibid.).
- 5.5.22 The best information on settlement morphology in the region can be provided by the relatively abundant settlements that show as cropmarks or soil marks. Dense patterns of cropmarks are discernible in the Fenland and the major river valleys, and on the permeable geologies of Cambridgeshire, providing a good overall record of settlement and past land allotment (Taylor 2007, 49). The most numerous sources of evidence for settlement in the region is finds scatters or groups primarily recorded through fieldwalking (see MCB8981 below) (ibid.). Scatters are recorded throughout the region, with particularly dense clusters in areas such as the Fenland and the Suffolk fen-edge (ibid.).
- 5.5.23 The hythe (wharf) of the Anglo-Saxon inland port at Reach, approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the proposed Burwell substation location, may overlie the approximate position of the Roman wharf or waterhead that served an adjacent Roman settlement, located alongside Reach Slade, a Roman-era transport canal (Boreham et al. 2016, 62).
- 5.5.24 The geophysical survey for the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020) recorded a concentration of activity potentially relating to late prehistoric to Roman land management and settlement within Sunnica West Site B, and this is discussed below. In the north-western corner of Sunnica West Site A, a possible Roman habitation and production site was identified during the geophysical survey works (Magnitude Surveys 2020). In proximity to this, at Low Park Corner, Chippenham,

an area of Iron Age to Roman occupation has also been identified (MCB20102). The aggregated Roman activity recorded in this area indicate the presence of a distinct concentration of Roman settlement.

- 5.5.25 Two find spots, consisting of pottery (MCB14706) and a votive axe (MCB14737) are recorded within Sunnica West Site A. The 1km study area of Sunnica West Site B has a much higher density of recorded Roman finds, including beads, a brooch, coins and pottery sherds (MCB8981) identified at Snailwell Fen near a scheduled villa (NHLE 1006868). The villa site consists of a probable hypocaust as well as a considerable amount of building material, pottery, and painted wall plaster. The villa is located on the western bank of the River Snail, which separates the site from Snailwell Fen, and was only identified through ploughing on the site. Further find spots are recorded within the corresponding 1km study area, including a brooch (MCB14503), a coin hoard (MCB14704) and bronze coins (MCB14703). An earthwork interpreted as a possible Roman building has also been identified at Snailwell (MCB10865), found by ploughing and interpreted as a villa due to its size. Two Roman artefacts are recorded within the overlapping study area between the two Sites, comprising a quern and associated pottery (MCB8986) and an iron spear head find from Snailwell (MCB16680).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.5.26 The Anglo-Saxon Fenland was permanently settled on areas of dry upland, with seasonal settlement, grazing and landscape management carried out on the intermediate Fen areas, which would have been accessible in dryer months (Oosthuizen 2017, 4). There was considerable continuity of occupation from the Romano- British period onwards, and some evidence to suggest that much of the Fenland was well utilised and settled continually from late prehistory (Oosthuizen 2017, xii). In terms of land ownership and usage, there was some continuation in the management of Roman estates and sub-Roman/Anglo-Saxon folk territories (ibid.).
- 5.5.27 Historical evidence indicates that several of the principal settlements within the surrounding area had their origins in the Saxon period. Freckenham is listed in an Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 895 as 'Frekeham' (Skeat 1913, 53, 61-2 and 111; Morris 1986). Snailwell, Fordham, Badlingham, Chippenham, Worlington and Barton Mills all feature in the Domesday Book (<http://opendomesday.org/>). It is considered, however, that the Domesday Book does not entirely reflect the populous nature of some areas of the Fens during this period, with seasonal movement of people and livestock common across an evolving landscape (Oosthuizen 2017, 18). The scheduled Anglo-Saxon defensive ditch of Devil's Ditch (NHLE 1003262) is located to the west of Burwell, approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the proposed Burwell substation location. The village of Reach was also the site of a hythe (wharf) and inland port, located at the northern end of the Devil's Ditch and in use for the transport of goods into the fen waterway during the Anglo-Saxon period (Boreham et al. 2016, 61).
- 5.5.28 No evidence from the early medieval period is recorded within Sunnica West Sites A or B. Isolated pottery find spots (MCB19182; MCB9353), a 9th century silver hooked tag (MCB14705) and several metalwork find spots recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are documented across the 1km study area.

- 5.5.29 A pagan period Anglo-Saxon graveyard was excavated at Holywell Row, north of Mildenhall in 1929 (Lethbridge 1931). Grave goods recorded include bronze rings, pendants, brooches, buckles and amber beads (ibid.). Mildenhall itself was given to St Edmunds at the time of the Domesday Book, and then comprised 33 villagers, 15 smallholders, and 16 slaves (Archaeological Solutions, 2006b). Outside of the 1km study areas, three Saxon inhumations and a Saxon cemetery (MCB9077) are recorded at Chippenham to the north of Sunnica West Site A, and a further Saxon cemetery (MCB8158) is recorded at Burwell to the west.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 5.5.30 The principal focus in the locality during the medieval period was Freckenham. A motte-and-bailey fortification was established here by the Bishop of Rochester in the later 11th century, strategically positioned near the confluence of the Kennett and Lark rivers. Its military role was relatively brief, Freckenham evolving into a minor residence of the Bishops of Rochester and becoming the focal point of a small settlement. The castle had probably been abandoned by the 14th century but the manor remained the property of the church until the Reformation. The site, a scheduled monument (NHLE 1006070), survives as a series of earthworks. The motte is clearly visible, albeit heavily wooded, while the ditch separating the inner and outer baileys has also survived. The rest of the castle, at least above ground, has been destroyed.
- 5.5.31 The scheduled Burwell Castle (NHLE 1015596) is located approximately 1km to the south-east of the proposed substation location at Burwell. The castle lies towards the southern end of the village of Burwell and comprises a motte castle believed to have been constructed (but left incomplete) in the mid-12th century, along with the remains of an earlier settlement supplanted by the castle, and features related to a manor belonging to Ramsey Abbey which was later established on the site (Taylor 1977 12-13). Traces of a Roman building were found during sample excavation of the motte in 1935 (ibid.). The castle is thought to have formed part of a chain of defences constructed by King Stephen's forces in 1143-4, in order to contain the rebel Earl of Essex, Geoffrey de Mandeville, who had seized the Isle of Ely and made a stronghold in the Fens (ibid.).
- 5.5.32 During the 14th and 15th centuries, Cambridgeshire saw a period of contraction, as medieval agriculture and commercial effort peaked, leading to recession and stagnation, as a result of a range of factors probably including climate, pestilence (specifically the Black Death in the mid-14th century) and social unrest (Darby, 1977).
- 5.5.33 HER data shows furlong boundaries within Sunnica West Site A (MCB12221; MCB12268) and within the corresponding 1km study area (MCB12220; MCB12249). No medieval assets are recorded in the HER within Sunnica West Site B. Three records, comprising a medieval cross base at the edge of woodland in Snailwell (MCB8989), a purse mount (MCB9028) and furlong boundaries (MCB12243) are recorded within the 1km study area. Three medieval HER records are noted within the overlapping study area, comprising the remains of the Manor House in Snailwell (MCB8985), Four Ponds Moat in Snailwell (MCB1533), and further furlong boundaries (MCB12247). The PAS records several metalwork find spots across the 1km study area.

- 5.5.34 Approximately 3.4km south-east of Sunnica West Site A lies Packhorse Bridge (grade II* and scheduled monument; NHLE 1037678 and 1003248), an early 15th century bridge with 18th century alterations in the village of Moulton. To the north of Sunnica West Site A, within the boundary of Chippenham Hall Registered Park and Garden (RPG), are three further medieval assets, comprising buildings primarily known from documentary evidence.
- 5.5.35 A moated site near the church in Snailwell (scheduled monument; NHLE 1003800) is situated to the west of Sunnica West Site B, outside of the 1km study area.
- 5.5.36 The parish Church of St Peter (Grade II*, NHLE 1331773) in Snailwell dates from the 11th century with 13th, 15th and later centuries additions. To the west, there is a Norman round tower, being one of only two churches in Cambridgeshire with such a tower. To the south of the church, within the churchyard, there are several notable monuments. These include a 13th century coffin lid (Grade II; NHLE 1309604) sited beside the south porch, probably of Knights Templar origin.
- 5.5.37 To the southern side of Church Lane, there is another Grade II* listed building, The Old Rectory (grade II*; NHLE 1331772). Although this mainly dates to the early 18th century, it incorporates two separate medieval buildings, possibly the wings of a 12th century house.

Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.5.38 The post-medieval period is not well represented in the archaeological record of the Sunnica West Site or the 1km study area. Stray finds relating to known settlements can nevertheless be expected. However, there is good documentary evidence (in the form of pre-OS and OS mapping) for Sunnica West Sites A and B, and any post-medieval remains within the area are likely to relate to previously recorded sites, or agricultural activity. As part of the intensification of post-medieval drainage of the Fens, beginning in the 17th century, the Burwell Fen Edge (in proximity to the western extent of the Site) would have seen a concentration of industrial activity including the excavation of lodes (artificial watercourses) and the construction of wind pumps and mills (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments 1972). However, there is no specific post-medieval drainage activity recorded within the Site boundary itself.
- 5.5.39 The Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Chippenham Hall (NHLE 1000615), located to the north-east of Sunnica East Site B, includes an 18th century landscaped park, including gardens, pleasure grounds and an ornamental canal constructed in the 1790s. The avenue, providing access to the Hall from the south, passes through Sunnica West Site A to the south-east of Snailwell.
- 5.5.40 No post-medieval features or finds are recorded within Sunnica West Site A. Within the 1km study area, post-medieval features comprise several buildings (MCB24913; MCB24914), the Great Eastern Railway (MCB24915), the loop line railway in Snailwell (MCB24916), the canal and post-medieval features in Chippenham Park (MCB12205) and the gardens of Chippenham Lodge (MCB19292).

- 5.5.41 One post-medieval feature is recorded within Sunnica West Site B; the gardens and park at Fordham Abbey (MCB14463). One findspot is recorded within the 1km study area, comprising prehistoric flints that had been re-used as gunflints at Chippenham (MCB12162).
- 5.5.42 Post-medieval records within the overlapping study area include the gardens of the Old Rectory, Snailwell (MCB14310; MCB19293) and the railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch (MCB19610).
- 5.5.43 Cartographic evidence from the 17th century onwards shows the development of the landscape of the 1km study area through to the present day. Kupferdruck's map (1670-1690) contains very little detail, but depicts the settlements of 'Burwells', 'Snalewell', 'Kennet' and 'Chippenham'.
- 5.5.44 Cary's Improved Map of England and Wales (1828) demonstrates that the current road system was in place by the early 19th century. Otherwise, it depicts settlements, as well as details such as Chippenham Park (marked as 'Hall'), and occasional markings of 'Barn' and 'Farm' within Sunnica West Site A. No other sites are marked within Sunnica West Site A. At this time, it is clear that the 1km study area was primarily given over to agriculture.
- 5.5.45 William Stanley's map of the area (1817-1835) provides considerably more detail, with the western part of Sunnica West Site A marked as 'Snailwell Field', and a cluster of barrows shown in the southern corner of Sunnica West Site A. While this may indicate previously unknown remains, it could also be a misplacement of the Chippenham barrow cemetery to the east, which is not marked on this map. 'Water Hall' is also marked in the north-east of Sunnica West Site A, while 'La Hogue Hall' is marked to the north-east, and 'Snailwell Hall' is depicted to the west.
- 5.5.46 Subsequent maps show the evolution of this landscape through the 19th century. On the 1884 six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map edition, 'Sounds Plantation' is marked in its current position. The Rookery barrow and Hilly Plantation barrow are each marked as 'Tumulus', but no other barrows in the area are depicted. The remainder of the land is shown as being under cultivation, with 'Lower Farm' and 'Sounds Farm' marked in the east and west of Sunnica West Site A respectively.
- 5.5.47 On the 1885 25-inch OS mapping of the area, less detail is included, but the various plantations across Sunnica West Site A are visible, as well as the Hilly Plantation 'Tumulus'.
- 5.5.48 Snailwell Conservation Area, located between Sunnica West Site A and B, includes the historic core of Snailwell and seven post-medieval buildings. As well as the medieval church (Grade II*, NHLE 1331773), its associated monuments and The Old Rectory (Grade II*, NHLE 1331772), the conservation area includes Church Farm just south of the church. The farm complex contains several farm buildings developed around Church Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 331773) that dates from the late 16th or early 17th century. The Tithe Barn (Grade II, NHLE 1126367) to the north-west of Church Farmhouse also dates from the 16th century and is of timber frame construction, part plastered, and weather boarded with original brick foundations. Additional buildings associated with Church Farm include the barn, stables, cart sheds, granary and model farmyard (Grade II;

1162497) to the east of the Church Farmhouse dating from the mid-19th century and the Church Farm Cottages (Grade II, NHLE 1162550) facing onto The Street. Church Farm Cottages comprise a row of four early 19th century farm cottages including one 17th century timber-framed and thatched cottage to the south-east.

- 5.5.49 The Street, the main street of the village, runs from the north of the conservation area to the south-east where it meets The Green. The properties to the east of The Street include the 17th century Manor Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1331774), set against the pavement edge, and associated farm buildings arranged around a regular courtyard to the rear (east) of the farmhouse.
- 5.5.50 Eight additional post-medieval buildings lie within the wider landscape and illustrate the agricultural history of the area. These include Phantom Cottage (Grade II, NHLE 1126385) and Park Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1162059), which are located to the west of the Chippenham Hall RPG, approximately 660m to the north-west of the Scheme and date to the early 19th century. Waterhall Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1126383) dates to the late 18th century and is located to the south-east of the RPG and just east of Sunnica West Site A.
- 5.5.51 To the west of Sunnica West Site B is Biggen Stud Farmhouse (Grade II, NHLE 1126355), of timber frame construction dating to the 18th century. The farmhouse is two-storeys with a thatched roof and a modern glazed porch.
- 5.5.52 There are four additional listed buildings to the south of the village of Fordham, just north-west of Sunnica West Site B. These include Fordham Abbey (Grade II, NHLE 1126354), a mid-18th century country house on the site of the Gilbertine priory, discussed above. Fordham Abbey is constructed of red brick and is three storeys over a basement. The garden walls and pair of gate piers to the south-west of the house (Grade II) also date from the 18th century and have group value with the house. To the south-west of this group are located Fordham House (Grade II, NHLE 1162325) and its associated barn (Grade II, NHLE 1126356) dating to the 19th and late 17th century respectively. The farmhouse is two storeys, constructed of brick with hipped slate roofs. The barn is of timber framed construction with a pantiled roof.
- 5.5.53 Towards the end of the 17th century, the landscape in the Chippenham area underwent significant change. In 1688, the manor of Chippenham was purchased by Admiral Edward Russell who 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 RPG; NHLE 1000615). 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 hall was rebuilt, and a stable block was added. The new buildings were surrounded by a park enclosed by a continuous wall (visible in the landscape immediately to the north-west of Sunnica West Site A).
- 5.5.54 Following the death of Lord Orford in 1727, his niece Leticia and her husband Lord Sandys took over the estate, adding a triumphal arch at the southern edge of the park in 1745, alongside two Neo-Classical lodges (Grade II*; NHLE 1126376) which form termination points for the enclosing boundary wall. The lodges mark the end of the extensive southwest drive and the start of the parkland proper. The

drive has been disused since 1999 and is approximately 7.5 km long. To the southern point of the drive, off the A1304, there are double red-brick piers surmounted by pineapple finials and linked by a wrought-iron screen wall, standing beside the late 19th century red-brick Bury Road Lodge. The drive continues north until it reaches the park wall, lined with beech trees. However, since it became disused, both the drive and trees have been partially lost and severed by the construction of the A14.

- 5.5.55 During subsequent 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 James Wyatt to design new lodges to the northwest (Grade II; NHLE 1331779) and Samuel Lapidge to advise on an extensive tree planting programme. The gardens within the park were designed as an 'Anglo Dutch' landscape and were 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 therefore illustrates 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.
- 5.5.56 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 and made extensive alterations to the Hall in 1886. William is responsible for the present hall (Grade II; NHLE 1331778), built in the Queen Anne revival style incorporating the fabric of two 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 (Grade II*, NHLE 1126375) and the 18th century dovecote (Grade II, NHLE 1309915).
- 5.5.57 Considerable replanting was carried out during the 20th century, but 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.

Modern (1901 – Present)

- 5.5.58 The 20th century OS maps show the development of the modern landscape of the 1km study area. Little change is visible on the 1925 25-inch OS maps when

compared to the 19th century maps, other than an increase in treelines around the fields within Sunnica West Site A. By the time of the 1950 6-inch OS map, a group of 'Tumuli' was noted in the current location of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, as well as the Hilly Plantation barrow and the Rookery barrow. Further plantations were visible across Sunnica West Site A, while cropmarks and structures to the west of Sunnica West Site A may relate to the World War Two base at RAF Snailwell (see below). Aerial imagery of Sunnica West Site A shows little change between the 1950 OS maps and the current site conditions.

- 5.5.59 In 1932, the Chippenham estate was registered as the Chippenham Park Estate Company. During the World War Two there were three military camps in the park and the Hall was partly used as a hospital.
- 5.5.60 Archaeological remains of modern date within Sunnica West Site A predominantly relate to RAF Snailwell (MCB15150), an airbase established in 1940 and decommissioned in 1946. The site is now largely under agriculture and the modern A14 road. The extant remains relate to a metalled runway across a field to the west of Chippenham Park's trackway (noted during the site walkover), along with associated ruined buildings, debris in the wooded boundary of the field, (adjacent to the British Racing School) and a disused bunker to the west of the runway. The base is visible on aerial imagery from 1945.
- 5.5.61 Other modern archaeological features in the 1km study area comprise chalk (MCB23371) and sand (MCB23370) pits to the east, known from documentary evidence.
- 5.5.62 No modern sites or finds are recorded within Sunnica West Site B or its 1km study area.

Undated

- 5.5.63 The only asset of unknown date recorded in the HER within Sunnica West Site A is a series of earthwork enclosures in the north-west of the site (MCB10819). A single site of unknown date within Sunnica West Site B comprises a series of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks (MCB20063) to the north-east of Snailwell Roman Villa (NHLE 1006868). These were found to coincide with a surface scatter identified during the Fenland Survey, which recorded the presence of Roman and Iron Age artefacts along with a Bronze Age flint implement (CHER 07435, CHER 07745/A and CHER 07746). The enclosures were also identified within the geophysical survey of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2020), which also identified evidence of track/drove ways, clusters of strong discrete anomalies and an obvious enclosed ring ditch in the vicinity, likely indicative of a multi-phase prehistoric/Romano-British settlement.
- 5.5.64 Several other earthworks of unknown date are recorded within the 1km study area, including potential ring ditches (MCB10867; MCB12065) (which would most likely be contemporary with the known Bronze Age barrows in the area), a rectangular cropmark (CHER 09072), and a further earthwork (MCB10860). Human remains of unknown date (MCB9035) were also discovered in the east of Chippenham Park.

- 5.5.65 An irregular-shaped cropmark was visible in aerial imagery in a field immediately to the east of Chippenham Park trackway between 2003 and 2007, as was a small, sub-circular cropmark in the opposite field, immediately to the west of Chippenham Park trackway. The irregular shape at least appears to be man-made and may relate to agricultural practices.
- 5.5.66 Two undated cropmarks (EXG 060; EXG 061), which are potential enclosures or ring ditches, have been recorded in Landwade, to the east of Sunnica West Site B. Earthworks were identified through aerial photograph analysis towards the west of Sunnica West Site B.

5.6 Previous archaeological investigations

Sunnica West Site A

- 5.6.1 Two investigations have been undertaken within Sunnica West Site A, comprising two watching briefs conducted between 1991 and 1992, the first of which (ECB1344; Bray 1991) recorded a linear feature adjacent to the late 17th century canal (MCB12205) located within the parkland of Chippenham Park, and the second (ECB1034) recorded no archaeologically sensitive material within the 1km study area. Deposits outside of the 1km study areas included two post-medieval gullies and an inhumation burial of uncertain date.
- 5.6.2 In 1973, excavations (ECB484) undertaken at Waterhall Farm barrow cemetery, Chippenham (NHLE 1015246), in the south-west of Sunnica West Site A investigated a pair of tumuli (MCB8996; MCB8997) in advance of their destruction for the construction of the Newmarket by-pass, with some artefactual evidence recovered (MCB9032) (Martin 1977, 1-21).
- 5.6.3 An excavation (ECB1654) undertaken by Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1939-1940, focused on three of the Chippenham Barrows to the east of Sunnica West Site A).
- 5.6.4 An evaluation (ECB2777) undertaken at Chippenham Gallops, Snailwell in 2007 recovered seventeen pieces of worked flint from the ploughsoil, while two earthworks dated to the 20th century were identified (MCB17780).

Sunnica West Site B

- 5.6.5 Two investigations are recorded within Sunnica West Site B. These comprise the Thetford Aqueduct watching brief (ECB1034), discussed above, and an aerial photography assessment by the Horseracing Forensic Laboratory in Fordham (ECB4669). The latter investigation identified a number of features, including enclosures at Fordham (MCB23367), medieval furlong boundaries (MCB12243) and rectilinear enclosures at Snailwell (MCB20063).
- 5.6.6 An evaluation at land to the east of the Horseracing Forensic Laboratory, Fordham (ECB5202), to the west of Sunnica East Site B identified one area of archaeological interest. This comprised two Late Bronze Age pits and an early Roman crouched burial within a natural hollow. Trenches excavated in the south-eastern part of the development area also revealed floodplain deposits from

which worked flint, dating mostly to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age was recovered (Webb 2017).

- 5.6.7 There are 14 further investigations within the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site B. These comprise two excavations, one fieldwalking survey, and 11 evaluations.
- 5.6.8 The earliest investigation in the 1km study area was an evaluation (and subsequent excavation) at Landwade Road, Fordham (ECB1736, by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU) in 1996. This revealed the presence of a prehistoric settlement through 25 trenches (MCB16109).
- 5.6.9 The next investigation took place in 1998, and comprised an evaluation at the Pines, Fordham (ECB391) by Archaeological Services and Consultancy. No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.10 An evaluation at the Old Cattle Yard, Snailwell (ECB450) was undertaken in 2001 by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.11 The first assessment of Fordham Bypass within this area took place in 2002 and comprised an evaluation (ECB747) by CCCAFU. This was followed by fieldwalking (ECB1501 and excavations in 2004 (ECB2043). These revealed a number of features, including prehistoric features, structures and other remains (MCB14997; MCB16947), Roman to medieval remains (MCB16946), and post-medieval enclosures (MCB14998).
- 5.6.12 In 2008, Archaeological Solutions undertook an evaluation at 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell (ECB2938). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.13 John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at Lynx Business Park, Snailwell, 2011 (ECB3776). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.14 In 2012, Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook an evaluation at HFL Sports Science in Fordham (ECB3824). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.15 Further investigations in 2012 included an evaluation on land at Fordham Road (ECB3754) and excavations at Turner's Yard, Fordham (ECB3854). These revealed a Bronze Age barrow with associated burial (MCB8978), a cremation cemetery at Fordham Road (MCB19626), as well as possible Roman ditches (MCB20916).
- 5.6.16 In 2015, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation in Fordham (ECB4537). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.17 Two records within the HER refer to evaluations at Fordham Abbey, at the beginning and end of 2017 (ECB4832; ECB5218). These revealed an undated gully and alluvial deposits at Fordham (MCB23368).

Overlapping Study area

- 5.6.18 Additional investigations within the overlapping parts of the 1km study areas include the excavation (ECB810) of the Snailwell Warrior Burial (ECB19). The burial was discovered during a pipeline cutting on a new estate at Snailwell, and was then the subject of a rescue excavation.
- 5.6.19 In 1993, a watching brief (ECB811) was conducted along the Snailwell to Exning Pipeline. No archaeological evidence was recorded for this section of the pipeline.

Geophysical Survey – Magnitude Surveys (2020)

- 5.6.20 Magnitude Surveys Ltd was commissioned by Sunnica Ltd to undertake a programme of geophysical survey at the Site on an area of approximately 1150ha of agricultural land (covering both the Sunnica West Sites in Cambridgeshire and the Sunnica East Sites in East Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk) between October 2019 and March 2020. The survey was undertaken using a combination of hand-pulled, quad bike-towed, cart-mounted and hand-carried GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometers as appropriate to the terrain. The Site was delineated by way of eight geographical survey zones, suffixed A – H. These are described within the geophysical survey report and illustrated on the report figures (Magnitude Surveys 2000). Zones F and E (Fields W03 – W17) covers Sunnica West Site A. Zone G (Fields W01 and W02) covers Sunnica West Site B.
- 5.6.21 Six areas of archaeological activity, pertaining to large scale settlement and funerary evidence, identified within Sunnica West Sites A and B have been removed from the developable areas of the Site and will not be subject to physical impacts.

Zone E – Sunnica West Site A

- 5.6.22 Reporting Zone E is located approximately 1.3km west of Kennett, and is bounded by the B1085 to the north, fields to the east, the A14 to the south and La Hogue Road to the west and bisected by the A11 on a north to south alignment. The survey was undertaken across eight fields under arable cultivation covering an area of approximately 135.59ha.
- 5.6.23 Evidence of possible settlement activity has been identified in the form of a concentration of small enclosures with other associated anomalies located in the north-west corner of Zone E, uphill from the former marshy landscape. Linear ditch-like features have been detected which respect local topography towards the fenland were detected further east within the same field. The concentration of fragmented possible enclosures, that appear to be contained within a rectilinear boundary, are indicative of a Roman period singular large habitation and production site, such as a villa, with development phases, rather than a typical later prehistoric or post-Roman settlement.
- 5.6.24 Broad bands of strongly enhanced natural deposits were identified crossing the northern end of Zone E from east to west, as well as in the southernmost area. There is a comparatively higher density of Neolithic finds in these fields, suggesting an erosive environment exposing material for detection at the surface.
- 5.6.25 A positive linear anomaly was identified in the western half of Zone E, running 218m in a northeast to southwest alignment before turning north and extending a

further 216m. The feature appears to extend beyond the survey extent. A linear anomaly on the same alignment is present approximately 260m southwest in the northeast field of Zone F (see below). While a clear connection between the two anomalies was not possible to establish due to the un-surveyed field between them, a projected course of the ditches suggests a correlation. Historic maps show no corresponding feature for either of the anomalies, suggesting that they are archaeological in origin.

- 5.6.26 An area of short linear positive anomalies forming possible enclosures appears to be contained within a rectilinear boundary covering a 1.7ha area, located approximately 360m to the west of the long, linear ditch anomaly. The boundary surrounding the area is incomplete but has a possible double ditch element to its southwestern extent. A smaller potential enclosure measuring approximately 34m x 33m was identified inside or potentially abutting the ditch of the outer enclosure, with multiple fragmentary linear and curvilinear anomalies and discrete positive anomalies which may be pits within this area.
- 5.6.27 In the eastern and southern areas, two former extraction pits were identified, along with the infill material from a former pond, corresponding to locations identifiable on 1885 OS mapping.
- 5.6.28 Trends relating to modern ploughing and drainage have been detected across Zone E, as well as three buried services and a wide band of magnetic material running through the centre of the area, likely related to the spreading of modern green waste material.

Zone F – Sunnica West Site A

- 5.6.29 Reporting Zone F is located c. 0.5km east of Snailwell (Figure F1) and is bounded by further fields to the north, La Hogue Road to the east, the A11 and A14 to the south and by a farm track to the west. Survey was undertaken across seventeen fields, eight of which were under arable cultivation, three left fallow, and six pasture or undifferentiated grassland, covering an area of 304.1ha. The former RAF Snailwell (MCB15150) was located, in part, in the southern extent of the zone. Concentrated areas of ferrous and debris spread correspond with features associated with RAF Snailwell and demolished farms recorded on historic OS maps. The scheduled Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (NHLE 1015246) extends into the northeast part of Zone F.
- 5.6.30 A series of ditches, large rectangular enclosures, and small rectilinear enclosures were detected abutting the field edge immediately south of Foxburrow Plantation, corresponding with undated enclosures recorded in the HER database interpreted from cropmarks. Some of the northwest-southeast aligned ditches appear to extend through the copse into the field to the south, where further multi-phase archaeological activity has been identified in the form of a series of linked rectilinear enclosures with overlapping features, associated pits and field system components covering an area of at least 5ha. The impact of the airfield is relatively minimal, limited primarily to a curving band of ferrous debris spread across the northern, eastern, and western end of this field.
- 5.6.31 Some of the ditches and enclosures in the northern part of the field appear to continue into the field further south, which abuts the former avenue leading to the

pleasure grounds associated with Chippenham Hall. These appear to form or are incorporated within a larger wider field system continuing into the southern part of Zone F where a drove or trackway is evident.

- 5.6.32 A smaller series of enclosures was detected in the northernmost corner of Zone F, situated next to an area of background patterning similar to those identified in the southwest end of Zone F. The similarities in size and form suggests later Prehistoric settlement activity, covering approximately 1ha.
- 5.6.33 A series of parallel, regularly spaced linear anomalies in the southern and south-eastern parts of Zone F indicate historic agricultural activity, possibly strip fields or widely spaced ridge and furrow. These occur on a different alignment to a potential irregularly shaped enclosure defined by very narrow ditches. At the eastern end of this topographically dependant flow-based patterning is a single isolated ring ditch measuring approximately 19m in diameter. Its isolated nature suggests a funerary origin, rather than domestic. This possible barrow is located 654m to the southwest of a larger barrow, measuring approximately 28m in diameter, which is part of the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (NHLE 1015246) in the north-eastern part of Zone F. A second isolated ring ditch measuring approximately 13m in diameter in the neighbouring field immediately to the northwest was identified as being another possible barrow.
- 5.6.34 One of the known barrows associated with the scheduled Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (NHLE 1015246) was detected as a clear circular anomaly with comparatively wide ditches. No further similar anomalies correlated with the relative location of the other scheduled barrows in this area. Further positive anomalies to the north of the barrow are indicative of ditches, forming possible enclosures abutting a trackway-like feature.
- 5.6.35 Two further circular anomalies were detected approximately 860m to the north-west of the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (NHLE 1015246) in the northern end of Zone F. The northern of the two circular anomalies measures approximately 29m in diameter, similar in size to one of the Chippenham barrows to the southeast, suggesting another funerary monument. The southern circular anomaly is larger, measuring approximately 37m in diameter, and appears to be contained within a rectangular enclosure which measures approximately 57m x 47m in size. This rectangular enclosure occurs on a similar alignment to a curvilinear ditch immediately south, which extends northwest to southeast through the centre of the northern part of Zone F, where it appears to link up to two parallel ditches indicative of a trackway within a field system. The relative phasing of these features is uncertain. The enclosed larger circular anomaly also has closely associated discrete positive anomalies interpreted as probable pits.
- 5.6.36 The wider landscape also includes further long linear anomalies, only a few of which can be associated with mapped former boundaries. To the north of the former RAF Snailwell (MCB15150), a long negative anomaly was detected that extends on a northwest-southeast alignment, corresponding with a broad cropmark identified as medieval furlong boundaries. An isolated ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment was detected in the west of Zone F but was difficult to discern against the surrounding fluvial geology.

Zone G – Sunnica West Site B

- 5.6.37 Reporting Zone G is located approximately 1.1km northwest of Snailwell and is bounded by the River Snail to the west, Fordham Road to the south, farm tracks to the east and a small, wooded area bordering further fields to the north. Survey was undertaken across seven fields, five of which were pasture or undifferentiated grassland, and two of which were arable at the time of survey, covering an area of approximately 60.5ha. It was not possible to survey approximately 2.1ha due to overgrown vegetation, waterlogging and the presence of young trees.
- 5.6.38 A complex area of multi-phase, late prehistoric to Roman activity was identified on a slight rise near the centre of Zone G, covering approximately 5ha. Given the fen characteristics of the zone immediately north of this complex, it is possible that these features extend into the fen area but may not have sufficient contrast for detection due to waterlogging inhibiting the magnetic enhancement of the sediments.
- 5.6.39 The east-west aligned activity towards the centre part of the Zone G is characterised by a concentrated core of settlement activity, which is defined by very strong discrete and linear anomalies, interpreted as pits and ditches, with linear anomalies extending to the north, south, and east defining an associated field system or less intensively used features.
- 5.6.40 The archaeological activity on the north-south alignment is situated more towards the eastern and southern parts of Zone G and covers approximately 1ha. There is no clear link between the multi-phase prehistoric settlement described above and this group of anomalies, and the size and scale of the enclosure features within this north-south group are slightly smaller. The morphology of the enclosures is suggestive of medieval croft and tofts, although the results were not clear, and the anomalies in this area were fragmentary. These anomalies appear to be situated around a long ditch-like anomaly extending into the north-eastern part of Zone G, and two different trackways appear to lead into the location of this anomaly cluster.
- 5.6.41 A buried service has been identified running approximately east to west across the south of Zone G, causing a strong magnetic response which will obscure any weaker underlying signals that may be present.

Aerial Survey Interpretation and Mapping – Archaeological Research Services (2020)

- 5.6.42 Archaeological Research Services were commissioned to undertake a programme of Aerial Survey Interpretation and Mapping for the Proposed Scheme in June 2020 (Archaeological Research Services 2020). Open source lidar imagery has been analysed and the results summarised below. The assessment also includes the analysis of oblique and vertical aerial photographs from the Historic England Archive, however the archive closure due to Covid-189 lockdown restrictions has prevented this aspect of the survey being completed to date.

- 5.6.43 Archaeological features mapped within the study area include a total of 53 diffuse earthwork banks visible in lidar imagery. These are interpreted as the ploughed remains of furlong boundaries constituting medieval field systems. Lidar imagery consulted as part of the survey shows that these field systems survive extensively in the vicinity of the Site, with particularly good survival of to the east of the village of Burwell, within Sunnica West Site B.
- 5.6.44 Within Sunnica West Site A, a network of ditches is visible as earthworks on lidar imagery on the north side of the Snailwell/Fordham Road adjacent to a watercourse. These features are interpreted as medieval/post-medieval drainage ditches among which is a rectilinear banked enclosure interpreted as a possible medieval/post-medieval livestock pen.
- 5.6.45 The site of the Second World War RAF Snailwell airfield (MCB15150) has been mapped as structures visible in historic aerial photographs to the south-east of the village of Snailwell. Mapped structures consist of six blast pens, four aircraft hangars and a number of other buildings associated with the airfield, the majority of which lies outside the Proposed Scheme boundary.

5.7 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.7.1 Characterising Historic Landscapes requires the identification of discernible patterns in the landscape based on historic landscape type, hydrology, geology and topography. From these datasets it is possible to identify large scale areas of unique character. The desk-based review and the site visit have established that the land within the Scheme boundary has remained rural in character and is predominantly used for agricultural activity.
- 5.7.2 Historic landscape character area information is not available for the areas within Cambridgeshire covered by the Proposed Scheme. In its absence, an analysis of historic mapping and other available data has identified three distinct character areas across the scheme.
- 5.7.3 The largest historic landscape type is agricultural in nature and is largely formed of post-enclosure field systems which have been enlarged in the 20th century. The field systems have been created from former common, arable or heath.
- 5.7.4 Analysis of the historic mapping has shown that the irregularly shaped fields remained largely unchanged throughout the 20th century until the development of agricultural practices brought about by the development in farming machinery. Despite the amalgamation of fields, the post-enclosure field patterns can still be identified in the surviving fields. The arable field systems are interspersed with farm buildings or small groups of houses. Small areas of woodland or plantation are also located across areas within the Scheme boundary. While some variation in their extent and boundary has been noted, many of these pockets of woodland are recorded on the 19th century mapping. Woodland accounts for approximately 5% of the study area, present mainly as small copses or linear screens within the agricultural environment; this is classified as modern plantation on former common arable or heath.

- 5.7.5 North-west of Sunnica West Site A is the post-medieval parkland landscape of Chippenham Park (MCB8994) and the remnants of the WW2 Snailwell Airfield (MCB15150) occupy the western half of Sunnica West Site A.
- 5.7.6 Chippenham Park is a Grade II registered Park and Garden (CHER 07446A; NHLE 1000615) comprising 19th century pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the 18th century landscaped in the 1790s. The Park covers about 162 hectares. Beyond the boundaries lies open farmland. The B1085 Chippenham to Kentford road is located along the east boundary and divides Chippenham Park from the grounds of the Manor House to the north-east.
- 5.7.7 The Park currently comprises grassland to the South of the Hall. To the north-east. of the Hall are tennis courts and the village cricket pitch. To the north of the Hall the land is divided into paddocks where the early 18th century dovecote and the remains of an icehouse are located. The northern part of the park also contains earthwork remains of the village, depopulated in 1702 to make way for the creation of the park. The remainder of the park to the south and south-east of the Hall is well scattered with mature individual trees, blocks of younger trees and edged by deep plantations. Still surviving within the park are two lines of lime trees which represent the positions of the British, Dutch and French fleets at the naval battle of La Hogue (1692). Although considerable replanting has been carried out during the 20th century, the Historic Landscape character of the late 18th century park survives.
- 5.7.8 The site of a former Military Airfield at Snailwell (MCB15150) is also located within the bounds of Sunnica West Site A. The airfield was originally grass surfaced but had some hard standings. Several World War II era buildings are extant including Pill Boxes. Hardstanding taxi ways are also extant. The 'campus' character of the airfield is partly retained with the open layout of the remaining buildings. Coherent groups of historic buildings survive, but the scheme will not affect the scale and density of the original development and the visual connections between the original buildings. The site of the airfield is currently used as a horse racing school.
- 5.7.9 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.

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 Sunnica West Sites A and B.
- 6.1.2 The majority of archaeological sites and finds are generally located near local settlements and areas of recent development within and around the Sunnica West Site. While this may suggest a concentration of human activity, it may be more indicative of an investigation bias, with undiscovered archaeological evidence potentially present in areas that have not been recorded or investigated as extensively. Although the location, extent and character of sub-surface

archaeology, and of surface artefacts, cannot be established, it may be present (and potentially broadly constant in terms of density) across the Sunnica West Site as a whole.

- 6.1.3 Period-based predictions are rendered somewhat speculative, due to the fact that the baseline includes a significant number of finds, and a lesser number of features, which are either broadly dated or have no period assigned to them.

Palaeoenvironmental

- 6.1.4 The Sunnica West Site is considered to have limited potential for palaeoenvironmental material, other than the area of Sunnica West Site B, which sits adjacent to the River Snail (and comprises, in part, an area of wetland) north of the village of Snailwell. The wetland characteristics of this area, located between Chippenham Fen and the River Snail, have the potential to preserve organic Palaeolithic remains, although none have been encountered to date. As such it is considered that there is a medium potential for encountering palaeoenvironmental material in the area of Sunnica West Site B adjacent to the River Snail, although very low potential elsewhere on Sunnica West Site B and across Sunnica West Site A.

Archaeology

- 6.1.5 Sunnica West Site A includes substantial areas in which the solid geology is overlain by superficial terrace gravels. While such geology has yielded a range of finds, including faunal remains and lithics, no such remains have been found within Sunnica West Site A or the 1km study area. Despite this, a number of flint scatters and lithic implements have been found in the surrounding area. The potential for further Palaeolithic material being present within Sunnica West Site A is considered to be low.
- 6.1.6 Sunnica West Site B has no recorded Palaeolithic remains, and thus the potential for further material being present is also considered to be low.
- 6.1.7 The number of recorded finds of Mesolithic date within Sunnica West Site A is very small. However, there are several recorded finds in the surrounding area, particularly in Kennett to the east and Chippenham to the north of Sunnica West Site A. The potential for further Mesolithic artefacts to be present within Sunnica West Site A is considered to be low.
- 6.1.8 There have been several recorded Mesolithic findspots within 1km of Sunnica West Site B, comprising flint scatters. No further evidence of Mesolithic activity is recorded within Sunnica West Site B itself or the surrounding 1km study area. The potential for further Mesolithic artefacts to be present within Sunnica West Site B is therefore considered to be low.
- 6.1.9 Neolithic finds are similarly sparse in both Sunnica West Site A and B, albeit with the caveat that some or all of the barrows discussed under the Bronze Age could have origins in this period. Given that there are five records of Neolithic artefacts, with a concentration to the east of the study area of Sunnica West Site A, the potential for further artefacts of this period being present is considered to be medium. The existence of contemporary archaeological sites is unknown but the potential for additional assets cannot be discounted, although is considered to be

low. Sites and finds are both considered to have a low potential in Sunnica West Site B.

- 6.1.10 Bronze Age monuments, including a scheduled group of barrows, are numerous, particularly to the south and east of Sunnica West Site A and the 1km study area. Stray finds have also been recovered from Sunnica West Site A. The potential for further Bronze Age features and finds being present within Sunnica West Site A is considered to be high.
- 6.1.11 Several Bronze Age finds and barrows are also known within the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site B, with one flint implement having been recovered from within Sunnica West Site B itself. The potential for further Bronze Age features and finds being present within Sunnica West Site B is therefore also considered to be high.
- 6.1.12 A small number of minor archaeological features of Iron Age date have been revealed by fieldwork within Sunnica West Sites A and B and the 1km study area. Stray finds have also been made in areas available for field walking and metal-detecting, which have included sizeable coin hoards. In addition, Iron Age activity, such as the Snailwell Warrior Burial and evidence of settlement in Chippenham, has been discovered in the vicinity of Sunnica West Site A. The potential for further Iron Age features and finds being present within Sunnica West Site A is therefore considered to be medium.
- 6.1.13 Several late prehistoric features are noted around Sunnica West Site B, including a settlement at Landwade Road in Fordham. Numerous sites and find spots are recorded in the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site B, as well as prehistoric features found in the evaluations relating to the Fordham Bypass. The potential for Iron Age features and finds being present in Sunnica West Site B is therefore considered to be high.
- 6.1.14 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 Roman villa at Snailwell. The coin hoard recovered from Sunnica West Site A, along with pottery scatters and other stray finds from the 1km study area, are also indicative of some level of activity. The potential for further Roman features and finds being present within Sunnica West Site A is considered to be high.
- 6.1.15 The scheduled Roman villa at Snailwell is approximately 80m to the south-west of Sunnica West Site B, with a number of artefact scatters within and in close proximity to Sunnica West Site B. The potential for further Roman features and finds being present within Sunnica West Site B is therefore also considered to be high.
- 6.1.16 Known archaeological sites of early medieval date are absent from the 1km study area. Nevertheless, historical sources indicate that settlement was established here at least as early as the 9th century, while the north part of Sunnica West Site A has yielded a few stray finds of this period. The area was most likely used for agricultural activity, and there is potential for associated features and finds to be found within Sunnica West Site A. The potential for significant discoveries dating to this period, however, is considered to be low.

- 6.1.17 Evidence for early medieval activity within and around Sunnica West Site B is limited. The potential for finds and features dating to this period is therefore considered to be low.
- 6.1.18 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 to be around the modern villages of Snailwell and Chippenham, with activity radiating out from these foci – as evidenced by stray finds from Sunnica West Site A. The potential for further medieval features and finds relating to agricultural activity is considered to be medium, but the potential for evidence of settlement and other activity being present within Sunnica West Site A is considered to be low.
- 6.1.19 Some medieval finds are recorded within the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site B. Any finds that are encountered are likely to relate to Fordham Abbey, whose gardens impinge on the northern section of Sunnica West Site B. The potential for finds relating to Fordham Abbey is considered to be medium, with a low potential for other evidence of settlement and activity.
- 6.1.20 The post-medieval period is not well represented in the archaeological record of the Sunnica West Site or the 1km study area. Stray finds relating to known settlements can be expected. However, there is good documentary evidence for Sunnica West Sites A and B, and any post-medieval remains within the area are likely to relate to previously recorded sites, or agricultural activity. The potential for unknown post-medieval finds in the Sunnica West Site is therefore considered to be low.

6.2 Statement of significance

- 6.2.1 The NPPF stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage asset and its setting that may be affected by a proposed development. Once significance has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed and presented within **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement [EN010106/APP/6.1].
- 6.2.2 Construction of the proposed development within Sunnica East Sites A and B has the potential to affect heritage assets in the following ways:
- a. Partial or total removal of heritage assets;
 - b. Compaction of archaeological deposits by construction traffic and structures;
 - c. Effects on the setting of heritage assets as a result of visual intrusion, noise, severance, access and amenity; and
 - d. Effects on the setting of heritage assets as a result of the presence of the Scheme in the landscape.
- 6.2.3 Nineteen assets lie within Sunnica West Site A. These comprise one scheduled monument (NHLE 1015246), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000615), 14 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

- 6.2.4 It is not anticipated that there will be any physical impact upon any designated heritage assets during construction. All impacts on these assets will therefore result from changes to their setting.
- 6.2.5 The scheduled monument comprises four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction (NHLE 1015246) which form part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery (MCB8995). The significance of the scheduled barrows is derived from their archaeological interest, as they provide evidence of past funerary activity, and represent the diversity of beliefs and social organisations of prehistoric communities. The setting of these barrows contributes somewhat to their significance and understanding, as they are located within a funerary landscape as part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery on a prominent chalk ridge, approximately 26m above ordnance datum (aOD). Prior to the construction of the A11, the four bowl barrows would have had intervisibility with other barrows within the Chippenham barrow cemetery, including the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (NHLE 1015245), c.85m east of Sunnica West Site A, the Rookery bowl barrow (NHLE 1015244), 260m east, and the bowl barrow south-east of Waterhall Farm (NHLE 1015243), 730m east. All of these barrows currently sit within largely rural and agricultural landscapes. However, their current environment is greatly altered compared to their original context, as they are situated on the perimeter of the A11/A14 junction, physically separated from the other scheduled barrows within the Chippenham barrow cemetery which lie to the east of the junction. In addition, after heavy ploughing the barrows do not retain much height and are not widely visible within the surrounding vegetation. Despite this, their setting is considered to contribute to their significance.
- 6.2.6 The significance of the non-scheduled elements of the Chippenham barrow cemetery (MCB8995) is derived from archaeological interest, in providing evidence for funerary and social activity within prehistoric society. The presence of a number of other barrows, predominantly scheduled, within this area suggests widespread use of this landscape as an important area. Its setting contributes somewhat to its significance, with its location on a chalk ridge. Despite the construction of the A11/A14 junction which bisects it, along with other roads, farms, and railway lines to the east of the cemetery which separate it from further barrows, the setting of the cemetery is still considered to contribute to its significance.
- 6.2.7 In close proximity to the four scheduled bowl barrows is a single, non-designated barrow located within 10m of the scheduled bowl barrows (MCB5260). The significance of the unscheduled barrow (MCB5260) is derived from its archaeological interest due to its proximity to the scheduled barrows, with similar evidence of a prehistoric funerary landscape. Its setting within the Chippenham barrow cemetery is considered to somewhat contribute to its setting. However, with little surface expression, and the modern infrastructure nearby, its setting does not substantially contribute to its significance.
- 6.2.8 Within Sunnica West Site A, there are five find spots which comprise one Neolithic axe head (MCB9033), a Bronze Age flint axe (MCB9032), Iron Age coins (MCB14733), Roman pottery (MCB14706) and a Roman votive axe (MCB14733). These find spots have limited archaeological significance for past activity. However, their presence provides evidence of further prehistoric and

Roman activity in the area. Their significance derives from their archaeological interest.

- 6.2.9 Two examples of medieval furlong boundaries (MCB12221; MCB12268) are present within Sunnica West Site A. Their significance derives from their archaeological and historical interest, with their location providing information about medieval agricultural development in the area.
- 6.2.10 The site of RAF Snailwell (MCB15150) is located in the west of Sunnica West Site A. Its significance is derived from its historical interest, as the site was built during World War Two and decommissioned less than a year after the war ended. Its setting contributes to its understanding and significance, as its location is within a rural landscape in close proximity to larger bases such as RAF Mildenhall c.9km to the north-east, as well as other RAF bases constructed during World War Two such as the former RAF Waterbeach, c.13km to the west.
- 6.2.11 Enclosures of an unknown date (MCB10819) are located in the north-west of Sunnica West Site A. Without further information on their date and original context, little can be said of their significance or the contribution of their setting, although they will retain some archaeological interest. Two cropmarks identified from aerial photography and LiDAR are similarly undated, with little information with which to establish their significance or original setting. Again, they will retain some archaeological interest.
- 6.2.12 The geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020) identified eight areas of anomalies of likely archaeological origin within the bounds of Sunnica West Site A and a further two within Sunnica West Site B. The anomalies are of archaeological interest as their excavation could provide information relating to the past occupation and development of the surrounding landscape.
- 6.2.13 Snailwell Conservation Area has special historic and architectural interest deriving from the main historic core of the village, developed around the Church of St Peter dating from the 11th century. Farm buildings dating from the 16th to the 19th century and the Old Rectory contribute to the character and appearance of the area and illustrate its agricultural history. Late 19th or early 20th century development in the village has respected its character although it differs from the historic development in the village as it is set within planned sites, set back from the street, behind aligned front gardens. The setting of the village is predominantly rural, surrounded by woodland and agricultural fields. Although views from within the conservation area to the south, west and north are limited due to the topography of the area, being mainly level within the village, views towards the east extend to the surrounding countryside.
- 6.2.14 This agricultural character of the area is reinforced by the survival of post-medieval farm buildings, including the early 18th century Waterhall Farmhouse and 19th century Park Farmhouse. These highlight the emphasis on isolated farmsteads within an open rural landscape. Much of this landscape is absorbed by Chippenham Hall registered park and garden.
- 6.2.15 To the south of the village of Fordham, retaining a mostly rural setting, there is a mid-18th century country house (Fordham Abbey NHLE 1126354) with associated structures and a 19th century farmhouse with a late 17th century barn

(Fordham House NHLE 1162325; Barn NHLE 112356). The buildings have significance that derives from their historic and architectural interest. Their rural setting contributes to that significance.

- 6.2.16 Chippenham Hall has historic interest as an early 18th century park with late 18th century landscaping and 19th century pleasure grounds. The different phases of the development of the park are legible in the landscape but also in the surviving buildings. Chippenham Park was originally created in the Anglo-Dutch style according to the fashion of the late 17th and early 18th century. In the 1790s, changes were made to the park according to the design of William Emes which transformed it into a more informal landscape, a style that had gained popularity from the mid-18th to the early 19th century, illustrating the changes in taste and fashion in 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. The lodges and triumphal arch to the south of the park survive from a slightly earlier phase (1745), marking the main entry point at the time. These early 18th century lodges were echoed by the late 18th century lodges to the north, of similar style. Architectural and artistic interest derives from the appreciation of the landscape design of the park, its buildings and structures, as well as features such as the lake, plantation, surrounding walls and drives. Considerable replanting was carried out during the 20th century, but the character of the late 18th century park survives. The 18th century south drive that continues further south of the southern park wall was disused by the end of the 20th century however it is still a distinctive feature of the park and the surrounding landscape and contributes to our understanding of the early history of the park. The setting of the park includes the village of Chippenham to the north that was designed as part of the estate and extends to the surrounding countryside. The perimeter brick walls and screening woodland are prominent in views towards the park, as is the south drive.
- 6.2.17 The Sunnica West Site B contains six recorded assets. These comprise four find spots (MCB8981; MCB9356; MCB9357; MCB9358), undated rectilinear enclosures (MCB20063), and the gardens and park at Fordham Abbey (MCB14463). The latter features, as plotted by the HER, only intersect with the Sunnica West Site boundary and do not extend into the Site itself. The Roman villa south of Snailwell Fen (NHLE 1006868) is also in close proximity to the Sunnica West Site B. One series of earthworks has been identified from aerial photography analysis.
- 6.2.18 The Roman villa (NHLE 1006868) derives its significance from its archaeological interest. While little of the site remains, the presence of Roman building materials provides evidence for occupation dating to this period in Snailwell. The site itself and the prevalence of Roman artefactual evidence in the area around it contribute to our understanding of Roman Cambridgeshire. Although the site is no longer extant, excepting a rise in ground level around the area, the setting within a semi-rural, agricultural landscape contributes to its understanding. The nearby roads and industrial structures, however, detract from the originality of the setting. Its setting therefore somewhat contributes to its significance.
- 6.2.19 The gardens and park (MCB14463) at Fordham Abbey are recorded in the HER as a medieval feature, known from documentary evidence and not surviving

physically. The asset derives its significance from the historical interest relating to the Abbey itself, and the artificial landscape within which the Abbey was situated. The present grounds (whose boundaries may replicate those of the medieval landscape) surround a post-medieval house (NHLE 1126354), thought to have been constructed from the materials of the medieval building. The setting of the gardens therefore somewhat contributes to their understanding; although the Abbey is no longer extant, the reuse of the building materials and the maintenance of the land around it mean that the gardens remain, to an extent, within a similarly manufactured landscape around the new 18th century house.

- 6.2.20 The significance of the four find spots (MCB8981; MCB9356; MCB9357; MCB9358), spanning from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, is derived from their archaeological interest. The presence of artefacts from these dates within Sunnica West Site B demonstrates a level of prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.
- 6.2.21 The significance of the undated rectilinear enclosures at Snailwell (MCB20063) is derived from their archaeological interest. Their setting is not considered to contribute to their significance, as their original setting is not known, and they are currently split between a number of fields within Snailwell.
- 6.2.22 The earthworks identified from aerial photography analysis derive their significance from their archaeological potential. As they are undated, no statement can be made about their significance, or the contribution that may come from their contextual setting.
- 6.2.23 Archaeological activity has been identified (through desk-based and geophysical survey works) across Sunnica East Sites A and B, and trial trench evaluation works to date and characterise this activity are currently ongoing.
- 6.2.24 The results of these investigations will feed into a mitigation strategy which will be inbuilt to the final design of the Scheme to minimise impacts on archaeological heritage assets as far as possible, including potential waterlogged and/or preserved organic archaeological remains if encountered during the works.
- 6.2.25 An appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the identified impacts from construction and operation upon heritage assets, will be agreed with Historic England, CCC and SCC.
- 6.2.26 Construction impacts have been avoided where possible by preserving areas of notable archaeological activity (identified from the geophysical survey) in-situ and excluding them from the footprint of the scheme.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 In respect of archaeology, within the 1km study area there are a total of 508 designated and non-designated assets identified by this assessment. Nineteen assets lie within Sunnica West Site A. These comprise one scheduled monument (NHLE 1015246), a registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000615), 15 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR. Six assets lie within

Sunnica West Site B. These comprise five assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and one further asset identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR. The 2020 geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020) identified eight areas of anomalies of likely archaeological origin within the bounds of Sunnica West Site A and a further two within Sunnica West Site B. The Scheme has the potential to affect those assets which lie within the boundary of Sunnica West Sites A and B.

- 7.1.2 To establish the presence and the significance of the archaeological resource located within the Sunnica West Site, a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork is likely to be required. Subsequent to the geophysical survey, a programme of evaluation trenching is currently underway, and all further requirements for archaeological works will be established through consultation with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist.
- 7.1.3 The built heritage resource is more readily understood, comprising a small number of medieval structures in the core of the historic settlements, several post medieval buildings, and an extensive registered park and garden. There is potential for the Scheme to have an impact on the Chippenham Hall RPG and the setting of Snailwell Conservation Area. The rural setting of surrounding farmsteads and Fordham Abbey, Fordham House and associated buildings also has the potential to be changed.

8 References

8.1 Textual Sources

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8.2 Aerial Photographs

Reference	Centre Point	Date	Held by
RAF/FNO/67	TL 655 671	26 th July 1942	Historic England Archive
RAF/FNO/64	TL 664 671; TL 662 666	25 th July 1942	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/UK/1557	TL 666 671; TL 655 668	7 th June 1946	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1971	TL 663 669	27 th March 1956	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1968	TL 661 663	23 rd March 1956	Historic England Archive
OS/67212	TL 658 667	17 th June 1967	Historic England Archive
OS/68134	TL 669 670	31 st May 1968	Historic England Archive
MAL/69055	TL 671 665	9 th June 1969	Historic England Archive

9 Annexes

9.1 Annex A - Asset Gazetteer

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

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

Scheduled Monuments

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1006868	Roman villa South of Snailwell Fen	Roman	563658	268319	Site of Roman villa found by ploughing and then dug into by the owner. Part of a probable hypocaust was located together with a considerable amount of building material. Pottery (examined by Cambridge Museum) indicates occupation in at least C1 and C2 AD. Not enough was unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a native farmstead. Site lies N of Snailwell Road and is bounded on E by River Snail.
1015243	Bowl barrow 630m south east of Waterhall Farm, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	568420	266899	A fairly substantial round barrow in a plantation. Height under 1m and 30m diameter. The plantation has now been cleared and the barrow is surrounded by a ploughed field and lies some 100m S of the Ely-Bury St Edmunds railway line. It is grass and nettle covered and supports elder, hawthorn and sycamore. Ploughing too close to the monument is flattening the profile and reducing the diameter.
1015244	The Rookery bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 250m south of Waterhall Farm	Bronze Age	567884	267008	The barrow forms part of a dispersed group which included at least 10 similar barrows, 7 of which still survive and are aligned broadly east-west over a distance of c.1.5km. Earthwork barrow, 25.5m diameter. No ditch visible and no finds. The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow located 250m to the south of Waterhall Farm, within a small copse immediately to the north of the A14 known as 'The Rookery'.
1015245	Hilly Plantation bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 500m south west of Waterhall Farm	Bronze Age	567571	266898	The bowl barrow forms part of a dispersed group which included at least 10 similar barrows, 7 of which still survive. The cemetery is aligned broadly east-west over a distance of c.1.5km. Earthwork barrow 25.5m diameter; some flints on the east side which was ploughed; the west side is disturbed. No ditch is visible. The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow located 500m to the north west of Waterhall Farm, within a small copse situated in the angle of the A11/A14 junction.
1015246	Four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	567425	266927	Four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery. Located within an arable field to the north of the junction of the A11 and the A14 (Newmarket bypass). The barrows are arranged in a broadly east-west alignment across the chalk escarpment to the north of Newmarket, separated by intervals of between 70m and 100m.
1015011	Howe Hill bowl barrow	Bronze Age	569541	268222	The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow situated in a prominent position on high ground to the west of the village of Kennet, on the south side of Dane Hill Road approximately 50m west of its junction with Station Road. The barrow mound is slightly oval in plan, measuring 31m north to south by 28m east to west. It stands about 3m above the surrounding ground surface, with steep slopes surrounding the northern end of the mound and a less severe slope descending to the south from a level area on the summit measuring 6m across.

Non-designated assets

Non-Designated Assets: West Site A

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site Name
MSF34995	SUF 071	Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway line
MCB24916	MCB24916	Loop line railway, Snailwell
MCB19610	MCB19610	Railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch
MCB12268	10329	Furlong boundary, Chippenham
MCB10088	8413	Iron Age bronze armlet, Snailwell
MCB10819	9027	Enclosures, Snailwell

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site Name
MCB10855	9063	Bronze Age ring ditch, Kennett
MCB10860	9068	Earthworks, Chippenham Park
MCB10861	9069	Medieval earthworks, Snailwell
MCB10863	9071	Ring ditches, Kennett
MCB10864	9072	Rectangular cropmark, Snailwell
MCB10865	9073	Possible Roman villa, Snailwell
MCB10867	9075	Undated ring ditch, Chippenham
MCB12063	10178	Snailwell barrows
MCB12065	10180	Ring ditches, Chippenham
MCB12065	10180	Ring ditches, Chippenham
MCB12139	10228	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham
MCB12140	10229	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham
MCB12141	10230	Neolithic arrowhead, Kennett
MCB12162	10245	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval gunflints, Chippenham
MCB12181	10261	Fieldwalking finds, Kennett
MCB12182	10262	Prehistoric flints, Chippenham
MCB12205	10271	Canal and post-medieval feature, Chippenham Park
MCB12220	10285	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell
MCB12221	10286	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell
MCB12247	10313	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell
MCB12249	10315	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell
MCB12264	10325	2 or 3 possible barrows, Chippenham
MCB14310	12185	Rectory, Snailwell
MCB14459	12336	Chippenham Hall, Chippenham
MCB14476	4467	Bowl barrow, SE of Waterhall Farm, Chippenham
MCB14503	CB14503	Roman brooch find, Chippenham
MCB14703	CB14703	C3rd-4th Roman bronze coins, Chippenham
MCB14704	MCB14704	4th century Roman coin hoard, Chippenham
MCB14705	CB14705	9th century silver hooked tag, Chippenham
MCB14706	CB14706	Roman pottery, Chippenham
MCB14707	CB14707	Iron Age and Roman coins, Chippenham Park
MCB14712	CB14712	Roman coin finds, Chippenham
MCB14733	CB14733	Late Iron Age coins, Foxburrow Plantation
MCB14737	CB14737	Roman votive axe find, Chippenham
MCB14908	CB14908	Saint Peter's Church, Snailwell
MCB15150	CB15150	RAF Snailwell
MCB1533	1188	Four Ponds Moat, Snailwell

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site Name
MCB1536	1191	Moated site, Kennett
MCB15491	CB15491	Iron Age settlement, Foxburrow Plantation, Chippenham
MCB16680	MCB16680	Iron spear head find, Snailwell
MCB16719	MCB16719	Prehistoric and Roman fieldwalking finds, Kennett Hall Farm
MCB16720	MCB16720	Burnt flint scatter, Kennett Hall Farm
MCB17326	MCB17326	The Old Rectory, Snailwell
MCB17780	MCB17780	Linear ditches and fieldwalking finds, Chippenham Gallops
MCB17842	MCB17842	Prehistoric flint assemblage, Dane Hill, Kennett
MCB18220	MCB18220	Early Neolithic flint scatter and later fieldwalking finds, Kennett Hall Farm
MCB19182	MCB19182	Possible Saxon pottery sherd, British Racing School, Snailwell Road
MCB19287	MCB19287	Neo-classical lodges, Chippenham Park
MCB19292	MCB19292	Gardens of Chippenham Lodge
MCB19293	MCB19293	Gardens of The Old Rectory, Snailwell
MCB20102	MCB20102	Iron Age to Roman occupation at Low Park Corner, Chippenham
MCB21283	MCB21283	Rectilinear enclosure 280m northeast of The George & Dragon pub, Snailwell
MCB2174	1696	Late prehistoric artefact scatter, Snailwell
MCB22149	MCB22149	Former gravel pit, Chippenham
MCB22150	MCB22150	Former gravel pit, Chippenham
MCB22151	MCB22151	Former gravel pit, Chippenham
MCB23370	MCB23370	Sand Pit, Kennett
MCB23371	MCB23371	Chalk Pit, Kennett
MCB23372	MCB23372	Rosemary Farm, Kennett
MCB23373	MCB23373	Dane Hill Farm, Kennett
MCB23375	MCB23375	Gravel pit, Kennett
MCB23376	MCB23376	Gravel pit, Kennett
MCB23377	MCB23377	Gravel pit, Kennett
MCB24913	MCB24913	Philadelphia, Snailwell
MCB24914	MCB24914	Lower Farm, Snailwell
MCB26617	MCB26617	Late prehistoric features at 93-138 Station Road, Kennett
MCB27995	MCB27995	Neolithic pits, Kennett Farm Quarry
MCB28741	MCB28741	Site of former gravel pit, Chippenham
MCB28742	MCB28742	Site of former sewage works, Chippenham
MCB29434	MCB29434	Aircraft crash site, Snailwell
MCB5260	4338	Barrow, Chippenham
MCB5261	4339	Roman pottery sherds and bronze age worked flint, Chippenham
MCB5358	4424	The Rookery bowl barrow, south of Waterhall Farm
MCB5359	4425	Hilly Plantation bowl barrow, south west of Waterhall Farm

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site Name
MCB5407	4464	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham
MCB5408	04464a	Roman pottery, Chippenham
MCB5409	4465	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham
MCB8964	7420	Snailwell Warrior Burial
MCB8983	7437	Bronze Age burial, Snailwell Stud
MCB8985	7439	Remains of Manor House, Snailwell
MCB8986	7440	Roman quern and pottery, Snailwell
MCB8994	07446A	Chippenham Park
MCB8995	7448	Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB8996	07448a	Waterhall Farm barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB8997	07448b	Mound, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB8998	07448c	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB8999	07448d	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB9000	07448e	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB9001	07448f	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB9002	07448e	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery
MCB9007	7453	Bronze Age battle axe, Chippenham
MCB9024	7469	Bronze sword, Chippenham
MCB9032	7476	Waterhall Farm, Chippenham
MCB9033	7477	Neolithic axe head, Chippenham
MCB9034	7478	Bronze Age beaker burial, Chippenham
MCB9035	7479	Human remains, Chippenham
MCB9043	7487	Neolithic polished stone axe head, Chippenham
MCB9044	7488	Neolithic- Bronze Age flint knapping site, Dane Hill, Kennett
MCB9046	7490	Palaeolithic finds, Dane Hill Farm & Shambles Field, Kennett
MCB9144	7572	Flint implements, Kennett
MCB9352	7742	Iron Age pottery scatter, Snailwell
MCB9353	07742A	Saxon pottery scatter, Snailwell
MCB9408	7790	Iron Age pottery, Snailwell
MCB9544	7919	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham
MCB9545	7920	Scatter of Iron Age flint and pottery, Chippenham
MCB9546	7921	Possible barrow, Kennett
MCB9547	7922	Prehistoric settlement site, Kennett
MCB8985	7439	Remains of Manor House, Snailwell
MCB14310	12185	Rectory, Snailwell

Non-Designated Assets: West Site B

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MCB9408	7790	Iron Age pottery, Snailwell
MCB9353	07742A	Saxon pottery scatter, Snailwell
MCB9352	7742	Iron Age pottery scatter, Snailwell
MCB8986	7440	Roman quern and pottery, Snailwell
MCB8964	7420	Snailwell Warrior Burial
MCB21283	MCB21283	Rectilinear enclosure 280m northeast of The George & Dragon pub, Snailwell
MCB17326	MCB17326	The Old Rectory, Snailwell
MCB16680	MCB16680	Iron spear head find, Snailwell
MCB14908	CB14908	Saint Peter's Church, Snailwell
MCB12247	10313	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell
MCB12162	10245	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval gunflints, Chippenham
MCB19610	MCB19610	Railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch
MCB10817	9025	Barrow approximately 65m west of A142, Fordham
MCB10818	9026	Enclosures, Fordham
MCB10857	9065	Field boundary, Fordham
MCB10861	9069	Medieval earthworks, Snailwell
MCB12248	10314	Rectangular enclosure, Fordham
MCB13045	11105	Ring ditch, Fordham
MCB13561	11533	Roman artefact scatter, Fordham
MCB14262	12137	Fordham House, Landwade
MCB14310	12185	Rectory, Snailwell
MCB14463	12340	Gardens and park at Fordham Abbey
MCB14997	CB14997	Prehistoric features, Fordham Bypass Site 1
MCB1533	1188	Four Ponds Moat, Snailwell
MCB16109	MCB16109	Prehistoric settlement, Landwade Road, Fordham
MCB16946	MCB16946	Roman to Medieval remains, Fordham Bypass
MCB16947	MCB16947	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Fordham Bypass
MCB19293	MCB19293	Gardens of The Old Rectory, Snailwell
MCB19626	MCB19626	Cremation cemetery at Fordham Road, Fordham
MCB20063	MCB20063	Rectilinear enclosure cropmarks, Snailwell
MCB20916	MCB20916	Possible Roman ditches at Fordham
MCB23367	MCB23367	Enclosures, Fordham
MCB23368	MCB23368	Undated gully and alluvial deposits, Fordham
MCB26671	MCB26671	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age and undated features at Land at Horse Racing Foresnic Laboratory, Fordham

Monument ID	Pref Ref	Site
MCB26672	MCB26672	Late Bronze Age Pit and Early Roman burial at Horse Racing Forensic Laboratory, Fordham
MCB29435	MCB29435	Undated cropmarks, Abbey Wood, Fordham
MCB29445	MCB29445	Multiperiod flint assemblage and post medieval finds, Fordham Abbey
MCB8978	7433	Barrow approximately 160m west of A142, Fordham
MCB8979	07433A	Flint implements, Fordham
MCB8980	7434	Roman cremation, Snailwell
MCB8981	7435	Roman bead, brooch, coins and sherds, Snailwell Fen
MCB8985	7439	Remains of Manor House, Snailwell
MCB8988	7442	Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, Fordham House
MCB8989	7443	Medieval cross base, Snailwell
MCB8990	07443A	Roman pottery, Snailwell
MCB8991	7444	Roman finds and earthworks, Snailwell
MCB8992	7445	Roman coins, Snailwell
MCB9003	07449a	Fordham Abbey
MCB9020	7467	Roman bronze objects, Fordham
MCB9021	07467A	Roman purse mount, Fordham
MCB9022	07467B	Worked flint, Fordham
MCB9026	7471	Iron Age bronze, Fordham
MCB9027	07471A	Roman finds, Fordham
MCB9028	07471B	Medieval purse mount, Fordham
MCB9039	7483	Roman Villa south of Snailwell Fen
MCB9354	7743	Roman artefact scatter, Snailwell
MCB9356	7745	Bronze Age flint implement, Snailwell
MCB9357	07745A	Iron Age and Roman find scatter, Snailwell
MCB9358	7746	Iron Age and Roman pottery scatter, Snailwell Fen
MSF16072	EXG 060	Landwade
MSF16073	EXG 061	Landwade

Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings: West A

NHLE Number	Site	Grade	NGR
1193507	Pair of Lodge Cottages and Linking Gateway 250m North of Lanwades Hall	II	TL 69346 66351
1126383	Waterhall Farmhouse	II	TL 67902 67247
1331772	The Old Rectory and Old Garden Wall	II*	TL 64208 67479
1309618	Church Farmhouse	II	TL 64275 67484

NHLE Number	Site	Grade	NGR
1162497	Barn, Stables, Cart Sheds, Granary and Model Farmyard to Church Farmhouse	II	TL 64300 67508
1126366	Four Outbuildings to east Of the Old Rectory	II	TL 64223 67513
1126368	6, The Street	II	TL6439267519
1126367	Tithe Barn (to West of And Adjoining Church Farmhouse)	II	TL 64234 67538
1162550	Church Farm Cottages	II	TL6432867547
1309604	C13 Coffin Lid In Churchyard Of Parish Church Of St Peter	II	TL 64224 67557
1331773	Parish Church of St Peter	II*	TL 64214 67573
1331774	Manor Farmhouse	II	TL 64304 67678
1126359	School House The School	II	TL 69808 68011
1126376	Lodges, Gateway and Railings To South Of Park	II*	TL 66357 68199
1162059	Park Farmhouse	II	TL 65605 68724
1331772	The Old Rectory and Old Garden Wall	II*	TL 64208 67479

Listed Buildings: West B

NHLE Number	Name	Grade	NGR
1309618	Church Farmhouse	II	TL 64275 67484
1162497	Barn, Stables, Cart Sheds, Granary and Model Farmyard To Church Farmhouse	II	TL 64300 67508
1126366	Four Outbuildings to East Of The Old Rectory	II	TL 64223 67513
1126368	6, The Street	II	TL6439267519
1126367	Tithe Barn (to West of and Adjoining Church Farmhouse)	II	TL 64234 67538
1162550	Church Farm Cottages	II	TL6432867547
1309604	C13 Coffin Lid in Churchyard Of Parish Church Of St Peter	II	TL 64224 67557
1331773	Parish Church of St Peter	II*	TL 64214 67573
1331774	Manor Farmhouse	II	TL 64304 67678
1126355	Biggen Stud Farmhouse	II	TL 63124 68883
1126385	Phantom Cottage (South East Cottage of A Pair Called Phantom Cottages)	II	TL 65448 68904
1126356	Barn to West of Fordham House	II	TL 62798 69220
1162325	Fordham House	II	TL 62836 69220
1331769	Fordham Abbey Garden Boundary Walls and Two Pairs Of Gate Piers To South	II	TL6298769721
1126354	Fordham Abbey	II	TL6302769767

Registered Parks and Gardens

NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1000615	Chippenham Hall	II	Post-medieval	566450	268725	C19 pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the C18 and landscaped in the 1790s by William Emes and Samuel Lapidge.

9.2 Annex B – Events Gazetteer

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ECB810	Excavation of Snailwell Warrior Burial, 1952	1952	564500	267500	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	An Iron Age cremation burial was discovered in May 1952 during pipeline cutting on a new estate at Snailwell. A rescue excavation was carried out by TC Lethbridge and others.
ECB1654	Excavation of three further Chippenham Barrows, 1939-40	1939-40	568370	266810	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	-
ECB484	Excavations at Waterhall Farm barrow cemetery, Chippenham, 1973	01/04/1973	567270	266770	Department of the Environment	The two tumuli were investigated in --/04/1973 by the writer on behalf of the DoE, in advance of their destruction by road works for the Newmarket by-pass
ECB811	Watching brief, Snailwell to Exning Pipeline, 1993	01/01/1993	564629	266155	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	No archaeology was disturbed in the Cambridgeshire section.
ECB1034	Watching brief along Thetford aqueduct, 1991-2	01/08/1991	558592	264546	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Apart from the Excavations at Devil's Dyke few other archaeologically sensitive deposits were recorded. The only features identified were two Post-Medieval gullies and an inhumation of uncertain date.
ECB1344	Watching brief for Chippenham Park and Fen River Pipeline, 1991	01/01/1991	565555	268738	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A watching brief was carried out along the route of a pipeline, recording no archaeological features, with the exception of a linear feature adjacent to the post-medieval canal.
ECB2777	Evaluation at Chippenham Gallops, Snailwell, 2007	30/10/2007	564687	266771	CAM ARC	Seventeen pieces of worked flint were recovered from the ploughsoil, and two features were discovered, both of probable 20th century date.
ECB747	Evaluation along Fordham Bypass, 2002	22/01/2002	562618	269058	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Evaluation of 79 trenches revealed six significant archaeological sites. Details in text.
ECB2043	Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004	01/02/2004	562426	269152	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Areas at the southern end of the bypass route revealed dense areas of significant archaeological remains, spanning the Neolithic to Roman periods, while the northern stretch contained less substantial remains.
ECB1501	Fieldwalking along Fordham Bypass	N/A	562774	269019	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A programme of fieldwalking was carried out along the route of the Fordham bypass. Four potential prehistoric sites were identified, which comprised concentrations of burnt flint associated with struck flint.
ECB391	Evaluation at the Pines, Fordham, 1998	09/06/1998	563399	268020	Archaeological Services and Consultancy	An evaluation revealed no evidence of human activity in the trenches excavated.
ECB450	Evaluation at the Old Cattle Yard, Snailwell, 2001	01/04/2001	564237	267674	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	An evaluation found no archaeological features, with only demolition/levelling layers of recent date recorded.
ECB19	Evaluation at Foxburrow Plantation, Chippenham, 1998	01/04/1998	565772	267610	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A limited evaluation was carried out over a 4-ha site, revealing archaeological features in all trenches. Pottery was dated as middle and late Iron Age. The features present included roundhouse gullies, pits and rectilinear ditch systems which strongly suggest the presence of settlement.
ECB1579	Fieldwalking at Chippenham / Kennett Borrow Pits (Field II), 1992	01/01/1992	568315	267468	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Rapid field walking (30minutes) resulted in the find of 9 prehistoric flints, including one core.

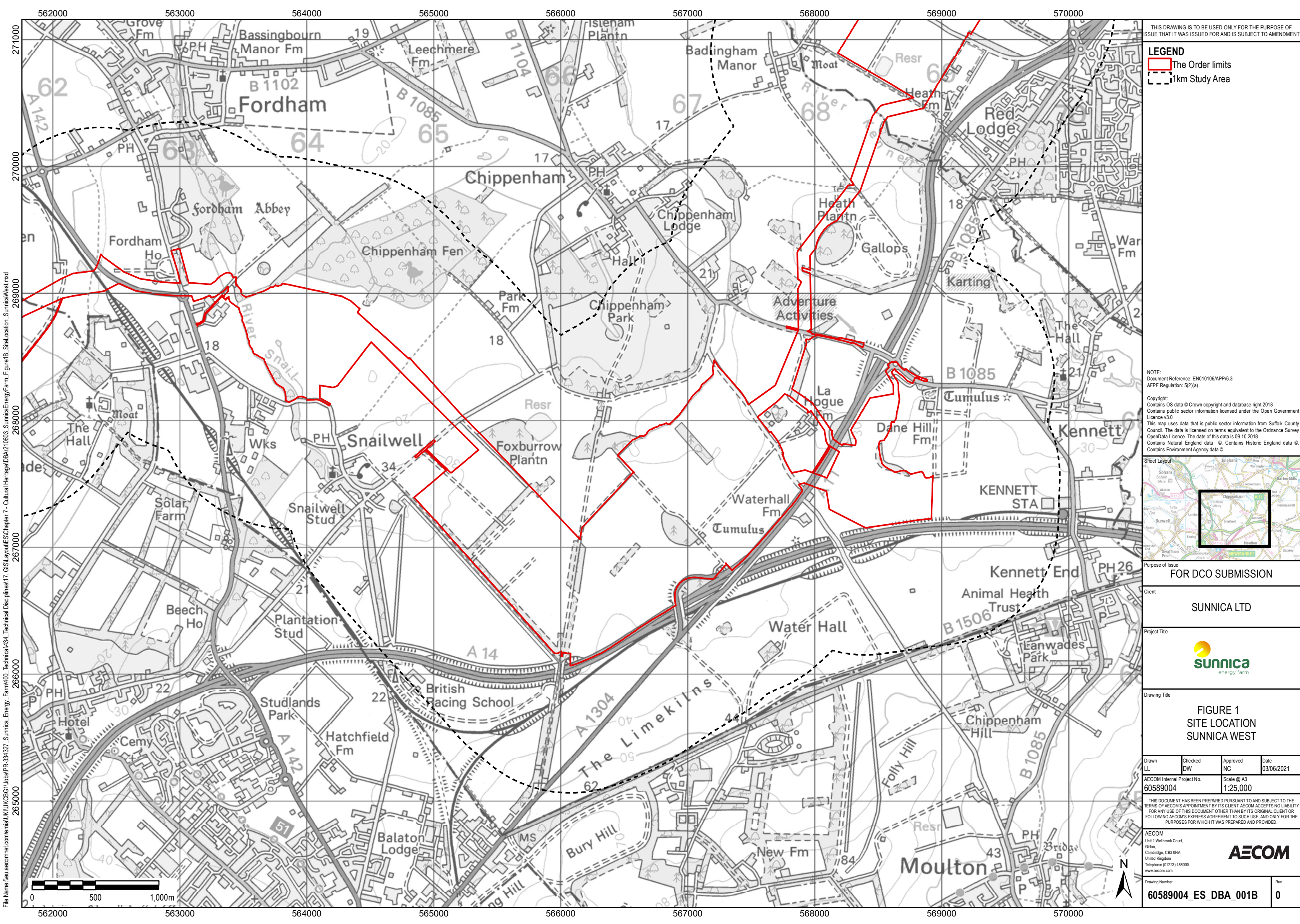
Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ECB1581	Fieldwalking at Chippenham / Kennett Borrow Pits (Field I), 1992	01/01/1992	568235	268445	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Preliminary fieldwalking (30 minutes) produced 9 worked flints, mainly blades from prepared cores, and three fire-cracked flints, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
ECB1736	Evaluation and Excavations at Landwade Road, Fordham 1996	01/04/1996	563136	268324	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Twenty-five trenches were excavated and confirmed the presence of six parallel ditches of probable Iron Age date. To the north of these ditches were pits, post holes and ditches which contained pottery dated to the Iron Age and 5th century Saxon.
ECB2938	Evaluation at 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell, 2008	11/06/2008	563589	268223	Archaeological Solutions	Three trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed construction of industrial units. Despite the potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman date, no significant archaeological evidence was recovered, and the only features identified were a modern rubbish pit and a possible field drain.
ECB3365	British Racing School Manege, Snailwell Road, Newmarket, 2010	04/05/2010	564978	265881	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	Four trenches were excavated in advance of construction of an all-weather manege. A large number of tree boles and natural depressions were noted but no archaeological features were identified. One sherd of possible Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 1.
ECB3158	Excavation at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	16/03/2009	567215	269163	Oxford Archaeology East	An excavation was carried out following on from a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation (ECB3104). A multi-period site was uncovered.
ECB3104	Evaluation and geophysical survey at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	06/01/2009	567215	269163	Oxford Archaeology East	An archaeological evaluation consisting of twenty-eight trenches and a 50% geophysical survey was carried out in advance of excavation (ECB3158). The evaluation revealed two main periods of occupation: Neolithic to Bronze Age and Middle Iron age to Early Roman.
ECB3824	Evaluation at HFL Sports Science, Newmarket Road, Fordham, 2012	15/08/2012	563246	268793	Northamptonshire Archaeology	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out and revealed a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age relict soil. A thick layer of modern made ground was present. No archaeological features were present within the trial trenches.
ECB3776	Evaluation at Lynx Business Park, Snailwell, 2011		563774	268071	John Moore Heritage Services	Evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a wood pellet storage and distribution plant on land at the eastern edge of the existing Lynx Business Park revealed no archaeological remains in the single 20m long machine-dug trench.
ECB4669	AP assessment, Horseracing Forensic Laboratory (HFL), Fordham, 2008	01/01/2008	563306	268813	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	An AP assessment was undertaken of aerial photographs covering an area of some 2.25 sq km (centred TL 633 688). A small number of archaeological features were identified of which none are within the PDA.
ECB3854	Excavations at Turners Yard, Fordham, 2012	10/10/2012	562942	268924	Oxford Archaeology East	The excavations arose following an earlier evaluation on the same site that identified a potential cremation burial as well as confirming the location of two early Bronze Age barrows, both with cremation burials at their centre.
ECB3754	Evaluation on land at Fordham Road/Newmarket Road, Fordham, 2012	01/06/2012	562966	268933	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out consisting of 12 trial trenches. Two ring ditches were uncovered which had been indicated by aerial photography.
ECB4537	Evaluation on land at D Smith Corrugated, Fordham Road, Fordham, 2015	14/09/2015	563262	268111	Oxford Archaeology East	Archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches revealed no archaeological deposits or features. The location of the trenches appears to have been heavily truncated during building works in 1997. Two tree throws were recorded that relate to a copse that was removed prior to trenching.
ECB4832	Evaluation at Fordham Abbey, Fordham	24/10/2016	563034	269617	Britannia Archaeology Ltd	The evaluation identified three phases of activity with an undated gully, alluvial deposits related to the nearby River Snail and foundations related to buildings that were recently demolished on the site. The demolition also resulted in the spread of a demolition layer across the central area of the site.
ECB5164	British Racing School, Snailwell, 2017	30/08/2017	564748	266070	Archaeology South-East	The evaluation comprised three 30m trenches and one 10m trench and identified a small number of undated features in one trench.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ECB5218	Evaluation at Fordham Abbey, Fordham, 2017	04/09/2017	563128	269679	Britannia Archaeology Ltd	Two phases of modern agricultural activity were identified on the site and both the top and sub soil contained modern ceramic building material fragments.

10 Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

File Name: \\eu.aecomnet.com\external\UK\GB\1\Jobs\PR-334\327_Sunnica_Energy_Farm\400_Technical\434_Technical Disciplines\17_GIS\Layout\ES\Chapter 7 - Cultural Heritage\DBA\10603_SunnicaEnergyFarm_Figure1B_SiteLocation_SunnicaWest.mxd



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LEGEND
 The Order limits
 1km Study Area

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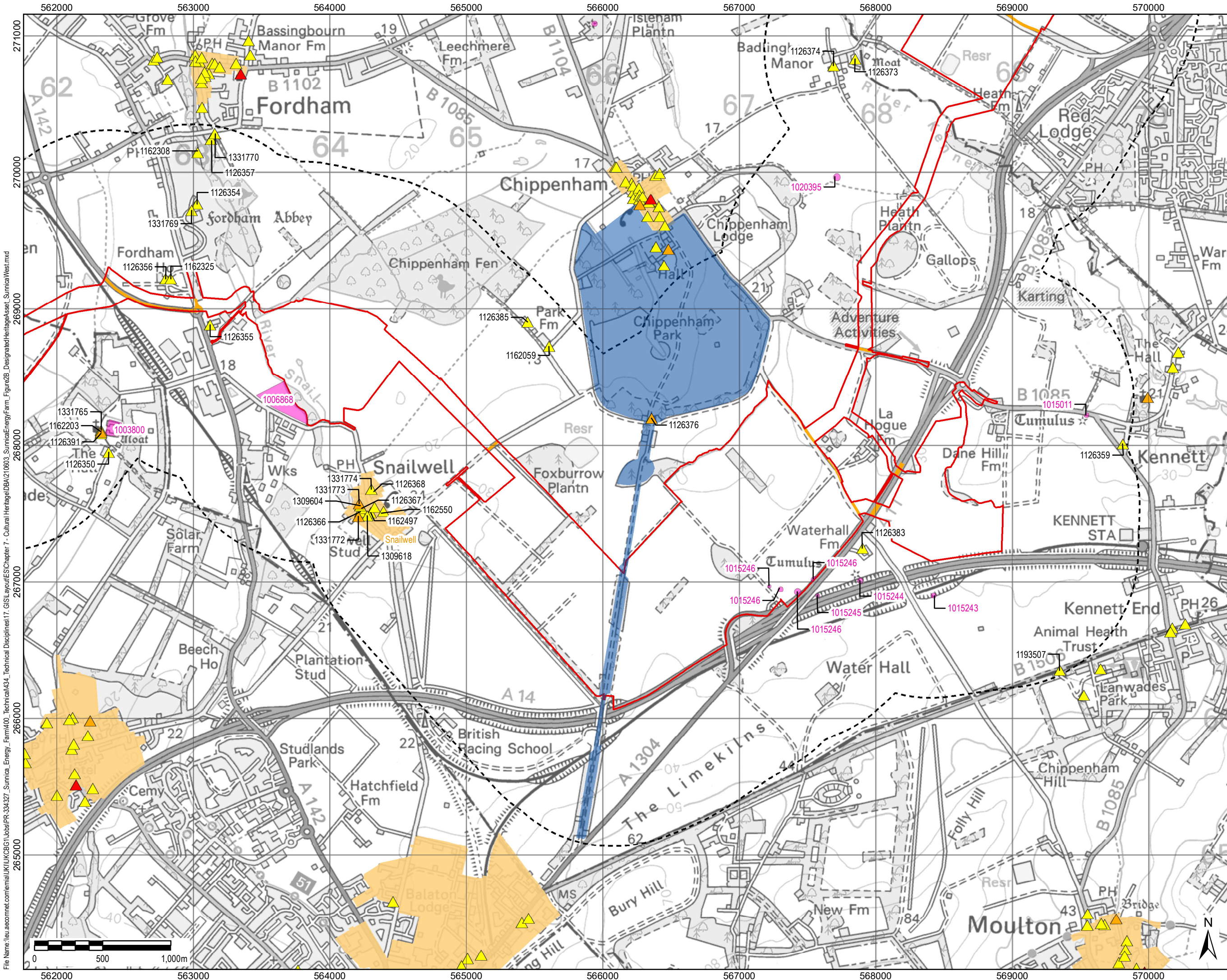
Purpose of Issue FOR DCO SUBMISSION			
Client SUNNICA LTD			
Project Title <div></div>			
Drawing Title FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION SUNNICA WEST			
Drawn LL	Checked DW	Approved NC	Date 03/06/2021
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589004		Scale @ A3 1:25,000	
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Figure 2: Designated assets within the 1km study area: overview

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LEGEND

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Public Highway within Scheme
- Designated Asset**
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument

NOTE:
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**FIGURE 2
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA OF
SUNNICA WEST**

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Figure 3: Non-designated assets within the 1km study area: overview

