



# SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

EN010106

Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.2 Appendix 7E: Burwell Substation Extension and Cable Route  
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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

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



18 November 2021  
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Planning Act 2008

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

**Sunnica Energy Farm**

**Environmental Statement  
Appendix 7E: Burwell Substation Extension and Cable  
Route 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 Statement (ES) for the Sunnica Energy Farm, covering two sites (hereafter referred to as the Scheme). This comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across two proposed sites: the Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site, within Suffolk and Cambridgeshire respectively; and associated infrastructure for connection to the National Grid.

## 1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 This desk-based assessment is a preliminary stage of the Heritage aspect of the EIA. It is one of three parallel reports. It pertains to the land required for the National Grid Connection, which comprises the cable route corridor for Grid Connection Route A, between the Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site (A), the cable route corridor for Grid Connection Route B, between the Sunnica West Site (A) and the Burwell National Grid Substation Extension. For the purpose of this report, these areas are collectively referred to as the 'National Grid Connection area'. The other two reports address the Sunnica East Sites (A and B) and Sunnica West Site (A and B) respectively.

1.2.2 The Reports were originally produced in April 2019 and were updated in May 2021.

1.2.3 The objectives of this document are:

- a. to place the Scheme within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- b. to identify, map and assess the significance of all designated and non-designated heritage assets present within the Cable Route, the Cable Corridor and the 'Burwell National Grid Substation Extension elements of the Scheme and its 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.

1.2.4 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the desk-based evidence that will be taken forward within the subsequent phase of this 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 National Grid Connection Area Description

- 2.1.1 The National Grid Connection links the Sunnica East Sites A and B and Sunnica West Sites A and B to the Burwell National Grid Substation, which is located approximately 7km west of the Sunnica West Site B, to the west of Burwell. An extension to the existing substation is proposed, which will include a transformer compound with a footprint of up to 100 x 90m in plan and 10m in height.
- 2.1.2 The landscape within and surrounding the National Grid Connection area is similar to that of the two array sites, primarily consisting of agricultural land and managed hedgerows, and passes around the villages of Burwell, Reach, Fordham, Landwade, and Snailwell.
- 2.1.3 The local transport networks comprise those mentioned in the Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site desk-based assessments, as well as the B1102 which runs between Burwell and Fordham and the A142 between Exning and Fordham.
- 2.1.4 The land potentially required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the National Grid Connection, which includes land required for permanent and temporary purposes, is shown in Figures 1a and 1b. It is important to note that the current precise footprint of the scheme may be subject to change (taking into consideration the 'Rochdale Envelope' principle<sup>1</sup>), but currently captures what is thought to be a reasonable worst-case land take.

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<sup>1</sup> <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,<sup>2</sup> Grade I and grade II\* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

3.3.12 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 195). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 196).

3.3.13 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 197 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in

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



determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

### **3.4 Policy Guidance**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.6 Local Plan Policy**

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

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

3.6.2 The East Cambridgeshire Local Plan covers the period up to 2031, subject to review, and development must be undertaken in accordance with the Local Plan.

3.6.3 The Local Plan states that:

*“As most archaeological remains are yet to be discovered it is crucial that sites of potential interest are appropriately assessed. Development that harms the significance of any heritage asset of known or identified national importance will be resisted, and the impact of development on all types of remains should be appropriately assessed as part of the application process”* (para. 6.16.3).

3.6.4 Policy ENV 14 states that development proposals at or affecting all sites of known or potential archaeological interest will:

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

3.6.5 Policy ENV 15 states that any proposals that may affect the significance of a Historic Park or Garden will not be permitted where they may negatively affect the asset, whether in terms of character, amenity, or setting.

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

3.6.6 The Forest Heath District Council Core Strategy was adopted in May 2010, and forms part of the Forest Heath’s Local Development Framework, a suite of planning documents that will replace the saved policies of the Local Plan (adopted 1995). An updated Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in March 2017.

3.6.7 The Core Strategy notes the presence of 420 listed buildings, 13 conservation areas and 44 scheduled monuments within the district. It states that these, along with over 1000 other archaeological assets, are all finite resources that require protection during development.

3.6.8 Policy CS 3 states that:

*'The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the District's landscape and historic environment shall be protected, conserved and, where possible, enhanced. Proposals for development will take into account the local distinctiveness and sensitivity to change of distinctive landscape character types, and historic assets and their settings.'*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 3.6.13 Policy DM16: Local Heritage Assets and Buildings Protected by an Article 4 Direction, states that in the case of works which would cause harm to a Local Heritage Asset, or building protected by an Article 4 Direction or its setting, clear justification for the works must be provided so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the asset, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.
- 3.6.14 Policy DM17: Conservation Areas, states that proposals for development within, adjacent to or visible from a Conservation Area should:
- a. preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting, and views into, through and out of the area;
  - b. be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which respect the area's character and its setting;
  - c. retain important natural features such as open spaces, plot divisions, boundary treatments, and trees and hedges, which contribute to the special character of the area;
  - d. retain important traditional features that contribute to the area's character such as original doors, windows, shop fronts and flint or clunch walls;
  - e. include fenestration which respects its setting;
  - f. use materials and building techniques which complement or harmonise with the character of the area; and
  - g. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the Conservation Area and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance. The proposal should demonstrate how the key characteristics of the character area have been addressed.
- 3.6.15 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.
- 3.6.16 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. retain important traditional features that contribute to the area's character such as original doors, windows, shop fronts and flint or clunch walls;
- e. include fenestration which respects its setting;
- f. use materials and building techniques which complement or harmonise with the character of the area; and
- g. 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.

3.6.17 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.

3.6.18 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.

3.6.19 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**

- 3.6.20 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.
- 3.6.21 Applicants will be expected to consider the following issues when making an application for renewable energy development:
- a. Impact on heritage assets. Consider the potential impact the development may have on heritage assets. Any assessment should address impacts on the integrity, visual amenity and setting of heritage assets. The setting of heritage assets includes the surroundings from which an asset is experienced which may be more extensive than its curtilage;
  - b. Advice relating to heritage assets. Applicants will be expected to seek advice, at an early stage in their proposals, from the District Council's Conservation Officer and/or where appropriate the Historic Environment Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and Historic England. Reference should also be made to Historic England's current guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets and renewable energy development;
  - c. A Heritage Statement should be produced. As a minimum, this should include: assessment of heritage significance; assessment of impact, including upon the setting of assets; a statement outlining the mitigation strategy to address any impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s);
  - d. Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens. Applicants should avoid locating commercial scale renewable energy proposals on or within these heritage assets. Care should also be taken to avoid negative impacts on their setting which could be extensive;
  - e. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the potential for adverse impacts of renewable energy development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within the district. Renewable energy schemes should avoid harming Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings. Applicants should also have regard to the adopted Conservation Areas Appraisals where relevant;
  - f. Local register of buildings and structures. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of renewable energy development on designated buildings /structures which appear on the local register.

### **3.7 Research Framework**

- 3.7.1 In addition to the policy and guidance detailed above, all archaeological works on the Scheme will be conducted with full consideration of the East Anglian



Research Framework, Research and Archaeology, which encompasses Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

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

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

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

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

### **4.2 Study Area**

- 4.2.1 The study area adopted for this assessment comprises a 1km buffer around the National Grid Connection area, comprising the cable route corridors for Grid Connection Route A and Grid Connection Route B, and the Burwell National Grid Substation Extension (Figure 1 (a and b): Site Location).
- 4.2.2 The 1km study area focuses on the land that would be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs.
- 4.2.3 The purpose of the 1km study area was for data capture, encompassing all 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. The principal focus is on the 1km study area, but sites and finds at a greater distance from the National Grid Connection area are mentioned where relevant. All of the captured data have been reviewed, and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme will be taken forward into the impact assessment.

### **4.3 Asset identification**

- 4.3.1 All assets identified within the 1km study area, irrespective of whether they would be affected by the 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 A site visit was conducted from 3rd to 6th December 2018. The purpose of this visit was to examine known assets and to enable the identification of any unrecorded built heritage, or archaeological features with surface expression. The site visit principally focused on the Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site. The National Grid Connection area was not systematically walked, with only a proportion of the scheduled monuments within its vicinity being viewed. The non-designated assets which intersect the National Grid Connection area were not visited because they comprise sub-surface remains and, moreover, are considered to be of local/low significance. Access permissions for the greater part of the National Grid Connection area were, in any case, not available. A subsequent site visit, which took in sections of the cable route alongside assessing potential impacts upon designated assets within the wider study area, was undertaken on 11th November 2020.

## **4.5 Data Sources**

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

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

## **4.6 Assumptions and data gaps**

4.6.1 The following limitations and assumptions apply to this report:

- a. The NHLE data used for this assessment was that available to download on 1/11/2018. The HER data used was provided by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk County Councils on 29/04/2021 and 08/04/2021 respectively. Any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment;

- b. Hard copy tithe maps and other historical mapping for Cambridgeshire were not viewed due to the temporary closure of the county's Record Office, although online versions were reviewed where available. Tithe maps for the Suffolk portion of the 1km study area were viewed but, given the limited additional data they provided about historical and/or archaeological sites, no information was taken from them for the assessment baseline;
- c. No historic landscape characterisation is currently available for Cambridgeshire although in its absence, an analysis of historic mapping and other available data has been carried out to inform the assessment baseline;
- d. This assessment recognises the differing attention paid by previous field investigations to the current assessment area; and
- e. No systematic field walking survey of the National Grid Connection area was undertaken, although a walkover of accessible areas and visual appraisal of the route has been carried out as part of this assessment.

## **4.7 Assessment Methodology**

- 4.7.1 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research have been collated and the results mapped in ArcMap Geographical Information System using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.
- 4.7.2 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, and national, regional and local policies. The assessment of significance in this document has only been undertaken for those assets which may be directly impacted by the construction of the National Grid Connection.

## **4.8 Significance of Heritage Assets**

- 4.8.1 The significance of the heritage assets within the Sites and study area is determined based on the same criteria and values as set out in the NPPF. This states that the significance of a heritage asset is its value 'to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (NPPF Annex 2). The terminology used in this assessment relates to the terminology used by the NPPF referring to significance of heritage assets in terms of heritage interest and not heritage values. Whilst heritage interest and heritage values are not completely interchangeable, they are broadly similar.

## **4.9 Archaeological Potential**

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

## 5 Heritage Baseline

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 There are 715 heritage assets recorded within the 1km study area for Grid Connection Routes A and B. Eleven of these intersect the National Grid Connection area, including a registered park and garden (RPG). Six scheduled monuments are located within the 1km study area, none of which intersect the National Grid Connection area.

5.1.2 The assets within the 1km study area are listed in Annex A - Asset Gazetteer.

### 5.2 Numerical distribution

#### Scheduled monuments

5.2.1 No scheduled monuments intersect the National Grid Connection area.

5.2.2 There are six scheduled monuments within the 1km study area. These comprise a moated site east of Landwade church (NHLE 1003800), a Roman villa south of Snailwell Fen (NHLE 1006868), the Lumber Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1020395), the group of four bowl barrows within the Sunnica West site (NHLE 1015246), the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (NHLE 1015245) and the Rookery bowl barrow (NHLE 1015244). The nearest is the Roman villa, which lies c.110m to the south of the National Grid Connection area.

#### Listed buildings

5.2.3 There are no listed buildings that intersect the National Grid Connection area.

5.2.4 There are 48 listed buildings within the 1km study area, two of which are listed at Grade II\* and 46 at Grade II. The nearest to the National Grid Connection area is Biggen Stud Farmhouse (NHLE 1126355; Grade II), 120m distant from the proposed alignment.

#### Registered parks and gardens

5.2.5 There is one RPG which intersects the National Grid Connection area: Chippenham Hall RPG (Grade II, NHLE 1000615). The National Grid Connection area passes to the south of the park itself but crosses the former 18th century entrance drive which approaches from the south.

5.2.6 There are no other registered parks and gardens within the 1km study area.

#### Conservation areas

5.2.7 There are no conservation areas that intersect the National Grid Connection area.

5.2.8 Burwell North Street Conservation Area is located within 1km of the Grid Connection Route B. Burwell is a long linear Fen edge village that initially developed around the Church of St Mary (Grade I, NHLE 1126396; located outside the study area) and the High Street. Burwell North Street Conservation Area encompasses the historic settlement that was developed to the north of the

village's High Street. It is composed of two medieval planned settlements, Newnham and North Street, and is characterised by long narrow plots with a direct relationship to the waterways (western side) or traditional medieval form of a main street with a back lane (eastern side).

### **World Heritage Sites**

5.2.9 There are no world heritage sites within the 1km study area.

### **Battlefields**

5.2.10 There are no battlefields within the 1km study area.

## **5.3 Non-designated assets**

5.3.1 Of the 715 heritage assets recorded within the 1km study area, the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs contain 11 records for non-designated sites and finds intersecting the National Grid Connection area. Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspot data has also been used where appropriate to add context to the archaeological potential of the Site. However, this data set has not been discussed in detail within the heritage baseline section or illustrated on the figures due to the protected nature of the location information (and precise description) of the finds. Two further assets were identified during assessment work for this document.

## **5.4 Geology and soils**

5.4.1 The solid geology underlying the 1km study area comprises the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) ([bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain](http://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain)).

5.4.2 Superficial deposits overlie parts of the 1km study area and principally comprise alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) to the west of Snailwell, as well as River Terrace Deposits (Terraces 2-3; sand and gravel) in the east of the 1km study area. A small section of the 1km study area comprises part of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), which is glacial in origin.

5.4.3 The soils of the 1km study area comprise shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone in the west, areas of freely draining, slightly acidic but base-rich in the centre, near Chippenham and Snailwell, and freely draining, slightly acidic sandy soils in the east ([landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://landis.org.uk/soilscapes)).

## **5.5 Archaeological and historical narrative**

5.5.1 The baseline for this assessment comprises assets (both features and stray artefacts/material culture scatters) which date from the Palaeolithic to the modern periods. There is some spatial bias evident, with clusters of finds around the settlement of Burwell in the west of the 1km study area, and Snailwell, Fordham and Chippenham in the centre. The remainder of the known assets are evenly distributed across the National Grid Connection area.

- 5.5.2 The HER 'Events' database, which plots areas subject to archaeological fieldwork, indicates that this pattern reflects a data gap, as opposed to a genuine absence of archaeological sites and surface finds (see section 5.6 and Annex B – Events Gazetteer).

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

- 5.5.3 Cambridgeshire and Suffolk are both rich in remains of the Palaeolithic period, notably with stone tools found in the river gravels that formed after the Anglian Glaciation (c. 400,000 BP), at the time when the modern drainage environment was taking shape (Wymer 1985; 1999).
- 5.5.4 A Palaeolithic pointed handaxe and flint scatters have been found in Chippenham, as well as in Fordham and at Burwell Castle to the west and Kennett to the east. Palaeolithic flint-working sites are also known in the wider area, at St Neots, Swaffham Prior and Allington Hill. Dense concentrations of finds have been recorded around the River (Taylor, 1977a).
- 5.5.5 There is one Palaeolithic find spot within the 1km study area, comprising a collection of flint implements including 102 hand axes and 39 retouched flakes (MCB9046).

### **Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)**

- 5.5.6 The majority of Mesolithic finds in Cambridgeshire have been worked flint, found on sandy heathland. These flints are usually the only means by which settlement patterns can be traced. The fens were around 9m higher above sea level than they are today, and, instead of peat and silt, the landscape was predominantly dry and open (Taylor, 1977a). Mesolithic finds in Suffolk have been made primarily in the Breckland, and from the Sandling region in the south-east part of the county. This reflects a concentration on areas of lighter soils, although river corridors were clearly utilised and it is thought that there was an element of use of the heavier claylands in the centre of the county.
- 5.5.7 There are nine Mesolithic finds within the 1km study area. These comprise flint implements found at Fordham House (MCB8988), a prehistoric settlement site thought to be Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date (MCB9547), a flint scatter at Chippenham (MCB19101), four axes (MCB7850; MCB8110; MCB8111; MCB8118) found around Burwell, a collection of flint tools and flint implements found at Fordham (MCB8979; MCB8988).

### **Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)**

- 5.5.8 Neolithic settlement activity is rare within Suffolk and Cambridgeshire as a whole due to extensive ploughing, and apparently absent from the 1km study area. It is possible, however, that some assets discussed below which are attributed to the Bronze Age may in fact date to, or have origins in, the late Neolithic.
- 5.5.9 There are 25 assets of a Neolithic date recorded within the 1km study area, including potentially the first phase of Swales Tumulus (WGN 003). Further assets include evidence for activity at Stanford Park in Burwell ( MCB7823)); a flint knapping site at Dane Hill (MCB9044); a probable Neolithic settlement at Hallard's Fen (MCB7752); occupation evidence at Low Park Corner that is

thought to span the Early Neolithic to Late Saxon periods (MCB20102); activity evidence at Worlington Quarry (WGN 038); Neolithic to Bronze Age occupation at Burwell (MCB8123); prehistoric remains that may date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age found on the Fordham Bypass route (MCB16948); and a further 17 find spots (MCB12139; MCB12140; MCB12141; MCB2780; MCB7836; MCB7843; MCB8169; MCB8189; MCB9033; MCB9111; MCB9347; MCB9544; ; MCB15966; MCB17752; MSF8011; MSF12702).

### **Bronze Age (2600 – 700 BC)**

- 5.5.10 Definitive evidence for structural features within the 1km study area emerges during the Bronze Age. Round barrows are a highly prominent feature of Bronze Age archaeology across southern Britain. Within Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, a proportion of barrows survive as standing monuments, whilst more have been identified from aerial photographs (Lawson et al. 1981; Lawson 1984).
- 5.5.11 As excavations of regional examples have demonstrated, barrows could often cover multiple burials, and the insertion of ‘secondary burials’ at a later date is common (e.g., Petersen 1973; Martin 1975). Many barrows were originally surrounded by ring-ditches, and in cases where the monument has been destroyed it is invariably only those ditches that are visible from the air. Modern agricultural practices have proved extremely destructive to upstanding archaeological features, and mounds of all periods are no exception. At least 825 ‘barrows’ are known within Suffolk, for example, but only 114 remained visible at the start of the 21st century (Martin in Dymond and Martin 1999, 38-9).
- 5.5.12 There are 30 assets from the Bronze Age period within the 1km study area. These include three scheduled barrows, comprising the Rookery bowl barrow (NHLE 1015244), the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (NHLE 1015245) and the Lumber Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1020395). The non-designated Chippenham barrow cemetery (MCB8995) is situated in the centre of the National Grid Connection area, while the cremation cemetery at Fordham, which comprised at least two barrows and 21 cremation burials, is another particularly notable discovery (MCB19626). Several further unscheduled barrows are recorded in the 1km study area (MCB10817; MCB5260; MCB8978; MCB8996; MCB5407; MCB5409; MSF8016).
- 5.5.13 As with the Neolithic, few settlement sites are known within Cambridgeshire, other than some temporary settlements that have been uncovered at Isleham Fen to the north of the Sunnica West Site (A), and Swaffham Prior to the west. However, the presence of barrows in the Sunnica study area as a whole provides clear evidence for a Bronze Age population. In this context, the 1km study area for the National Grid Connection area has yielded a number of find spots of individual objects and artefact scatters, and two inhumation burials.

### **Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)**

- 5.5.14 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 Age 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.*).

- 5.5.15 However, for the most part, archaeological investigations (discrete by their very nature) are focused on the investigation of small, rural homesteads, which formed part of local farming communities (Brudenell 2018, 9). It is therefore difficult to interpret any detailed themes on the subject of broad-brush social organisation as a whole for this period (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.16 Iron Age coins have been found within the Sunnica West Site A at Foxburrow Plantation (MCB14733), to the north of Grid Connection Route B and two pottery scatters (MCB9357; MCB9358) are recorded within the Sunnica West Site B, immediately south of Grid Connection Route B. Other records for the Iron Age include evidence of occupation at Low Park Corner (MCB20102) and settlement evidence (MCB15491), both in Chippenham, to the north of the study area, 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, to the north of the study area. A range of find spots are also recorded including one yielding pottery (MCB9352), and the Snailwell Warrior Burial (MCB8964) to the west of the Sunnica West Site A and in close proximity to Grid Connection Route B.
- 5.5.17 There are 18 assets within the 1km study area which date to the Iron Age, and a further 10 assets recorded as 'prehistoric' or 'late prehistoric'. These range from settlement sites (e.g., MCB15491), to earthworks (e.g. MCB8124).

### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 5.5.18 During the early Roman period, the settlement pattern in Cambridgeshire is thought to have been similar to that of the late Iron Age, primarily concentrated on river valleys and chalklands. Following the Boudiccan revolt of AD60-61, there may have been some depopulation in the area.
- 5.5.19 Recorded Romano-British rural settlement activity within north-west Suffolk and the Cambridgeshire Fen edge is limited; however, a large Roman timber building and agricultural evidence, including a maltings was identified following excavation works in the late 1990s at Beck Row, Mildenhall, approximately 3.6km to the north of Sunnica East Site A (MNL 536; Bales 2004).
- 5.5.20 Recent research detailed within *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain (Vol. 1): The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* (Smith et al. 2016, 20–3) summarises that various forms of farmstead were the dominant settlement-type of the Romano-British countryside (Evans 2018, 8). Within the East Anglian region, a number of relatively simple square/rectangular-plan 'Early' farmstead enclosures from this period have been excavated in recent years (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.21 The best information on settlement morphology in the region can be provided by the relatively abundant settlements that show as cropmarks or soil marks. Dense patterns of cropmarks are discernible in the Fenland and the major river valleys, and on the permeable geologies of Cambridgeshire, providing a good overall record of settlement and past land allotment (Taylor 2007, 49). The most



numerous sources of evidence for settlement in the region is finds scatters or groups primarily recorded through fieldwalking (*ibid.*). Scatters are recorded throughout the region, with particularly dense clusters in areas such as the Fenland and the Suffolk fen-edge (*ibid.*).

- 5.5.22 There are 30 recorded Roman assets within the 1km study area. These include the scheduled Roman villa at Snailwell (NHLE 1006868), where evidence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster was discovered, a Roman bracelet fragment at Burwell (MCB14122), an artefact scatter which included a Roman bead, brooch, coins and sherds around Snailwell Fen (MCB8981), and an inhumation and further sub-surface deposits which are recorded as Roman to medieval in date (MCB16946).

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

- 5.5.23 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.*).
- 5.5.24 Evidence of Saxon cemeteries in the early 5th century suggests a period of coexistence and settlement between the Saxons and the Romano-British. During the 7th century, the River Cam became a frontier for many conflicts and the population was sparse, but from the late 7th century the area saw relative peace and underwent a complete conversion to Christianity (Taylor, 1977b).
- 5.5.25 In the 9th century, the Danes began invading the region, establishing fixed winter quarters in East Anglia. While they were defeated in the late 9th century by Wessex, the Danes were given the right to farm in East Anglia under Danelaw. Cambridgeshire remained under Danish control for several decades, until being assimilated into Wessex (Taylor, 1977b).
- 5.5.26 Historical evidence indicates that several of the principal settlements within the 1km study area and its environs had their origins in the Saxon period. Snailwell, Fordham, Badlingham and Chippenham all feature in the Domesday Book (<http://opendomesday.org/>). Tuddenham appears in a charter of AD 854, while Freckenham is listed in an Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 895 as 'Frekeham'. The manor here was recorded as having been given by King Alfred to the Bishop of Rochester; it probably included a manor house and a church, possibly on the site of St Andrew's Church. Worlington is suggested to derive from a Saxon tribal name (Skeat 1913, 53, 61-2 and 111; Morris 1986). A pagan Saxon graveyard was excavated in 1929 'somewhere in the parish of Mildenhall' in 1929. Mildenhall itself was given to St Edmunds at the time of the Domesday Book, and then comprised 33 villagers, 15 smallholders, and 16 slaves (Archaeological Solutions, 2006).

5.5.27 There are four assets dating to the early medieval period within the 1km study area. These comprise an unidentified Saxon object (MCB9109), a 9th century hooked tag (MCB14705), a pottery scatter (MCB9353), and a coin find spot (MCB16583).

### **Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)**

5.5.28 Following the Norman invasion, settlement around the Cambridgeshire Fens once again expanded rapidly. Between 1086 and 1279, the population doubled. Geographical mobility was a key feature of this period, as Cambridge University brought further migration to the area, with the villagers of Huntingdon originating from at least 22 different counties by 1330. During the 14th and 15th centuries, Cambridgeshire saw a period of settlement contraction, 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).

5.5.29 The principal settlement of the area was Freckenham. A motte-and-bailey fortification was established here by the Bishop of Rochester in the late 11th century, in order to secure a strategic position near the confluence of the Kennett and Lark rivers. Its military role was relatively brief, and Freckenham evolved into a minor residence of the Bishop of Rochester and became the focal point of a small settlement. The fortification had probably been abandoned by the 14th century, but the manor remained the property of the church until the Reformation. Freckenham Castle (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. No above-ground structures remain.

5.5.30 The site of Gilbertine Priory at Fordham Abbey (NHLE 1126354) was originally in use as a Royal manor house and a 13th century Gilbertine priory, neither of which remains extant (East Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2015). In 1204, King John gave the vicarage of Fordham to Henry, Dean of Fordham, who began building a monastery dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene, on the land. The exact date on which the Gilbertine Canons were installed is unknown, but in 1227 Henry III confirmed the liberties of Sempringham, extending this to include Fordham (Salzman, 1948). Little is documented on the next two centuries, but the priory building is thought to have been destroyed by fire in 1419, and the monastery itself was dissolved in 1538 (fordhamabbey.co.uk).

5.5.31 In Suffolk, by contrast to the preceding period, the medieval era in the county is far better understood historically (Scarfe 1986). As described above, several modest settlement centres were established by at least the 9th century, with Domesday Survey returns for Freckenham, Worlington, Tuddenham and Barton [Mills], including mention of a manor at Freckenham and a monastic grange at Barton. Documentary evidence also attests to a former settlement (deserted rural settlement) at Badlingham and a windmill at Freckenham. The latter appears on a 1712 map, but the period assigned by the HER record implies the assumption of earlier origins (MCB9231; MCB9233; MCB9761).

5.5.32 There are 35 recorded assets of medieval date within the 1km study area, including a scheduled moated site to the east of the church in Landwade (NHLE 1003800). Other assets include the 13th century Red Lodge Warren, a rabbit

warren which is noted in the historical record as early as 1249 (MSF16531), Burwell Lode, a watercourse which is known from documentary evidence in Burwell (MCB9888), and multiple records of furlong boundaries, particularly around Burwell and Fordham (e.g. CHER 10309).

- 5.5.33 Medieval buildings within the 1km study area include the Church of St Nicholas in Landwade (built c. 1445) (NHLE 1162203). This grade II\* listed church is located approximately 240m to the south of the National Grid Connection area. It is surrounded by a late 17th century churchyard wall (NHLE 1331765 Grade II), within which are the remains of a medieval cross (NHLE 1126391; Grade II).

### **Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)**

- 5.5.34 The early series of OS maps show the development of the landscape of the 1km study area. These maps depict a situation that is broadly reminiscent of the present day, with a similar road structure, predominantly agricultural land with pockets of woodland, and small settlements.
- 5.5.35 The 1884 25-inch OS map depicts the land within the 1km study area to the west of Burwell as agricultural land with managed waterways. 'Klondyke Farm' and 'Old Chalk Pit' are noted to the north of Burwell. To the north-east of Burwell, 'Crow Hall' and 'Lark Hall' are marked in the northern part of the 1km study area, with 'Breach Farm' and 'Cement Works' further to the south. 'Biggen Cottage' and 'Fordham House' and Chalk Farm' are marked in the centre of the National Grid Connection area.
- 5.5.36 At the Sunnica West Site, 'Foxburrow Plantation', 'Chippenham Park', 'Sounds Farm' and 'Sounds Plantation' are all noted in close proximity to the National Grid Connection area. To the east of the Sunnica West Site, an 'Old Clay Pit' and 'La Hogue Hall' are depicted, with 'Heath Plantation', 'Roundabout Plantation', 'Old Chalk Pit', 'River Kennett', and 'Heath Farm' all shown at the eastern limit of the 1km study area.
- 5.5.37 There are 57 records dating to the post-medieval period within the 1km study area. These include Chippenham Hall registered park and garden (NHLE 1000615) and the listed buildings discussed in the paragraphs below. A substantial number of records relate to features identified on historic mapping (ranging from domestic structures to bridges, windmills and gravel pits, and including structures relating to Fordham Abbey's park and gardens (MCB14463), amongst which was a kitchen garden and ornamental pond). Other records relate to stray finds of objects such as coins. There are also two post-medieval assets which relate to local railway lines. The first is Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall (MCB9234), which is no longer in use. The second is the railway route between Ely and Newmarket (MCB19610), which is currently still in operation.
- 5.5.38 The majority of the listed buildings within the 1km study area date to the post-medieval period. None coincide with the National Grid Connection area, the nearest being Biggen Stud Farmhouse (NHLE 1126355; Grade II), 120m distant from the proposed alignment, and Fordham House (NHLE 1162325) and an adjacent barn (NHLE 1126356) which are 180m distant from it.

- 5.5.39 Of the 48 listed buildings within the 1km study area as a whole, 30 are in the settlement of Burwell, 28 of which fall within the Burwell High Town Conservation Area. Here, listed buildings on the western side of North Street are characterised by long narrow plots and are closely associated with the waterways that run adjacent the western boundaries of the properties. Listed properties on the eastern side are located within smaller plots as the medieval pattern of the area has been retained to some extent. A number of listed buildings which date to the 16th or 17th century are present, comprising timber framed thatched cottages with a gable end facing onto the street. Examples include 125 North Street (NHLE 1331756; Grade II) and 127A North Street (NHLE 1161709; Grade II) dating to the 16th and early 17th century respectively. Buildings dating from the 19th century mostly include villas and terraces of cottages constructed of gault brick. Two additional buildings are located in the town of Burwell, outside the Burwell North Street Conservation Area, to the south-west. These comprise the Poplars Farmhouse (NHLE 1331753; Grade II), an early 17th century farmhouse and Turnbridge Farmhouse (NHLE 1161016; Grade II), a 17th century farmhouse that was originally the manor house of St Omars manor.
- 5.5.40 The northern part of the Snailwell Conservation Area falls within the 1km study area. Snailwell Conservation Area includes the historic core of Snailwell and seven post-medieval buildings. The three post-medieval buildings that fall within the study area comprise Church Farm Cottages (NHLE 1162550; Grade II), a row of four early 19th century farm cottages and one 17th century timber-framed and thatched cottage to south-east; Manor Farmhouse, a 17th century farmhouse (NHLE 1331774; Grade II); and a late 17th century thatched cottage at 6 The Street (NHLE 1126368; Grade II). Three additional post-medieval buildings lie within the wider landscape and illustrate the agricultural history of the area. These comprise Phantom Cottage (NHLE 1126385; Grade II) and Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1162059; Grade II), both of which are located to the west of the Chippenham Hall RPG and date to the early 19th century. Waterhall Farmhouse (NHLE 1126383; Grade II) dates to the late 18th century and is located to the south-east of the RPG, just within the southern limits of the 1km study area.
- 5.5.41 Badlingham Manor (NHLE 1126373; Grade II) is located in the north/north-eastern part of the 1km study area, within the hamlet of Badlingham, which belongs to the parish of Chippenham. Badlingham Manor sits within a rectangular moated site of 1ha with the River Kennett forming the eastern side of the moat (MCB1347). The earlier medieval manor house was replaced by the existing late 16th century timber framed building, which was subsequently refurbished in the 19th century. One of the cottages in the hamlet of Badlingham, The Cottage (NHLE 1126374; Grade II), is located to the west of Badlingham Road and dates to the early 17th century. The cottage is of timber-framed construction with painted brick and has a thatched roof.

### **Modern (1901 – Present)**

- 5.5.42 The 1903 six-inch OS map shows little difference to the 25-inch map of 1884; the study area is still predominantly agricultural land, with several small settlements, agricultural buildings, and evidence of industrial activity present, as on previous mapping.

- 5.5.43 On the 1950 25-inch OS map, the area again remains predominantly the same, with the majority of land in use as agricultural land. The 'Old Chalk Pit' to the north of Burwell is no longer named, although it is still marked on the map. 'Landwade Hall' is newly noted in the central area of the National Grid Connection area, as is 'New Farm'. To the east of Chippenham, the 'Old Clay Pit' is no longer named, and new 'Sewage Works' and 'Stannel Wood' are marked to the west of the National Grid Connection area. 'La Hogue Hall' is still noted, along with the newly added 'Shambles Plantation'.
- 5.5.44 There are four recorded modern assets within the 1km study area. These comprise RAF Snailwell (MCB15150), located to the south of Chippenham and in use from 1941-1946, a cemetery in Burwell (MCB22059), a brick and tile plant at Goose Hall Farm, Burwell (MCB16582), and practice trenches from World War One at Red Lodge (MSF26854).

### **Unknown Date**

- 5.5.45 There are 44 HER assets of unknown date within the 1km study area. A possible ring ditch or enclosure is recorded between Landwade and Fordham (MSF6409). Enclosures are also recorded at Snailwell (MCB10819) and Fordham (MCB12248). An entry listed as 'Burials' (MCB9888) is also recorded near Burwell, which is undated. The majority of the remaining undated features comprise earthworks and cropmarks.
- 5.5.46 Two additional features have been detected through LiDAR analysis. These intersect, or are in close proximity to, the National Grid Connection area. One is located approximately 230m north-west of Chalk Farm near Fordham, and comprises a sub-circular feature with an inner sub-circular layer. This may be a ring ditch or ploughed-out barrow, but without further investigation this lacks proof.
- 5.5.47 The second comprises two parallel curvilinear earthworks. These lie between the prehistoric settlement to the east at Landwade Road (MCB16109) and sub-circular cropmarks (EXG 059; EXG 060; EXG -061) approximately 100m to the west. This may indicate further settlement activity in the area, although a specific date for the cropmarks has not been established.

## **5.6 Previous archaeological investigations**

- 5.6.1 There are twelve recorded archaeological investigations which intersect the National Grid Connection area, with a further 98 recorded in the 1km study area (Annex B – Events Gazetteer). The majority of the investigations which intersect the National Grid Connection area can be divided into three groups: Burwell; Fordham and Snailwell; and Red Lodge.
- 5.6.2 At the west of the National Grid Connection area, there are three recorded investigations:
- a. In 1995, an aerial photograph assessment was undertaken at Burwell by Air Photo Services (Cambridge) for the Eriswell to Burwell overhead line (ECB2083). This assessment recorded a number of assets including Iron Age ditches (ECB1344) and a cropmark site (CHER 06465);

- b. In 2012, Oxford Archaeology East carried out a programme of monitoring and recording of a new sewage pipe between Reach and Burwell (ECB3760), recording some undated features (MCB23036) and an undated ditch (MCB23037); and
- c. A geophysical survey was undertaken at land at Goosehall Farm, Burwell, in 2014 by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (ECB5347), revealing an undated enclosure (MCB24703).

5.6.3 In the centre of the National Grid Connection area, around Fordham and Snailwell, seven investigations have been carried out, three of which related to the Fordham bypass:

- a. In 2002, an evaluation and fieldwalking was undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU) for the Fordham bypass (ECB1501). Excavations for the Fordham bypass were carried out in 2004, also by CCCAFU (ECB2043). These investigations revealed a number of features, including prehistoric structures and remains (MCB14997; MCB16947; MCB16948), Roman to medieval remains (MCB16946), and post medieval enclosures (MCB14998);
- b. CCCAFU also undertook evaluation and excavations at Landwade Road in Fordham in 1996 (MCB8986). This revealed the presence of a prehistoric settlement through 25 trenches (MCB16109);
- c. A second aerial photograph survey was undertaken along the National Grid Connection area for the Horseracing Forensic Laboratory by Air Photo Services (Cambridge), in 2008 at Fordham (ECB4669), which identified a number of features, including enclosures at Fordham (MCB23367), medieval furlong boundaries (MCB12243) and rectilinear enclosures at Snailwell (MCB20063);
- d. Further, less concentrated investigations have also been carried out in the eastern half of the National Grid Connection area. In 1991, CCCFAU carried out a watching brief for Chippenham Park and Fen River Pipeline (ECB1344). The watching brief recorded no archaeological features other than a linear feature adjacent to the post-medieval canal; and
- e. Between 1991 and 1992, a series of watching briefs were carried out by CCCAFU along the Thetford aqueduct (ECB1034). The pipeline was situated near several sites of interest, but no archaeologically sensitive material was uncovered within the 1km study area. Deposits outside of the 1km study area included two post-medieval gullies and an inhumation of uncertain date.

5.6.4 In the western part of the National Grid Connection area, two further investigations are recorded:

- a. A desk-based assessment was undertaken in 2003 at Bay Farm by SCCAS, near Red Lodge (ESF19176); and

- b. A survey was undertaken in 2008 by The Breckland Society. In March 2008, the Breckland Society was awarded a grant by English Heritage to research the archaeological archival evidence of the managed rabbit warrens of the Norfolk and Suffolk Brecks. The survey consisted of fieldwork and site visits, archival research and oral history (ESF26143).

## **5.7 The Historic Landscape**

- 5.7.1 Only a small proportion of the 1km study area for the National Grid Connection area lies within land currently subject to historic landscape characterisation (HLC). This land comprises a roughly 1km section at the north-eastern end of the National Grid Connection area, plus another roughly 1km section to the north-west of the Sunnica West site. These sections lie within Suffolk. The remainder of the National Grid Connection area is within Cambridgeshire, for which an HLC is not currently available. In its absence, an analysis of historic mapping and other available data has identified three distinct character areas across the scheme.
- 5.7.2 At its north-eastern end, the land is predominantly characterised as 18th century and later enclosure, with small parcels defined for industry and built-up ground. In the section to the north-west of the Sunnica West site, the ground is again dominated by 18th century and later enclosure, with minor elements of woodland and built-up land (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/hlc>).
- 5.7.3 The largest historic landscape type along the National Grid Connection 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 West of Grid Connection Route A is the post-medieval parkland landscape of Chippenham Park (MCB8994) and the remnants of the WW2 Snailwell Airfield (MCB15150) occupy the eastern end of Grid Connection Route B.
- 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 Grid Connection Route A scheme boundary. 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

#### Palaeoenvironmental

- 6.1.1 The National Grid Connection area and 1km study area is considered to have limited potential for palaeoenvironmental material, other than where Grid Connection Route B crosses the River Snail (and surrounding 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.

#### Archaeology

- 6.1.2 The 1km study area includes substantial areas in which the solid geology is overlain by superficial terrace gravels. Similar deposits immediately to the north of the National Grid Connection area have yielded a Palaeolithic bone assemblage, while other gravels in the district have contained both artefactual and faunal material (e.g. at Kentford). Such discoveries are far from ubiquitous, however, and therefore despite the large extent of the gravels and the depth of the National Grid Connection area trenches, the potential for further Palaeolithic material being present within the National Grid Connection area is considered to be low.



- 6.1.3 The number of recorded finds of Mesolithic date within the 1km study area is very small. However, the Breckland has proved a productive area for such finds and there is some potential for Mesolithic artefacts to be present within the National Grid Connection area. The potential for Mesolithic archaeology within the National Grid Connection area is considered to be medium.
- 6.1.4 There are several recorded Neolithic sites within the 1km study area, as well as a number of finds. Due to the extent of the National Grid Connection area, the potential for encountering further archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic is considered to be medium.
- 6.1.5 Bronze Age assets, including barrow cemeteries, are prevalent within the 1km study area. The potential for further archaeological remains of this period to be present is considered to be high.
- 6.1.6 A number of minor archaeological finds, as well as a potential Iron Age inhumation and settlement, have been found within 100m of the National Grid Connection area. Discoveries have also been made in those parts of the 1km study area in which field walking and/or metal-detecting have taken place, which have included sizeable coin hoards. The potential for further Iron Age features and finds to be located within the National Grid Connection area is considered to be medium.
- 6.1.7 While the majority of Roman finds within the 1km study area consist predominantly of artefact scatters and isolated find spots, the scheduled villa at Snailwell and certain other evidence is indicative of settlement foci. This evidence is particularly notable in the centre of the National Grid Connection area. The potential for Roman archaeological remains in this area is therefore considered to be high.
- 6.1.8 Known archaeological sites of early medieval date are absent from the 1km study area, though a few isolated finds have been made. The potential for further early medieval features and finds being present along the National Grid Connection area is considered to be low.
- 6.1.9 Settlement was well established within the 1km study area by the time of the Norman Conquest and developed further during the later medieval period. The main focus of occupation is anticipated as being around the modern villages of Burwell, Fordham, Snailwell, and Chippenham, with activity mostly relating to agricultural activity radiating out from these foci – as evidenced by archaeological features recorded within the 1km study area. The potential for further medieval features and finds being present within the National Grid Connection area is considered to be medium, particularly in relation to known settlement and agricultural activity.
- 6.1.10 The post-medieval period is primarily represented by built heritage – both extant structures and others known from documentary sources – plus assets related to the two railway lines within the area. The potential for remains relating to agricultural and industrial activity in the area is considered to be medium, with the potential for other remains 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 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 There are 304 heritage assets recorded within the 1km study area. Eleven of these intersect the National Grid Connection area and have the potential to be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.2.3 The National Grid Connection will be below ground. The only upstanding component, the Burwell National Grid Substation Extension, will comprise infrastructure comparable to that already present. The latter is well-separated from any heritage asset whose setting contributes to significance and is sensitive to change. The nearest being the Grade II listed buildings in Burwell which are set within the built-up streetscape of the village, and the proposed substation extension will not have any effect upon them. As there will be no permanent effects on the significance any asset caused by changes to its setting, this aspect is omitted from the discussion below.
- 6.2.4 The significance of the Neolithic artefact scatter at Chalk Farm (EXG 038) is derived from its archaeological interest, as it is indicative of Neolithic activity in the area. Further analysis of the artifacts in comparison to others found in the wider area would contribute to the existing body of knowledge.
- 6.2.5 The significance of the Iron Age rectilinear enclosure cropmarks at Snailwell (MCB20063) is derived from their archaeological interest, as detailed archaeological excavation would provide further evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.
- 6.2.6 The significance of the prehistoric settlement at Landwade Road (MCB16109) is derived from its archaeological interest. Having been excavated, the presence of Iron Age features and prehistoric pottery provides evidence of activity in this area, as well as associated Saxon pottery suggesting a continuous occupation of the surrounding area.
- 6.2.7 Burwell Lode (MCB9888) comprises an artificial watercourse, dating from the medieval period to the modern day. Its significance is derived from its historic interest, relating to the use of man-made waterways as trading routes, as well as within a wider landscape of lodes connected to the River Cam.
- 6.2.8 The significance of Red Lodge Warren (FRK 1171) is derived from its historic interest, as there is evidence of its use from the 13th century through to the modern day and provides evidence for continued rabbit husbandry throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.2.9 The significance of the furlong boundaries around Fordham (MCB12243) is derived from historical and archaeological interest, relating to the medieval agricultural landscape of the area.

- 6.2.10 The significance of the two railway routes, Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall (MCB9234) and Ely to Newmarket (MCB19610), is derived from their historical interest relating to the establishment of the rail network in the area.
- 6.2.11 The significance of the undated rectangular enclosure (MCB12248) derives from its archaeological interest. As a date has not been established for this enclosure, its archaeological investigation may provide more detailed information regarding the asset and its significance.

## 7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 This document presents the known heritage baseline for the National Grid Connection area. There are total of 715 designated and non-designated heritage assets recorded within the 1km study area. These include six scheduled monuments and 48 listed buildings, none of which coincide with the National Grid Connection area.
- 7.1.2 Eleven known assets intersect the National Grid Connection area. These comprise archaeological sites and/or finds, which span the Neolithic to post medieval periods. The National Grid Connection has the potential to physically affect all of these assets. As the cable will be installed below-ground, and the Burwell National Grid Substation Extension is not predicted to introduce visual change to any heritage asset, no permanent effects arising from changes to the setting of any archaeological asset are predicted.
- 7.1.3 To establish the presence, extent and the significance of the archaeological resource within the National Grid Connection area, a staged programme of fieldwork is likely to be required. The requirements will be established through consultation with the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk County Archaeologists.
- 7.1.4 In respect of built heritage, no physical impacts will occur, nor any permanent effects arising from changes to their setting.

## 8 References

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## 8.2 Aerial Photographs

Reference	Centre Point	Date	Held by
OS/74095	TL 691 724; TL 688 711	30 <sup>th</sup> May 1974	Historic England Archive
OS/68134	TL 702 723; TL 695 715	31 <sup>st</sup> May 1968	Historic England Archive
MAL/76042	TL 696 718	10 <sup>th</sup> June 1976	Historic England Archive
RAF/543/2409	TL 689 728; TL 687 713; TL 700 724	16 <sup>th</sup> September 1963	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1971	TL 683 726; TL 698 723	27 <sup>th</sup> March 1956	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/UK/158 9	TL 688 708; TL 695 726	21 <sup>st</sup> June 1946	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/LA/129	TL 692 713; TL 693 730	14 <sup>th</sup> February 1945	Historic England Archive
RAF/FNO/67	TL 655 671	26 <sup>th</sup> July 1942	Historic England Archive
RAF/FNO/64	TL 664 671; TL 662 666	25 <sup>th</sup> July 1942	Historic England Archive
RAF/106G/UK/155 7	TL 666 671; TL 655 668	7 <sup>th</sup> June 1946	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1971	TL 663 669	27 <sup>th</sup> March 1956	Historic England Archive
RAF/58/1968	TL 661 663	23 <sup>rd</sup> March 1956	Historic England Archive
OS/67212	TL 658 667	17 <sup>th</sup> June 1967	Historic England Archive
OS/68134	TL 669 670	31 <sup>st</sup> May 1968	Historic England Archive
MAL/69055	TL 671 665	9 <sup>th</sup> 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 National Grid Connection area. Within this gazetteer, assets are listed with their current Monument ID provided by the Historic Environment Record for Cambridgeshire or Suffolk (For scheduled monuments and listed buildings this comprises the National Heritage List for England reference (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.

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

#### Scheduled Monuments

NHLE Number	Name	NGR
1003800	Moated site E of church	TL 62414 68126
1015243	Bowl barrow 630m south east of Waterhall Farm, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	TL 68421 66900
1015244	The Rookery bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 250m south of Waterhall Farm	TL 67885 67009
1015245	Hilly Plantation bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 500m south west of Waterhall Farm	TL 67571 66899
1015246	Four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	TL 67218 66969
1006868	Roman villa S of Snailwell Fen	TL 63648 68353
1020395	Lumber Hill bowl barrow, 720m ENE of Chippenham Stud	TL 67713 69964

#### Non-designated assets

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB10817	Barrow approximately 65m west of A142, Fordham	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	562984	268928	Ring ditch with associated finds; nearby circular pit with inverted Collared urn.
MCB10857	Field boundary, Fordham	Unknown	563200	267700	Recent field boundary not plotted.
MCB12065	Ring ditches, Chippenham	Unknown	565867	267725	Two ring ditches, semi-circular enclosures. One appears to have an entrance/causeway.
MCB12139	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568200	268100	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
MCB12140	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568000	268300	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
MCB12141	Neolithic arrowhead, Kennett	Neolithic	568150	268500	Neolithic arrowhead find spot marked on SMR map. No further information.
MCB12162	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval gunflints, Chippenham	Post-medieval	564930	268670	A dump of Prehistoric flints used to make gun flints in the 19th century. Three large gunflints, but also some calcined flint and Prehistoric tools.
MCB12181	Fieldwalking finds, Kennett	Prehistoric	568300	268300	Fieldwalking produced 9 worked flints, mainly blades from prepared cores, and three fire-cracked flints, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
MCB12182	Prehistoric flints, Chippenham	Prehistoric	568200	267300	Rapid preliminary fieldwalking (30 minutes) produced 9 worked flints, including one core, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
MCB12221	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	565500	267000	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
MCB12244	Furlong boundaries, Burwell	Medieval	560400	269500	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
MCB12247	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	564500	268300	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref. Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
MCB12266	Cropmark, Burwell	Unknown	560600	268800	Cropmark marked at this location on SMR OS 6 inch map in Archaeology Office. No further information.
MCB12327	Burnt flint, Chalk Farm, Fordham	Prehistoric	562210	268830	Concentration of heavily burnt pieces of flint on easement of Thetford Aqueduct near Chalk Farm.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB13044	Boundary, Fordham	Unknown	562000	268900	Marks of recent boundaries, drainage and old stream.
MCB13045	Ring ditch, Fordham	Unknown	563082	267933	One ring ditch identified from aerial photography, slightly dubious owing to geological background.
MCB13380	Earthworks, Burwell	Post-medieval	558440	267030	Slight earthworks survive to W of The Poplars. A short, probably modern, hollow leads into field from E but an incomplete raised enclosure lies to the N.
MCB13381	Linear feature, Burwell	Unknown	558500	266580	Probable drainage and/or boundary feature.
MCB13382	Medieval house platform, Burwell	Medieval	558470	266930	Probable house platform, 0,3m high and approximately 19m by 7m, parallel to and near to road frontage. Probably toft.
MCB13499	Ring ditch, Chippenham	Unknown	567797	269333	Soilmark of 40m diameter ring ditch with internal ring c.12m in diameter.
MCB13561	Roman artefact scatter, Fordham	Roman	563150	269170	A dark area with bone, pottery and red roof tile of Roman date. Site had been metal detected and revealed coins and pieces of scrap metal.
MCB13849	Roman coins, Burwell	Roman	560500	269600	Six Roman coins of Constantine, Severus Alexander and Domitian.
MCB14122	Roman bracelet fragment, Burwell	Roman	558500	268500	Bronze bracelet fragment found in field adjacent to Roman villa.
MCB14177	Badlingham Hall, Chippenham	15th century to 16th century	567800	270900	Badlingham Hall, moated site. Possible remnant gardens. Small garden, mostly in Suffolk.
MCB14310	Rectory, Snailwell	18th century	564300	267700	Originally an 18th century rectory.
MCB2780	Neolithic axe, Burwell		558300	267300	A scatter of several worked lithics including fire-cracked flint and Roman sherds, mostly grey wares.
MCB5260	Barrow, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567360	266930	BA barrow. Surface find. Damaged. 43.5m diameter and c. 0.9m high. Some flints but no fire-cracked material.
MCB5261	Roman pottery sherds and bronze age worked flint, Chippenham	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	567380	268820	A scatter of several worked lithics including fire-cracked flint and Roman sherds, mostly grey wares.
MCB7752	Probable Neolithic settlement, Hallard's Fen, Burwell	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	557000	267500	Probably Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement lies in Hallard's Fen. Concentration of finds including flint cores, waste flakes, axes, scrapers, burins and arrowheads.
MCB7768	The Hythe, Burwell	Unknown	558450	267280	Former public wharf. Dates unknown.
MCB7805	Bronze Age palstave and spear, Burwell	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	557000	266900	Possible BA hoard, consisting of two items, an Arretton type spearhead and flanged axe.
MCB7836	Neolithic axe find, Nut Tree Farm, Burwell	Neolithic	558800	269000	Neolithic flint axe found at Nut Tree Farm.
MCB7837	Rectangular cropmark, Burwell	Unknown	558200	266500	Rectangular cropmark.
MCB7843	Neolithic axe, The Broads, Burwell		559500	269500	Neolithic axe found at The Broads, Burwell.
MCB7850	Mesolithic axe, Burwell	Mesolithic	558500	267000	Tranchet axe (general location).
MCB7852	Roman pottery and ditches, Burwell	Roman	558500	267500	3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and ditches.
MCB7854	Burwell House	Post-medieval	558730	267600	Burwell House, medieval architectural fragments present, 19th century alterations.
MCB7855	Architectural fragments, Burwell House	Medieval	558730	267600	Medieval masonry fragments found in the garden of Burwell House.
MCB7872	Busy Bee Mill, North Street, Burwell	Post-medieval	559200	267600	Site of smock mill 'Busy Bee Mill'.
MCB7873	Possible Roman settlement site, Burwell	Roman	559890	268050	Possible Roman settlement lies NE of the village, evidence comprises sherds of 2nd and 3rd century pottery, roof tiles and Horningsea type sherds.
MCB7874	Roman pewter jug and dish, "The Broads", Burwell	Roman	559000	269000	Roman pewter jug and dish found in the vicinity of The Broads.
MCB7876	Bronze Age dagger, Burwell	Bronze Age	559570	269770	Bronze dagger found in 1928.
MCB8084	Ridge and furrow, Burwell	Medieval	559700	268800	Cultivation remains. The common fields of the parish were enclosed in 1817 by Act of Parliament.
MCB8110	Mesolithic tranchet axes, Burwell	Mesolithic	557000	267000	Nine tranchet axes found.
MCB8111	Tranchet axe, Hallard's Fen, Burwell	Mesolithic	557100	267200	Tranchet axe found on the S edge of Hallard's Fen.
MCB8117	Lithic artefacts, Hallard's Fen	Mesolithic	557200	266900	Five cores, seven blades and flakes and one other flint found at Hallard's Fen.
MCB8118	Mesolithic axe, Hightown Drove	Mesolithic	557200	266900	One tranchet axe, one other axe, one scraper and one microlith found at Hightown Drove.
MCB8119	The Causeway	Medieval	558710	267090	Lies between High Town and North Street. Low ridge or bank parallel to the existing road of the same name.
MCB8120	Bronze Age jet bead, Burwell Fen	Bronze Age	557000	267000	Jet bead found in the vicinity of Burwell Fen.
MCB8122	Roman hoard, Burwell	Roman	558400	267500	Eighteen objects, including fourteen 4th century bronze vessels.
MCB8123	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age occupation, Burwell	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	558400	267500	Evidence of Late Neolithic - Early BA occupation but no associated habitation structures.
MCB8124	Iron Age ditch systems, Burwell	Iron Age	558400	267500	Two confirmed ditch systems, one probably IA. At least four other systems may be present.



Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB8169	Neolithic flint implements, Burwell	Neolithic	559900	269500	Fragment of highly polished long, thin, stone axe, spearhead, arrowhead, flint axe.
MCB8170	Bronze Age weapons, Burwell	Late Bronze Age	559900	269500	Palstave, fragments of bronze dagger, hilt of riveted sword. Possible hoard.
MCB8171	Clay pipe bowls, Burwell	Post-medieval	559900	269500	Several ornate clay pipe bowls.
MCB8189	Neolithic Axe, Burwell Fen	Neolithic	557300	268200	Neolithic axe made out of tuff from the Great Langdale formation.
MCB8228	Black Lake	Medieval to 19th century	558820	268420	Artificial watercourse dated back to at least 17th century, possibly medieval.
MCB8242	The Broads	Medieval	559000	269000	Fen drainage.
MCB8243	Canals, Burwell	Unknown	558600	267500	Basins and canals lie along the weirs.
MCB8964	Snailwell Warrior Burial	Late Iron Age	564500	267500	Iron Age cremation discovered in May 1952, rich grave goods indicating that the individual was a Belgic chieftain.
MCB8966	Bronze Age sword, Burwell	Bronze Age	560100	269700	Blade of bronze sword, almost complete to the hilt.
MCB8968	Bronze Age axe, Burwell	Bronze Age	560550	269600	BA axe found 1904.
MCB8977	Bronze Age spearhead, Fordham	Late Bronze Age	562400	268900	Socketed spear with a hold in one side of the socket.
MCB8978	Barrow approximately 160m west of A142, Fordham	Bronze Age	562899	268900	EBA primary burial followed by barrow construction approx.200 years later. Second burial and grave goods.
MCB8979	Flint implements, Fordham	Mesolithic	562900	268900	Three lithic implements, possibly Mesolithic.
MCB8981	Roman bead, brooch, coins and sherds, Snailwell Fen	Roman	563900	268700	Fibula, blue glass bead, pottery inc. Horningsea ware.
MCB8986	Roman quern and pottery, Snailwell	Roman	564400	268200	Puddingstone quern and Roman pottery scattered over wide area.
MCB8988	Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, Fordham House	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	562900	269100	Fire cracked flints, one rough knife, patinated scraper.
MCB8990	Roman pottery, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269300	Roman pottery found in surrounding mole hills.
MCB8991	Roman finds and earthworks, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269600	4 Roman coins, bronze pin and more, earthworks.
MCB8992	Roman coins, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269600	2nd century, 2 Domitian 1 Vespasian.
MCB8996	Waterhall Farm barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567150	266660	Tumuli with inhumations, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery.
MCB8997	Mound, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567270	266770	Possibly natural, may be bowl barrow.
MCB9024	Bronze sword, Chippenham	Bronze Age	566000	268000	Bronze leaf-shaped sword.
MCB9026	Iron Age bronze, Fordham	Late Iron Age	564300	269600	Icenian bronze
MCB9027	Roman finds, Fordham	Roman	564300	269600	Finds from this location included Roman coins and a bronze object.
MCB9028	Medieval purse mount, Fordham	Medieval	564300	269600	Late 15th century purse mount reported, may be same as two other entries for IA and Roman finds.
MCB9032	Waterhall Farm, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567000	266800	Flint axe found in same field as barrows.
MCB9033	Neolithic axe head, Chippenham	Neolithic	567000	268000	Neolithic flaked flint axe head.
MCB9034	Bronze Age beaker burial, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567000	268400	Beaker burial found in 1941.
MCB9035	Human remains, Chippenham	Unknown	567090	268600	Human remains found in 1890. No other details.
MCB9044	Neolithic- Bronze Age flint knapping site, Dane Hill, Kennett	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	568400	268100	Flint knapping site, worked and struck flakes of black flint. Dense widespread scatter along A11 road.
MCB9046	Palaeolithic finds, Dane Hill Farm and Shambles Field, Kennett	Palaeolithic	568300	268900	Palaeolithic implements found at 'Shambles Field', 102 handaxes, 2 roughouts, 39 retouched flakes, 3 misc. and 2 levallois from this site.
MCB9090	Mound, Chippenham	Unknown	569100	269600	Tump reported by CS Leaf.
MCB9108	Fortified site, Fordham	Medieval	563000	270000	Fordham, fortified during the rebellion of the Earl of Essex 12th century. Field investigation revealed no earthworks.
MCB9109	Saxon object, Fordham	Middle Saxon	563000	270000	Three objects of uncertain use, probably book mounts, 8th – 9th century.
MCB9111	Neolithic axe, Fordham	Neolithic	563000	270000	Small polished Neolithic stone axe.
MCB9233	Medieval buildings, Badlingham Hall	Medieval to 19th century	567700	270800	Buildings depicted on a map of 1659, not on modern map.
MCB9347	Neolithic axe, Fordham	Neolithic	562400	268900	Neolithic polished stone axe found at this location.
MCB9352	Iron Age pottery scatter, Snailwell	Iron Age	564160	267780	Iron Age site located within the village area, and probably runs under adjacent fen. Sherds recovered from the site are small and abraded and mixed with later materials.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB9353	Saxon pottery scatter, Snailwell	Saxon	564160	267780	Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the site as part of the Fenland Survey. Two of the sherds have stamped decoration.
MCB9356	Bronze Age flint implement, Snailwell	Bronze Age	563900	268680	Bronze Age material recovered including burnt flint. Some gravel, also dark area.
MCB9357	Iron Age and Roman find scatter, Snailwell	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563900	268680	Iron Age and Roman material was recovered from a site measuring c.5ha. The material recovered included Iron Age and Roman sherds. Some gravel, part earthwork, dark area. Condition damaged.
MCB9358	Iron Age and Roman pottery scatter, Snailwell Fen	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563660	268720	Site spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods, with dark areas and pottery finds. The site has the potential for well-preserved remains. A few bronze Age flints were also recovered.
MCB9544	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568100	268200	A widespread site falling into 3 main areas. At the national grid reference given was also a large laurel-leaf arrowhead.
MCB9545	Scatter of Iron Age flint and pottery, Chippenham	Iron Age	565810	268720	The fenland survey identified a scatter of a flints, calcinated flints and dark gritty pottery sherds.
MCB9547	Prehistoric settlement site, Kennett	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	568600	268100	Evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, BA.
MCB9591	Neolithic arrowheads, Burwell	Neolithic	559300	269600	Leaf shaped arrowheads, number unknown, reported.
MCB9592	Middle Bronze Age spearhead, Burwell	Bronze Age	559300	269600	Small looped socketed bronze spearhead.
MCB9593	Metal detecting finds, High Ness Farm, Burwell	Roman	560300	269300	Metal detector and field walking finds, 1985.
MCB9594	George III copper halfpenny, Burwell	Post-medieval	560300	269300	George III copper halfpenny, minted 1799 or later.
MCB9761	Badlingham - deserted settlement	Medieval	567800	270900	Recorded 37 taxpayers in 1334, but only a farm is still extant.
MCB9888	Burials, Burwell	Unknown	558800	268500	Pots in circle of 1.05m radius in angle between the Weirs and Burwell Old Lode. Row of burials along W bank of Weirs, 276 by the next bridge but still going thereafter.
MCB14503	Roman brooch find, Chippenham	1st century AD	567200	269200	Copper alloy brooch, Hod Hill type. Missing pin; corroded but quite good condition.
MCB14504	Brooch find, Chippenham	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman	567800	269900	Copper alloy brooch fragment, La Tene III type.
MCB14590	Undated and Post-Medieval features, 106 Low Road, Burwell	Early Iron Age to 17th century	558525	266783	A recording brief revealed a large ditch of 17th C date running along the S edge of the plot.
MCB14609	Flint scatter on field E of railway and S of Fordham-Burwell Road	Prehistoric	562100	269600	Fieldwalking identified a concentration of flint flakes and burnt flint.
MCB14703	C3rd-4th Roman bronze coins, Chippenham	3rd century AD to 4th century AD	567304	268569	A series of third - fourth century bronze coins in various conditions found by a metal detectorist in 1997 & 1998.
MCB14706	Roman pottery, Chippenham	Roman	567228	268109	Miscellaneous Roman sherds, both abraded & fresh. Between 2nd and 4th century. On field surface.
MCB14704	4th century Roman coin hoard, Chippenham	Roman	567040	268330	A hoard of 10 late Roman siliquae found by metal detectorists.
MCB14705	9th century silver hooked tag, Chippenham	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	567098	268382	Early 9th century silver hooked tag.
MCB14707	Iron Age and Roman coins, Chippenham Park	Late Iron Age to 5th century	566788	268139	Silver Iceni coin found by metal detecting.
MCB14712	Roman coin finds, Chippenham	Roman	566405	268105	Roman coin scatter, incl. Julian I votive silver coin, seven 3rd/4th century bronze coins (radiate), one Greek bronze coin.
MCB14732	Iron Age coin, Freckenham/ Chippenham	Late Iron Age	568149	270820	Late IA unstratified find.
MCB14733	Late Iron Age coins, Foxburrow Plantation	Late Iron Age	565480	267546	Found 1996, reported 'night hawking'.
MCB14737	Roman votive axe find, Chippenham	Roman	567305	268225	A Roman bronze votive axe found through metal detecting in 1997.
MCB14755	Post-medieval coin, Buntings Path	Post-medieval	558961	267203	Bronze/copper jetton C17-18, probably a Nuremberg copy of a French design. Also 2 George III pennies.
MCB14759	Ampulla find, Burwell	Medieval	558255	267135	Medieval pilgrim's ampulla.
MCB14997	Prehistoric features, Fordham Bypass Site 1	Late Prehistoric	563030	268980	Neolithic burial land with finds assemblage; double crouched burial of probable Neolithic date; early Neolithic to LBA/EIA pits; truncated BA cremation cemetery.
MCB14998	Post-Medieval enclosure, Fordham Bypass Site 2	Post-medieval	562433	269153	Ditched enclosure thought to date to the post-Medieval period, possibly the remains of a stock enclosure near the medieval fen edge.
MCB14999	Undated features and drainage ditches, Fordham Bypass Site 3	Medieval to 19th century	561923	269945	A series of small ditches and a curvilinear gully along with remnants of post-medieval and modern drainage activities.
MCB15491	Iron Age settlement, Foxburrow Plantation, Chippenham	Iron Age	565800	267570	A potentially important settlement existed here in the Middle and Late Iron Age. Its location within the archaeologically rich Chippenham and Snailwell area adds to its potential importance.
MCB14114	Roman remains, Low Road, Burwell	Roman	558646	266817	A considerable density of archaeological features, concentrated at the east end of the site showing ditches, land divisions, and other features, 2 of which contained Roman pottery.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB15966	Neolithic flints, Burwell	Neolithic	558761	267954	Polished flint axe of stout and stubby Neolithic form.
MCB16011	Seal matrix, Chippenham	Medieval	567949	269552	Medieval lead seal matrix.
MCB16012	Roman and Medieval brooches, Chippenham	Roman to Medieval	567847	269652	Roman and medieval Brooches found by metal detectorist.
MCB16014	Bow brooch, Chippenham	Late Iron Age to 1st century AD	567646	270052	Late Iron Age/Early Roman bow brooch found by metal detectorist.
MCB16581	Chemical manure works, Lodeside Drive, Burwell	Modern	557500	268300	The works was served by a railway spur from the Ely and Newmarket Railway.
MCB16582	Hand-made brick and tile plant, Goose Hall Farm, Burwell	20th century	558300	268900	The Cambridgeshire Brick and Tile Company was set up in 1993 to produce traditional hand-made tiles and bricks for repair and restoration of buildings in the East Cambridgeshire area.
MCB16583	Lode End, Burwell	Medieval to 19th century	558500	267800	The lode is probably of Roman origin and has been deepened and widened several times.
MCB16657	19th century quarry pit, Burwell Village Community School	19th century	558805	267115	A large 19th century quarry pit cutting the lower chalk bedrock.
MCB16680	Iron spear head find, Snailwell	Roman	564457	267447	Iron spearhead found.
MCB16946	Roman to Medieval remains, Fordham Bypass	Roman to Medieval	563030	268980	Remains of a metalled surface, roadside ditch, burial, Roman ditches, medieval baulk.
MCB16947	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Fordham Bypass	Late Prehistoric	562710	269020	A significant and dense area of prehistoric remains was encountered at this location, and Roman settlement debris.
MCB16948	Prehistoric remains, Fordham Bypass	Late Neolithic to Late Iron Age	562430	269150	A group of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features were recorded, including a substantial burnt flint mound, with a large pit/well on its NE side, and a possible midden or working hollow on its western side.
MCB17397	Medieval to post-medieval remains, Brown's Yard, Burwell	12th century to 20th century	558570	267290	Evidence of medieval ditches, pits and postholes, dating from the 12th to 16th centuries.
MCB17720	Clunch quarries, Burwell	Medieval to 20th century	557700	268900	An extensive quarry situated to the NW of Burwell village, which produced clunch for building in Cambridge and surrounding area.
MCB17752	Neolithic flint knife, Burwell	Neolithic	558577	267412	A retouched Neolithic flint knife. Made on a tertiary, plain-platformed, black flint blade. Some edge use damage.
MCB17940	Medieval and Post-medieval remains, Kingfisher Drive, Burwell	Medieval to 19th century	558598	267541	Remains included structures that may have been a fish tank and a dovecote, as well as a barn.
MCB18147	Prehistoric remains, Kingfisher Drive, Burwell	Prehistoric	558606	267538	Possible prehistoric activity in this area with the presence of a small number of worked flints, as well as pits and posthole structures that could relate to the prehistoric period.
MCB15150	RAF Snailwell	World War II	565396	265508	World War Two airfield, army co-operation; now agriculture & A14.
MCB9408	Iron Age pottery, Snailwell	Iron Age	564320	267870	Sherds, domestic bone, burnt stone and a bronze object. Several house sites could be identified visible, and the site may extend under village earthworks.
MCB14735	Early medieval coin find, Badlingham Manor, Chippenham	Saxon	567900	270700	A 7th century sceat was found by metal detector at Badlingham Manor.
MCB19101	Flint scatter, Chippenham	Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	568778	270013	A mixed assemblage totalling 46 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the initial fieldwalking survey.
MCB10859	Ring ditch, Burwell	Unknown	560120	268825	Ploughed out ring ditch, 100ft diameter.
MCB20102	Iron Age to Roman occupation at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	Early Neolithic to Late Saxon	567220	269242	Multi-period site split into 6 phases from Late Mesolithic to Anglo-Saxon.
MCB20444	Undated Pits, Burwell	Unknown	558962	267785	Dating evidence thought to have spread through agricultural activity.
MCB19626	Cremation cemetery at Fordham Road, Fordham	Late Bronze Age	562932	268920	Barrow site, two known barrows and 21 cremation burials.
MCB20916	Possible Roman ditches at Fordham	Roman	562951	268912	Features overlying BA cemetery. Three ditches with no dating evidence but on same alignment as Roman ditches nearby.
MCB21283	Rectilinear enclosure 280m northeast of The George and Dragon pub, Snailwell	Unknown	564500	267942	Enclosure measuring 123m long on a NW-SE axis, 55m wide.
MCB22054	Former Windmill at Busy Bee, Burwell	19th century	559229	267701	Windmill recorded on OS 1st edition maps 1885.
MCB22055	Former Windmill, Burwell	19th century	559147	267549	Former windmill recorded on OS 1st edition maps 1885.
MCB22056	Former kiln, Burwell	19th century	559124	267499	Former kiln and evidence of a pit, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. Pit is now infilled and kiln demolished.
MCB22057	Former Chapel, Burwell	19th century	558712	267459	Former Methodist chapel recorded on OS 1st edition 1885.
MCB22060	Former Blacksmiths workshop, Burwell	19th century	558691	267078	Former blacksmiths workshop recorded on OS 1st edition 1885.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB22061	Former lock-up, Burwell	19th century	558666	267079	Temporary holding cell for prisoners – recorded on OS 1st edition 1885.
MCB22062	Former school, Burwell	19th century	558744	267068	Former school, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. Now private residence.
MCB22076	Former Reading Room, Burwell	19th century	558726	267034	Former Reading Room, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885.
MCB22078	Anchor Bridge, Burwell	19th century	558549	267751	Anchor Bridge, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885, carries road over the catch water drain to the rear of properties in Burwell.
MCB22079	Former Rose Inn, Burwell	19th century	558742	267860	Former Rose Inn, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885.
MCB22082	Former lime kiln, Burwell	19th century	558989	267638	Former lime kiln and quarries, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885. Now developed for housing.
MCB22084	Former quarry, Burwell	19th century	559458	268549	Former quarry, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885. Now infilled.
MCB22085	Goose Hall, Burwell	19th century	558859	268445	Goose Hall, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885.
MCB22080	Former school, Burwell	19th century	558823	267900	Former school, recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. Site now redeveloped.
MCB22151	Former gravel pit, Chippenham	19th century	568957	269274	Former gravel pit recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885.
MCB23036	Undated features, Burwell	Unknown	557145	267082	Sub-circular pit with single fragment of animal bone, ditch.
MCB23037	Undated ditch, Burwell	Unknown	557059	266917	Undated ditch, residual Late Mesolithic/Neolithic flints.
MCB23224	Fordham Station, Fordham	19th century	561821	269827	The station was opened in 1879, closed to passengers in 1965 and closed completely in 1966. The main station building was in a derelict state in 2015.
MCB23367	Enclosures, Fordham	Unknown	563662	269997	Cropmarks of linear features forming two enclosures were visible on aerial photography dated to 2013.
MCB23368	Undated gully and alluvial deposits, Fordham	Unknown	563034	269620	An undated gully that was sealed by alluvial deposits.
MCB23370	Sand Pit, Kennett	20th century	568130	267489	Site of a sand pit illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The sand pit is marked as 'old' on the map.
MCB23371	Chalk Pit, Kennett	20th century	567973	267141	Site of a chalk pit illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The chalk pit is marked as 'old' on the map.
MCB23914	Linear feature or enclosure, 300m south of Station Road, Fordham	Unknown	562427	269865	Linear feature or enclosure approx 90m x 30m and aligned E-N-E/W-S-W and visible as cropmarks on aerial imagery.
MCB24077	Westfen Farm, Fordham	19th century	561495	269748	Westfen Farm recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885. The farm was originally a detached farmhouse with a courtyard complex of farm buildings to the west. Still in use.
MCB24133	Clunch Pit, Burwell	19th century	560375	269374	Site of a clunch pit illustrated on the 1st edition (six inch) Ordnance Survey map dated to 1886-1887.
MCB24134	Lark Hall Farm, Burwell	19th century	560270	268800	Site of Lark Hall Farm illustrated on the 1st edition (six inch) Ordnance Survey map dated to 1886-1887. It is unclear whether the original farm buildings are extant.
MCB24136	Crow Hall, Burwell	19th century	560377	268818	Site of Crow Hall illustrated on the 1st edition (six inch) Ordnance Survey map dated to 1886-1887. It is unclear whether the original house is extant and the site is now used as Crowhall Farm.
MCB24137	Breach Farm, Burwell	19th century	560448	268334	Site of Breach Farm illustrated on the 1st edition (six inch) Ordnance Survey map dated to 1886-1887. It is unclear whether the original farm buildings are extant.
MCB24147	Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity at Stanford Park, Burwell	Early Neolithic	557816	266472	Earthworks, environmental evidence. The artefact assemblage from the site consisted of probable Early Neolithic pottery, a Mesolithic tranchet adze, blade, blade core and debitage and animal remains.
MCB24683	Site of former brickworks, Burwell	19th century	557949	268881	Site of former brickworks on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map from 1885. Now demolished.
MCB24703	Undated enclosure north of Goosehall Farm, Burwell	Unknown	558334	269112	Possible D shaped enclosure of Iron Age to Roman origin recorded on aerial photographs. Geophysical surveys identified linear features in the vicinity.
MCB26616	Undated features at Land South of 36 Newmarket Road, Fordham	Late Prehistoric	562788	269870	Pits and ditches. 17 sherds of highly fragmented and abraded late prehistoric pottery, animal bone, burnt flint.
MSF18987	Mound, round barrow and pillow mound, date unknown	Unknown	569257	270063	Mound sketched on Freckenham Hall Estate Plan, pre 1816.
MSF36823	Outline record	Undated	569911	270813	Land west of Newmarket Road and north of Elms Road – evaluation.
MSF37097	Outline record	Undated	569686	271156	Worlington Quarry.
MSF8011	Find spot of a Neolithic oval scraper	Neolithic	569350	270050	Oval scraper.
MCB8229	Burwell Lode	Medieval to 19th century	556701	268684	Artificial watercourse.
MCB12268	Furlong boundary, Chippenham	Medieval	567389	268060	Probable furlong boundary centred at this grid ref.
MCB9234	Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall railway (disused)	19th century to 20th century	563139	271896	Opened in June 1884 but was never very successful and it was closed to passengers on 18/06/1962.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
MCB8574	New River, Monks Lode	18th century	558831	270045	A continuous watercourse nearly 4 miles long.
MCB19610	Railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch	19th century to 20th century	559797	271809	Parts of the route remain in use as part of the Ely to Bury St Edmunds service.
MCB20363	Disused Mineral railway	19th century to 20th century	558838	269600	Course of tramway, later mineral railway, serving a chemical works North-West of Burwell.
MCB12243	Medieval furlong boundaries, Fordham	Medieval	562846	269440	Medieval furlong boundaries can be found at this location, visible on APs.
MCB24915	Great Eastern Railway (Newmarket to Bury St Edmunds line)	19th century to Modern	567625	266468	Completed in 1854 following the construction of the Warren Hill Tunnel. Continues as part of the Ipswich to Cambridge line.
MSF11860	Iron-Age artefact scatter of small quantities of hand-made black burnished wares	Iron Age	560677	266737	Small quantities of hand-made black burnished wares, perhaps of late IA date.
MSF34995	Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway line	19th century to modern	571156	267121	Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway line.
MSF6401	Extensive Roman settlement area.	Roman	560677	266737	Extensive Roman settlement area.
MCB16109	Prehistoric settlement, Landwade Road, Fordham	Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	563137	268323	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.
MCB1347	Badlingham Manor	Post-medieval	567879	270713	Moat, ponds, house, bridge.
MCB8995	Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567703	266868	Group of BA barrows.
MCB1533	Four Ponds Moat, Snailwell	Medieval to 19th century	564077	267708	Four ponds, fishponds, swampy and overgrown.
MCB10819	Enclosures, Snailwell	Unknown	565617	267511	No finds, possibly geological.
MCB12248	Rectangular enclosure, Fordham	Unknown	562820	268397	AP assessment recorded a small number of features.
MCB10818	Enclosures, Fordham	Unknown	562878	268848	Cropmarks of linear features forming two enclosures on APs 2013.
MCB19292	Gardens of Chippenham Lodge	19th century to Modern	566886	269718	Chippenham Lodge dates from 1840 and is approached by a drive lined with beech and chestnut trees.
MCB18178	Ring ditch, Burwell	Unknown	559235	267956	Ring ditch.
MCB10861	Earthworks, Snailwell	Unknown	564144	267966	APs show cropmark remains of a substantial rectangular building, and two linear banks.
MCB14457	Park and gardens of Burwell House, Burwell	18th century to 19th century	558730	267596	Burwell House - 19th century.
MCB19367	Gardens of Shrubland House, Fordham	19th century to Modern	562341	270485	George Townsend's (nurseryman) house, 19th century.
MCB20063	Rectilinear enclosure cropmarks, Snailwell	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563875	268764	A series of faint cropmarks were observed on Google Earth aerial photography, 430m directly northeast of the Scheduled Monument, Snailwell Roman villa
MCB23990	Cropmark features, undated trackway on parish boundary between Reach and Burwell	Unknown	557694	266497	Parallel linear features interpreted as trackway, terminating at southern end in a series of linear features representing possible enclosure.
EXG 036	V-shape Roman ditches containing artefact scatter of pottery and animal bones.	Roman	561590	267960	V-shaped ditches ?containing pottery and animal bones, noted to NE of large settlement, during pipeline construction work.
EXG 038	Chalk Farm (OS field 5500)	Neolithic	562000	268600	Fieldwalking assessment survey prior to insertion of water pipeline located area of worked and burnt flints - possibly representing burnt flint patch.
EXG 039	Euston to Cambridge mains water pipeline: field 2479	Roman	561150	267680	Fieldwalking survey prior to insertion of water pipeline located loose spread of Rom tile intermixed with C19/C20 material.
FRK 035	Rectangular enclosure and ring ditch (both unknown date)	Unknown	568000	270880	Rectangular enclosure of about 130m by 100m defined by thin narrow cropmark on N and E sides, surrounds a circular pale area with a surrounding ring ditch (?) just N of centre, although this could be natural.
FRK 036	Bank associated with square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren	Post-medieval to Second World War	569600	270600	Bank associated with square enclosure, possibly part of Red Lodge Warren, visible on 1946 aerial photograph.
EXG 050	Landwade Hall (site of)	16th century to IPS: Post-medieval	562410	268120	Scheduled Monument - Moat with former site of Landwade Hall within.
EXG 057	Church of St Nicholas, Landwade	Medieval	562320	268100	Church (and churchyard?) of St Nicholas, Landwade.
EXG 058	Landwade	Medieval	562325	268180	Earthworks in meadows to W and N of church.
EXG 059	Landwade	Unknown	562700	267910	Cropmark of large circular or slightly oval enclosure (?), circa 110m by 90m with possible entrances (?) to W, NE and SE.
EXG 060	Landwade	Unknown	562750	268030	Cropmark of large oval enclosure, or possibly long barrow ditch.
EXG 061	Landwade	Unknown	562671	268065	Cropmark of semi-circle, possibly half of ring ditch, circa 35m in diameter.
FRK 049	Sub square enclosure, Red Lodge Warren	Unknown	569380	270670	1926: Sub square enclosure mapped and recorded as being 11.136 acres in area.
FRK 050	Sub-rectangular enclosure, Redlodge Warren	Unknown	569473	270014	Three-quarters of a possible sub-rectanglar enclosure, cut by 1768 turnpike (and earlier?) road, and formerly enclosing 'The Red Lodge' Inn, a probable former Warrener's lodge.

Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
FRK 051	Redlodge Warrener's Lodge; Red Lodge (PH)	Medieval to IPS: Post-medieval	569417	269998	Redlodge warrener's Lodge associated with Redlodge Warren, now Red Lodge Public House.
FRK 117	Red Lodge Warren	13th century to IPS: Post-medieval	569570	270429	Area of Red Lodge Warren, evidence since 1249 into the post-medieval period.
EXG 062	Landwade Hall	16th century to IPS: Post-medieval	562372	267961	Landwade Hall, in Cambridgeshire up until county boundary change in April 1994.
WGN 028	Phases 1 and 2, Bay Farm	Early Bronze Age	569306	271872	Evaluation, located scattered pits, with pottery and flints.
WGN 028	Bay Farm	Iron Age	569306	271873	Evaluation located scattered pits, with pottery and flints.
FRK 093	Green Lane, Red Lodge	Unknown	569812	269759	Earthwork banks partially surviving on N (circa 30cm high) and S (1m + high at E end) sides of Green Lane.
WGN 038	Worlington Quarry, Worlington	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	569647	271561	Archaeological monitoring identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity.
RDL001	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	Later Prehistoric	569468	269850	Evaluation identified a small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint, four possible features and a pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
WGN 034	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	Later Prehistoric	569515	271458	Evaluation identified a spread of hearth debris incorporating a flint scatter and a small pit.
WGN 035	Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	Unknown	569726	270956	Evaluation identified two undated pits.
WGN 047	Undated features and later prehistoric flints at Worlington Quarry	Unknown	569662	271025	Various phases of monitoring of topsoil strips at Worlington Quarry, identified undated isolated pits, post holes and hearths and later prehistoric flints.
FRK 103	World War One practice trenches, Red Lodge	World War One	569415	270606	Two lines of probable World War One practice trenches, identified on aerial photographs
EXG 012	Exning Villa	Roman	561220	267598	Exning Villa complex, excavated 1904, 1958 and 1959.
EXG 019	Roughly circular enclosure with stretches of ditch and internal features and a second less clear circular ditch outside.	Unknown	562440	267546	Roughly circular enclosure with long but interrupted stretches of ditch and internal features? Second, not entirely concentric and less clear circular ditch on outside.
EXG 020	Egg shaped oval enclosure of unknown date, possibly a long barrow.	Unknown	562520	267492	Oval enclosure, egg shaped, possible long barrow.
EXG 021	Possible ring ditch or enclosure of unknown date at the edge of an irregular enclosure.	Unknown	562057	268831	Possible ring ditch or enclosure, circa 50m in diameter, at edge of an irregular enclosure.
WGN 003	Swale's Tumulus	Neolithic	569926	271450	Numerous Neolithic sherds and associated burnt bone probably below the mound.
WGN 003	Swale's Tumulus	Bronze Age	569920	271450	Swale's Tumulus, diameter circa 28m, mostly ploughed out.
-	Sub-circular feature	Unknown	561837	268752	Earthwork
-	Linear feature	Unknown	562671	268065	Earthwork
MCB14463	Gardens and park at Fordham Abbey	Medieval	536530	269330	Documentary evidence
MCB8989	Medieval cross base, Snailwell	Medieval	564300	269300	Existing structure

### Listed Buildings

NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1391961	War Memorial	II	Modern	566426	272086	A war memorial located within the churchyard of St Andrew, erected in 1920, comprising a granite, Celtic cross on a stepped and tapering plinth.
1126350	Barn to south of Landwade Hall	II	Post-medieval	562380	267949	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century barn of four 'bays'. Clunch with steeply pitched parapetted gable roof covered with modern plain tiles.
1126354	Fordham Abbey	II	Post-medieval	563027	269767	Small mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century country house rebuilt from an earlier mansion c.1710 on the site of the Gilbertine priory. Materials from the earlier building are believed to have been re-used, a painted panel in the over mantel of the entrance hall chimney piece depicts the eleven 'bay' facade of the original house. Three storeys with basement, square plan with recessed side entrance wing to south.
1126355	Biggen Stud Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	563124	268883	Cottage farmhouse dating from the 18 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Plastered timber-frame, gault brick and clunch, red brick stacks. Thatched, hipped roof to original building with slated outshuts. Two storeys with three symmetrical bays.

NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1126356	Barn to west of Fordham House	II	Post-medieval	562798	269220	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century barn. Timber frame of six bays, weather boarded with clunch and brick foundations.
1126391	Churchyard Cross to south of St Nicholas Church	II	Medieval	562324	268087	Remains of medieval churchyard cross. Broken octagonal shaft with broach stops on square plinth.
1162203	Church of St Nicholas	II*	Medieval	562325	268098	The Church of St Nicholas was built c.1445 for Sir Walter Cotton. Cruciform plan and west tower. Some re-used Barnack stone and limestone dressings, flint and pebble rubble originally plastered.
1331765	Churchyard wall to St Nicholas Church	II	Post-medieval	562325	268110	Churchyard wall, constructed of flint with late 17 <sup>th</sup> century red brick. Repaired limestone and clunch gate piers.
1331769	Fordham Abbey Garden Boundary walls and two pairs of gate piers to south	II	Post-medieval	562987	269721	Garden walls dating from the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Local red brick with brick cornice and copings. Two pairs of gate piers, those to north with moulded stone caps.
1162325	Fordham House	II	Post-medieval	562836	269220	Farmhouse of two 19 <sup>th</sup> century building periods. Gault brick, with low pitched, hipped slate roofs and seven stacks. Two storeys.
1331774	Manor Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	564304	267678	Farmhouse dating mainly from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Constructed of painted brick casing with plain tile roofs. Two storeys and basement.
1162550	Church Farm Cottages	II	Post-medieval	564328	267547	Row of four farm cottages dating from the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century including one 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and thatched cottage to south-east. Flint with gault brick dressings. Half hipped pantile roof. Two ridge stacks.
1126368	6, The Street	II	Post-medieval	564392	267519	Cottage dating from the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Of timber-frame construction and plastered. Thatched roof with a local brown brick stack. One storey with an attic.
1126371	24, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558695	267341	A 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, Clunch partly cased in painted brick with a thatched roof. One storey with an attic.
1126372	Burwell Baptist Chapel	II	Post-medieval	558771	267757	Chapel built after 1842 with a gault brick entrance facade with painted clunch side walls. Hipped slate roof with boarded eaves.
1126392	107, The Causeway	II	Post-medieval	558681	267128	A 17 <sup>th</sup> century house, formerly the White Hart Inn until 1827. Two unit, lobby entry plan with an 18 <sup>th</sup> century addition to the east with cellar. Plastered timber-frame with thatched roof, clunch gable wall with brick band and tiled roof. One storey and attic.
1126393	109, The Causeway	II	Post-medieval	558675	267141	An early 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage. Painted clunch with local brick plinth and quoins, parapet gables with kneelers. Thatched roof. One storey and attic.
1126401	Hythe House	II	Post-medieval	558526	267207	An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage. Painted brick and plastered clunch with a thatched roof.
1126409	The Anchor	II	Post-medieval	558655	267694	A 17 <sup>th</sup> century Inn, partly rebuilt with cross-wing to street in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Painted brick and clunch; gabled and hipped roofs with modern interlocking tiles. Two storeys, rear wing one storey with attic.
1126410	71, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558581	267795	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage associated with the river trade and situated on the coal wharf run in 1842 by Edward Ball and Richard Bailey. Local brick with brick quoins and window jambs. One storey and attic.
1126411	95, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558762	267895	A 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house. Two storeys and attics.
1126412	119, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558867	268070	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century house Timber-frame and clunch plastered with painted brick casing. Thatch roof. Brick upper courses to main clunch stack at right hand, gable stack to left hand. One storey and attic.
1126413	The Fox	II	Post-medieval	558688	267194	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century Inn. Gable end room to west, of original three unit plan rebuilt in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Clunch with modern tiled roof and local brick ridge stack to right hand; painted 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick and hipped slate roof.
1161007	Newham Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	558521	267150	Farmhouse dating from 1575, renovated, with original lobby entry blocked. The kitchen wing to the west was rebuilt. Timber-frame, brick-cased and rendered. Thatched roof with central ridge stack of local brick with two diagonal shafts. One storey and attic.
1161016	Turnbridge Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	558470	266731	An early and late 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. Originally the manor house of St Omars manor. Two storeys and attics.
1161114	35, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558690	267508	House, formerly an inn, 'The Queen's Arms' that was built in 1587. Timber-frame, clunch and painted brick with modern pantile roof and plain tile gabled dormer windows with casements.
1161638	69, North Street	II	Late medieval/Post-medieval	558665	267729	Late medieval house with open hall and 17 <sup>th</sup> century floor frames. Timber-frame plastered, painted brick with modern brick ridge stack and end stack to west. Thatched roof. One storey and attic.
1161706	121, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558894	268097	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century house. Of timber-framed construction and plastered, thatched roof covered with corrugated iron. Local brick ridge stack, clunch below roof. Two storeys, three unit plan and lobby entry.
1161709	127a, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558917	268149	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century house. Timber-framed and plastered with brick foundations and 19 <sup>th</sup> century gault brick casing to east gable. Local brick ridge stack. Two storeys, three unit plan with lobby entry.
1309963	Briarwood	II	Post-medieval	558793	267960	An early to mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century house. Constructed of local variegated red and yellow brick. Plain tile roofs with parapet gables and end stacks.
1309995	Barn to rear of number 79	II	Post-medieval	558668	267817	A mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century corn barn. Painted clunch with brick quoins and dressings, dentil brick eaves cornice.

NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
1309998	Mandalay	II	Post-medieval	558768	267900	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century house. Timber-framed and plastered with pantile roof, and two rebuilt stacks. Painted brick foundations. Two storeys.
1310311	8, Hythe Lane	II	Post-medieval	558547	267245	Pair of 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottages. Plastered clunch, painted brick and timber-frame with corrugated iron roof and end stacks. One storey and attic.
1331726	Methodist Chapel	II	Post-medieval	558786	267038	Chapel built in 1835 with symmetrical facade of three bays, extended with matching details in 1914 by one bay to south and east. Gault brick, hipped slate roof.
1331746	103, The Causeway	II	Post-medieval	558699	267091	An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house. Clunch, painted and rendered to street facade. Two storeys with rear kitchen wing.
1331747	Stable Block or Workshop to south of number 107	II	Post-medieval	558692	267115	Stable and coachhouse, or workshops dating from the early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Constructed of painted local brick with parapet gable and end stack to east.
1331753	Poplars Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	558509	267017	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse including a Hall and cross-wing to north with integral frame, underbuilt possibly in brick and rendered to height of first floor. Two storeys and attic. Timber-frame exposed with tension braces from posts to studs.
1331754	Barn to rear of number 83	II	Post-medieval	558662	267837	An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century corn barn. Painted clunch with brick quoins and foundations, dentil eaves cornice and dressings to openings.
1331755	101, North Street	II	Post-medieval	558777	267930	House originally from the late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber-frame and clunch plastered with thatched roofs. One storey and attic.
1331756	125, North Street	II	Late medieval/Post-medieval	558912	268122	A 16 <sup>th</sup> century house, of timber-framed and clunch construction, plastered. Two storeys, cross wing two storeys with attics.
1331775	Oak Farm	II	Post-medieval	558681	267298	A 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick and clunch casing. One storey and attic.
1331776	Shenstone House	II	Post-medieval	558681	267684	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with an early 18 <sup>th</sup> century wing to south of clunch cased in variegated yellow and red local brick, chequer patterned. Plain tile roofs. The 17 <sup>th</sup> century range is one storey with attic. The early 18 <sup>th</sup> century range is two storeys with basement and attics.
1331777	1, Touse Lane	II	Post-medieval	558772	267819	Cottage, originally C18 dovecote, converted to dwelling before 1842. Painted clunch with brick plinth and quoins, sawtooth eaves cornice.
1126373	Badlingham Manor	II	Post-medieval	567849	270830	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions, located within a rectangular moated site. Close studded timber frame plastered and exposed in gable and rear elevations. Local brick chimney stack with four octagonal shafts of two stages. Two storeys.
1126374	The Cottage	II	Post-medieval	567690	270781	An early 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottage,. Plastered timber-frame and painted brick. Thatched roof with two plain tiled gabled dormer windows. One storey and attic.
1126376	Lodges, gateway and Railings to south of park	II*	Post-medieval	566357	268199	Matching pair of Neo Classical lodges and gateway dating c.1745 built for Lord Sandys. Ashlar limestone with low pitched slate roofs. Central, red brick stacks. Two storeys with main entrances facing carriageway and triangular pedimented gables to road.
1126383	Waterhall Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	567902	267247	Farmhouse, late C18. Painted local dark red brick. Modern plain tile roof. Symmetrical two storeys with end stacks, one storey service wing to left hand. Casement windows replaced in original wooden frames of three and two lights at first floor, and two three-light windows at ground floor, with central entrance and C18 six-panelled door in moulded wooden frame with replacement hood.
1162059	Park Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	565605	268724	Originally a farmhouse, dating from the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Gault brick, plain tile roof with end stacks. Symmetrical two storeys with kitchen wing of one storey to left hand and balancing workshop wing to right hand.

### Registered Parks and Gardens

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH87	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
ESF25702	Evaluation - Land west of Newmarket Road & north of Elms Road, Worlington	-	569911	270806	Archaeological Project Services	No further information available.
ESF25906	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Worlington	-	569687	271152	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	No further information available.
ESF19176	Desk based assessment, Bay Farm	01/03/2003	569681	271690	SCCAS	Desk based assessment
ESF19177	Evaluation, Bay Farm Worlington, 2004	01/10/2004	569308	271872	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	No further information available.
ESF19395	Monitoring, Red Lodge Inn	26/06/2006	569408	270001	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of Red Lodge Inn did not locate any archaeological deposits.
ESF19517	Evaluation - Phase II, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/09/2003	570486	270405	Archaeological Solutions	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site. The work is the second of five phases of evaluation trenching over the Hundred Acres site.
ESF19519	Evaluation - Phase I, Hundred Acre Lodge, Red Lodge	01/04/2003	570303	270745	Archaeological Solutions	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development of the site. The work is the first of five phases of evaluation trenching over the Hundred Acres site.
ESF19699	Phase 3 evaluation, Worlington Quarry, 2008	12/03/2008	569436	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation for part of the Phase 3 area at Worlington Quarry did not identify any archaeological deposits.
ESF19917	Evaluation - Land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	19/02/2008	569593	270440	Archaeological Solutions	Evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed residential development, focussing at this stage on south-western sector of the site to the south of two square enclosures (FRK 036 and 049).
ESF20600	Worlington Quarry, Worlington	16/08/2010	569550	271528	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington during the removal of topsoil and identified a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow.
ESF20733	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	06/09/2010	569468	269851	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 2.9ha of vacant land off of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge, Suffolk, in advance of residential development.
ESF21545	Phase 2 evaluation, land W of Turnpike Road, 2010	10/05/2012	569637	270643	Archaeological Solutions	A second phase of evaluation was undertaken in the NE sector of the site, revealing the remains of the banked enclosure previously identified on aerial photographs.
ESF21547	Evaluation - Employment Land, Red Lodge	01/10/2006	570492	271138	Archaeological Solutions	An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a proposed new warehouse development and new access road. A total of 27 trenches were excavated, each measuring 40m x 1.8, excepting three trenches that measured between 20m and 35m in length.
ESF21786	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Red Lodge (Kings Warren)	01/09/2002	570508	270464	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	A desk based assessment was conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the site prior to the possible development of the site.
ESF21842	Evaluation, Worlington Quarry, Continuation of Phase 3, part of Phase 5 and Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington	22/09/2008	569620	271267	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Two evaluations at Bay Farm, Worlington Quarry revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints.
ESF21902	Monitoring, Worlington Quarry, 2011 Phase Part 2, Worlington	28/09/2011	569674	271525	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	No further information available.
ESF21910	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2012 Phase, Worlington	19/03/2012	569812	270986	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Monitoring of a topsoil strip at Worlington Quarry, Worlington, in Suffolk, revealed evidence of two undated pits. The pits are possibly extensions of the later prehistoric/Bronze Age activity seen in the other projects in the quarry.
ESF21986	AP assessment, Red Lodge, 2006	01/06/2006	569567	270496	Air Photo Services	AP assessment covering 13 hectares identified two near-square embanked enclosures, thought to remain from Redlodge Warren, and a series of military trenches, suggested to date from the 1914-18 war.

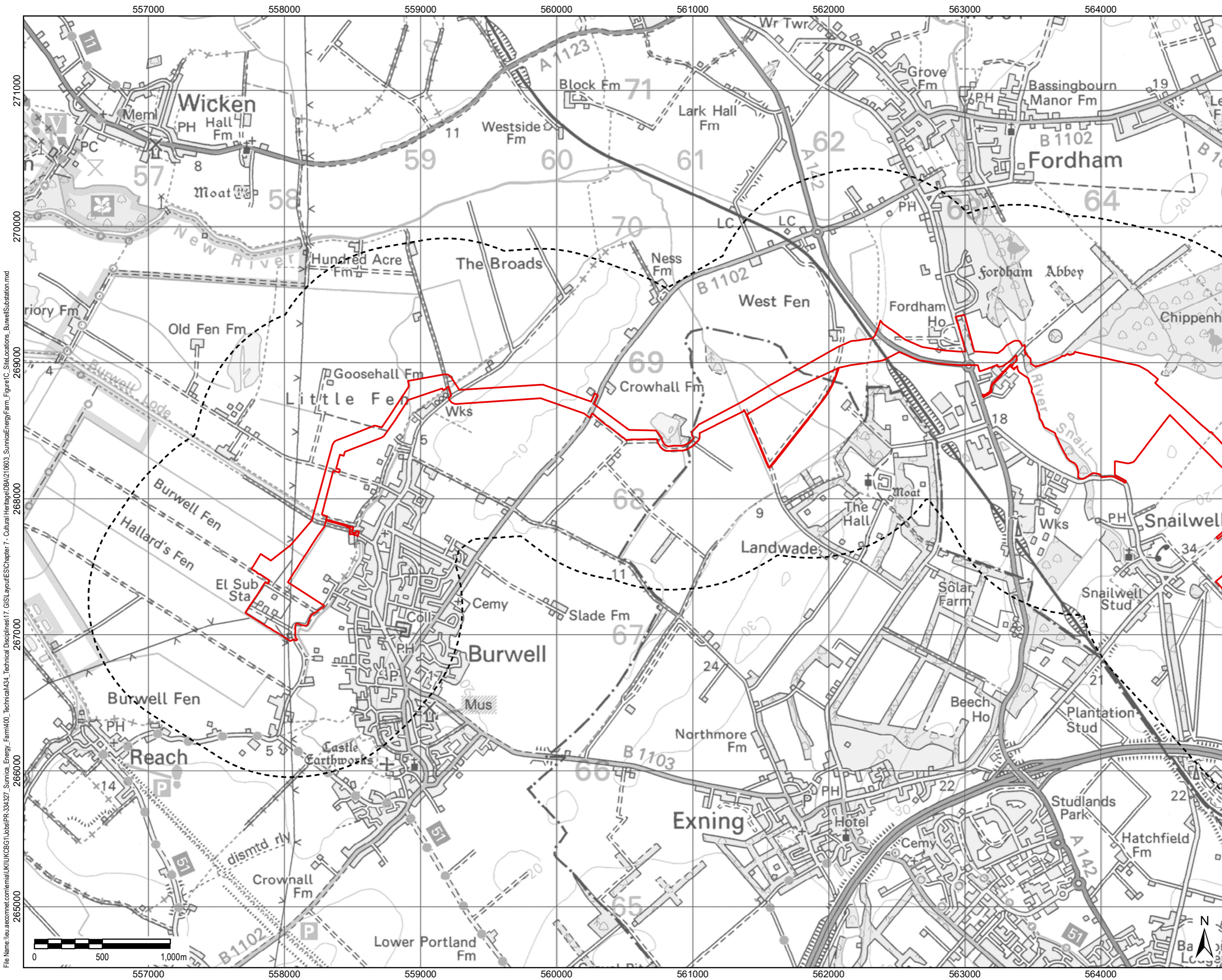
Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ESF22161	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2013 Phase, Worlington	28/03/2013	569667	270981	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	A programme of monitoring was carried out in March and April 2013, at Worlington Quarry in Suffolk. This followed on from several other phases of monitoring at the quarry that had revealed a low level of isolated features.
ESF22999	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2015 Phase, Worlington	19/02/2015	569516	271117	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	A visit was made to the site to record the stripping of plough soil. The site was adjacent to/north-west of an area that had been cleared in 2014. This report forms an addendum to the earlier works.
ESF23246	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry, Phases 6 and 9 (2015), Worlington	16/09/2015	569643	271350	Suffolk Archaeology	Two areas were stripped of topsoil to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.4m. No archaeological features or finds were recorded (S1).
ESF23987	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2013	08/10/2013	569565	271010	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An area of 0.8ha was stripped immediately adjacent and west of previous stripped and investigated parts of the quarry. A total of approximately 0.4m-0.45m of topsoil was removed above the natural horizon. No finds.
ESF24589	Monitoring - Worlington Quarry 2014 Phase, Worlington	15/09/2014	569521	271032	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Archaeological monitoring was carried out following on from several other phases of the quarry. A roughly rectangular area was stripped of topsoil to the underlying geology. A single deposit of heated sand was excavated by hand.
ESF25508	Evaluation - 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge	04/05/2017	569201	270026	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	Eight trenches each measuring 15mx1.8m were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m-0.47m. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
ESF26143	Survey by The Breckland Society - The Warrens of Breckland	01/03/2008	577383	278540	The Breckland Society	In March 2008, the Breckland Society was awarded a grant by English Heritage to research the archaeological archival evidence of the managed rabbit warrens of the Norfolk and Suffolk Brecks.
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.
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
ECB1733	Excavations at Burwell, 1969	01/10/1969	558500	267600	Browne, D.M.	Trial excavations were carried out on the site of a hoard of Roman bronze vessels. The excavations revealed evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age occupation, an Iron Age and Roman ditch system, and Roman pottery and building debris, indicative of Roman occupation in the vicinity.
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.
ECB3760	Monitoring and Recording of new sewage pipe between Reach and Burwell, 2012	24/09/2012	557328	267377	Oxford Archaeology East	A series of drill pits were excavated during the directional drilling of the pipe, and these were subject to constant monitoring. Two undated linear features and an undated pit were revealed in two of the drill pits.
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.
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.
ECB419	Fieldwalking S of Fordham to Burwell Road, 2001	01/05/2001	562043	269716	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	Fieldwalking identified a concentration of flint flakes and burnt flint at TL 621 696. Post-medieval pottery, brick, clay pipe and glass were also found.
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.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ECB1434	Evaluation at Low Road, Burwell, 1995	02/05/1995	558605	266815	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Seven linear trenches were machine excavated, revealing a considerable density of archaeological features at the eastern end of the site. Sparse features were recorded at the eastern end of the site, some modern in character.
ECB1435	Excavation at Low Road, Burwell, 1995	21/05/1995	558646	266818	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Following evaluation, two areas were subject to excavation, revealing a high density of features at the east of the site, dropping off rapidly towards the west. These comprised linear and pit features of probable late Roman or post-Roman date.
ECB377	Recording brief at 106 Low Road, Burwell, 1996	22/01/1996	558523	266781	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A recording brief revealed a large ditch of 17th C date running along the S edge of the plot, probably relating to the house and moat of Tunbridge Farm which stood on the adjoining property. A pit of the same date was found in the N part of the site. Several other undated features were excavated.
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.
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.
ECB2012	Evaluation at Burwell Village Community School, 2005	06/06/2005	558806	267116	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A single evaluation trench was excavated in advance of the construction of a new library, revealing a large 19th century quarry pit. No other archaeological features were found.
ECB2083	AP assessment, Eriswell to Burwell overhead line, 1995	01/01/1995	560959	270563	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	An assessment of aerial photographs was undertaken for a 500m corridor on either side of the proposed overhead line.
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.
ECB2443	Evaluation at Brown's Yard, Burwell, 2003	01/08/2003	558578	267292	Northamptonshire Archaeology	An evaluation was undertaken in advance of residential redevelopment, revealing evidence of medieval ditches, pits and postholes, dating from the 12th to 16th centuries.
ECB2446	Excavation at Brown's Yard, Burwell, 2003	01/12/2003	558537	267309	Northamptonshire Archaeology	An area excavation and further trial trenching was carried out at Brown's Yard, in advance of residential redevelopment. The excavations revealed a sequence of parallel boundary ditches, originating in the 12th/13th centuries.
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.
ECB2473	Evaluation at 15 and 42 Kingfisher Drive, Burwell, 2007	06/02/2007	558586	267526	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Five evaluation trenches totalling 160m were excavated in advance of proposed development. Archaeological features were found across most of the evaluation area, comprising ditches, pits and a post hole. Little dating evidence was recovered.
ECB2594	Excavation of land adjacent to 15 and 42 Kingfisher Drive, Burwell, 2007	14/05/2007	558603	267541	CAM ARC	Following evaluation in February 2007 (ECB2473), an area of area of 75m by 18m was excavated in advance of residential development. Prehistoric to post-medieval evidence was recovered.
ECB2054	Fieldwalking survey at Kennett Hall Farm, 2002	01/01/2002	569365	268721	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	A fieldwalking survey was undertaken over 43 hectares ahead of proposed expansion of landfill activities. The areas were walked at 30 intervals, giving 395 collection units for the whole area. A range of artefacts were recovered, spanning the Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval periods.
ECB3021	Fieldwalking and metal detector survey, Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett, 2008	11/09/2008	569232	269056	Archaeological Solutions	A detailed fieldwalking and metal detector survey was undertaken at Kennett Hall Farm in advance of proposals for sand and gravel extraction. A concentration of struck and burnt flint was recorded in the northern sector of the site.
ECB3300	Evaluation at Badlingham Manor Farm, Chippenham, 2009	17/11/2009	568802	269981	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	A fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a reservoir at Badlingham Manor Farm. A mixed assemblage totalling 46 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the initial fieldwalking survey
ECB3334	Evaluation on land adjacent 118 Low Road, Burwell, 2010	02/02/2010	558514	266687	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	Archaeological evaluation with a single large trench on land at 118 Low Road revealed the foundations of a 19th-20th century wall.

Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
ECB3934	Historic Building Recording at land and barn between 64 and 76 Low Road, Burwell 2013	18/03/2013	558512	266991	Archaeological Solutions	A historic building recording was carried out on a stone built barn. Comparison with other buildings in the vicinity, together with surviving structural carpentry, suggests that the barn was constructed in the 18th century.
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.
ECB4410	Evaluation at 19 Toyse Lane, Burwell, 2015	14/04/2015	558967	267775	Suffolk Archaeology CIC	Four trenches were excavated prior to possible development. A number of finds were recovered but only a small amount is able to be used as dating evidence. Pottery, Bone, ceramic building material and burnt flint were recovered out of trenches 1 and 2. Trenches 3 and 4 contained no archaeology.
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.
ECB5110	Trial Trench Evaluation at Stanford Park, Weirs Drove, Burwell	01/08/2017	557875	266548	Archaeological Solutions	The evaluation identified a sequence of predominantly naturally formed deposits taking the form of fen edge flood plain silts which overlay the entire site.
ECB5347	Geophysical survey on land at Goosehall Farm, Burwell in 2014	30/06/2014	558251	268973	Bartlett-Clark Consultancy	The survey comprised fluxgate magnetometry survey. The survey revealed little in the way of significant archaeological anomalies.
ECB5301	Evaluation on land south of 36 Newmarket Road, Fordham	01/12/2017	562787	269870	Archaeological Solutions	The evaluation identified several pits and ditches.
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 (a and b): Site Location**



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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area

NOTE:  
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Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 1A SITE LOCATION  
 BURWELL SUBSTATION AND  
 GRID CONNECTION ROUTE B**

Drawn LL	Checked DW	Approved NC	Date 07/07/2021
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589004		Scale @ A3 1:25,000	

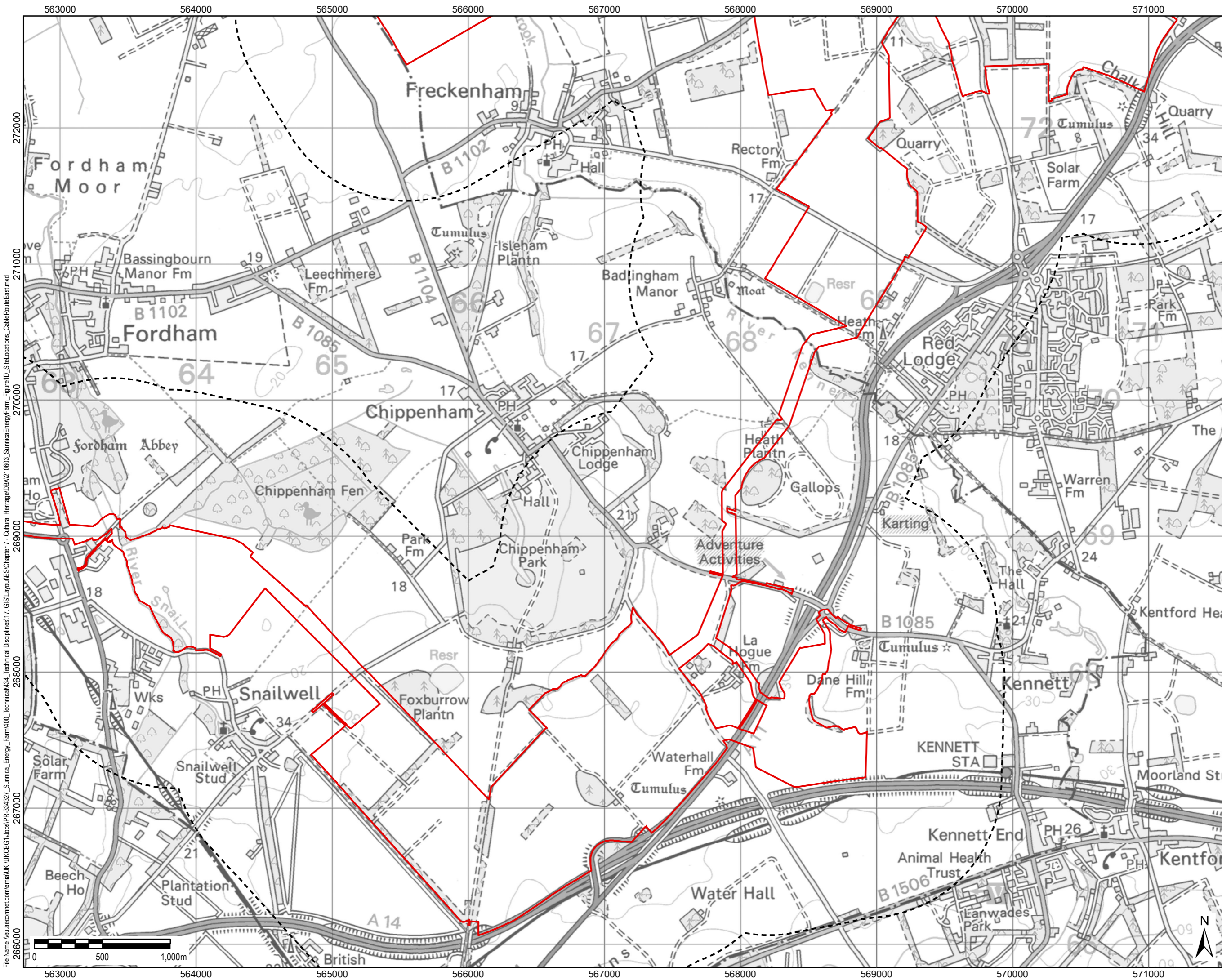
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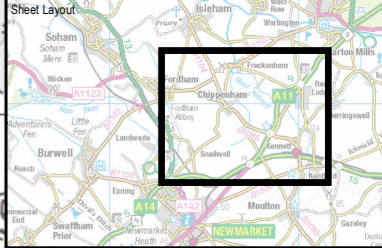
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Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 1B SITE LOCATION GRID CONNECTION ROUTE A**

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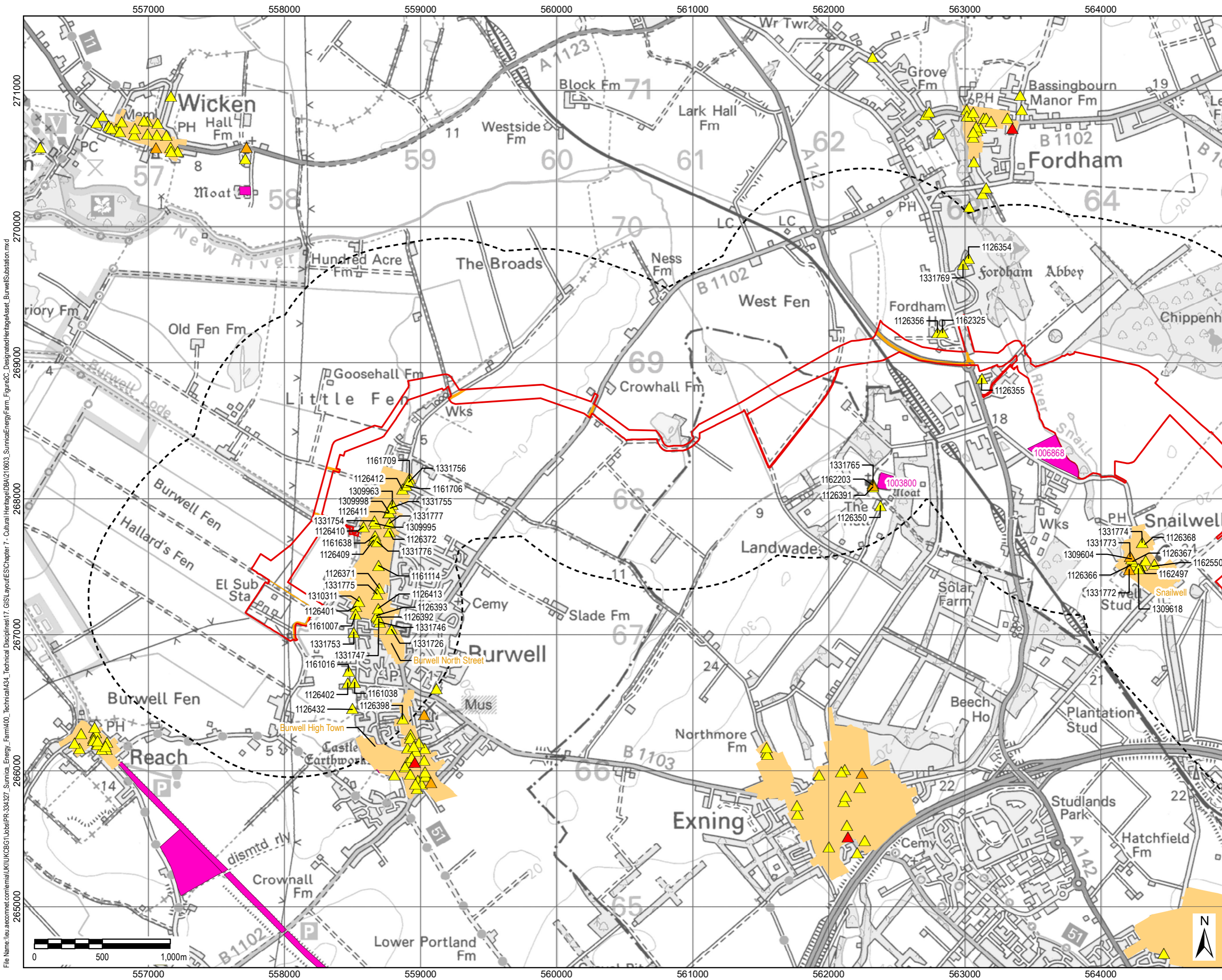


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**Figure 2 (a and b): Designated assets within the 1km study area:  
overview**





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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
- Scheduled Monument

NOTE:  
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**FIGURE 2A  
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS  
WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA OF  
BURWELL SUBSTATION AND GRID  
CONNECTION ROUTE B**

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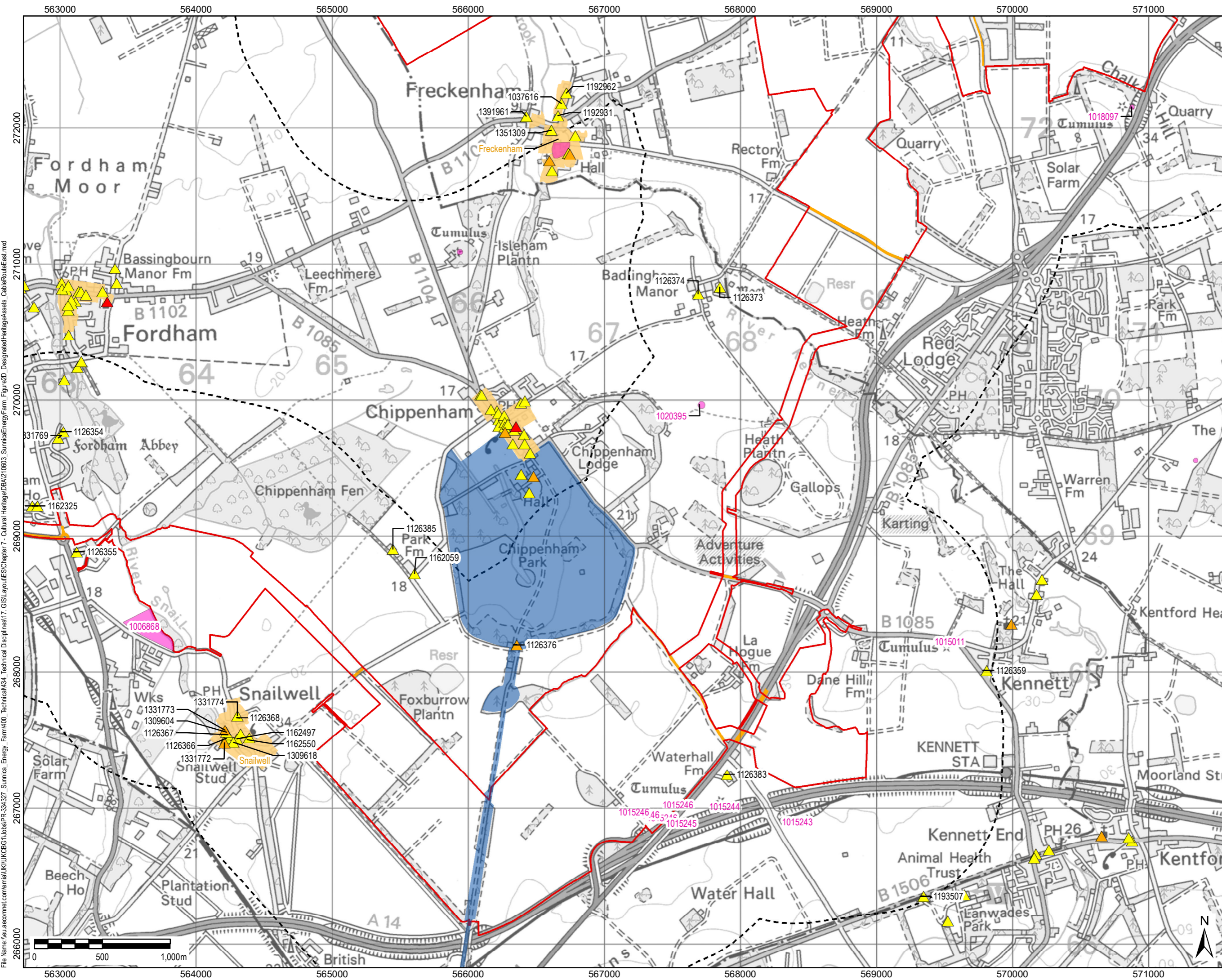
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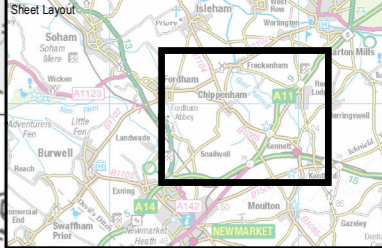


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- LEGEND**
- The Order limits
  - 1km Study Area
  - Public Highway within Scheme
- Designated Asset**
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
  - ▲ Grade II\* Listed Building
  - ▲ Grade II Listed Building
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Conservation Area
  - Registered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

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Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 2B  
 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS  
 WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA OF  
 GRID CONNECTION ROUTE A**

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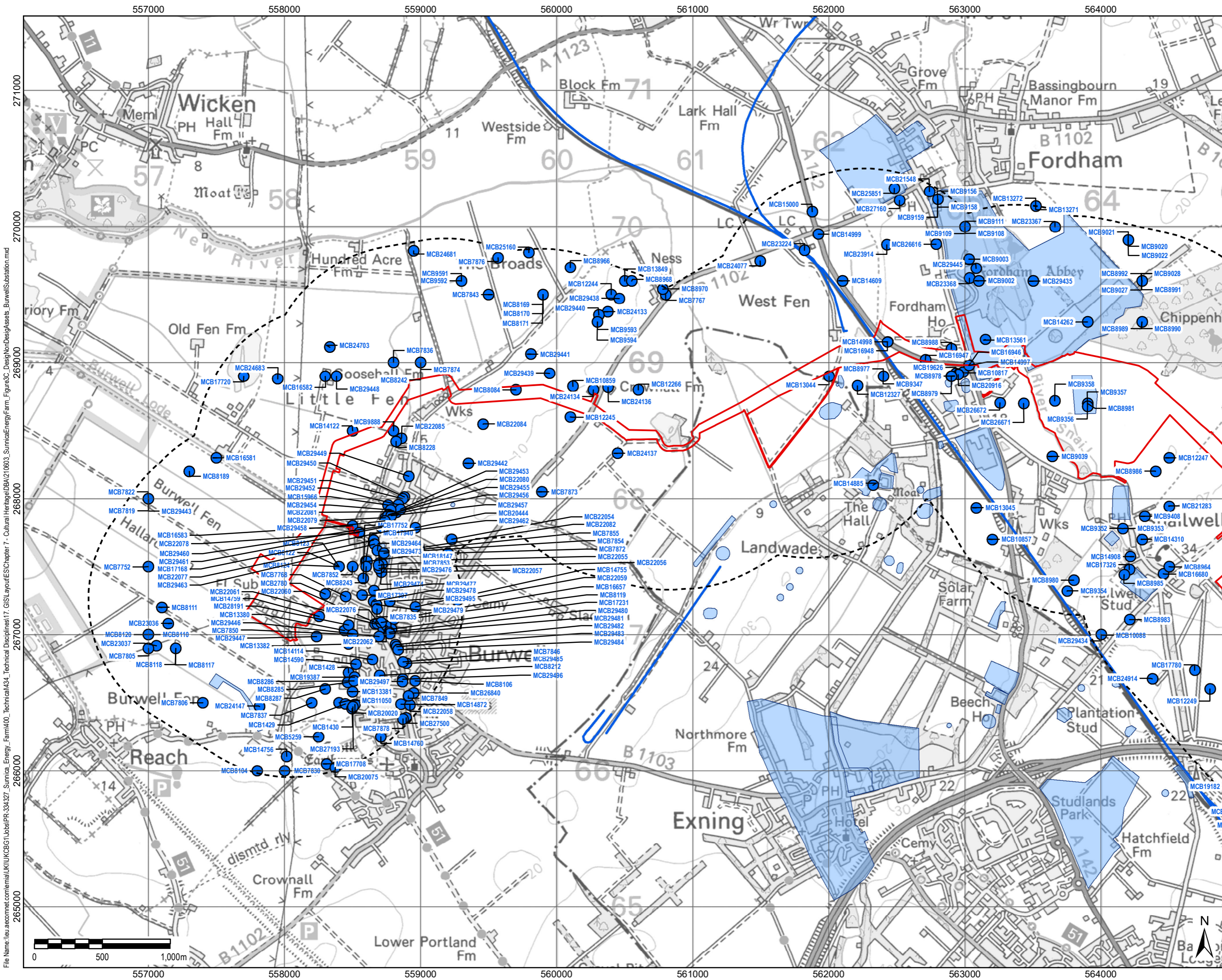
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**Figure 3 (a and b): Non-designated assets within the 1km study area:  
overview**



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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Archaeological Asset**
  - HER Monument - Point
  - HER Monument - Linear
  - HER Monument - Area

NOTE:  
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**FIGURE 3A  
 DESIGNATED & NON-DESIGNATED  
 HERITAGE ASSETS WITH THE  
 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
 BURWELL SUBSTATION AND  
 GRID CONNECTION ROUTE B**

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

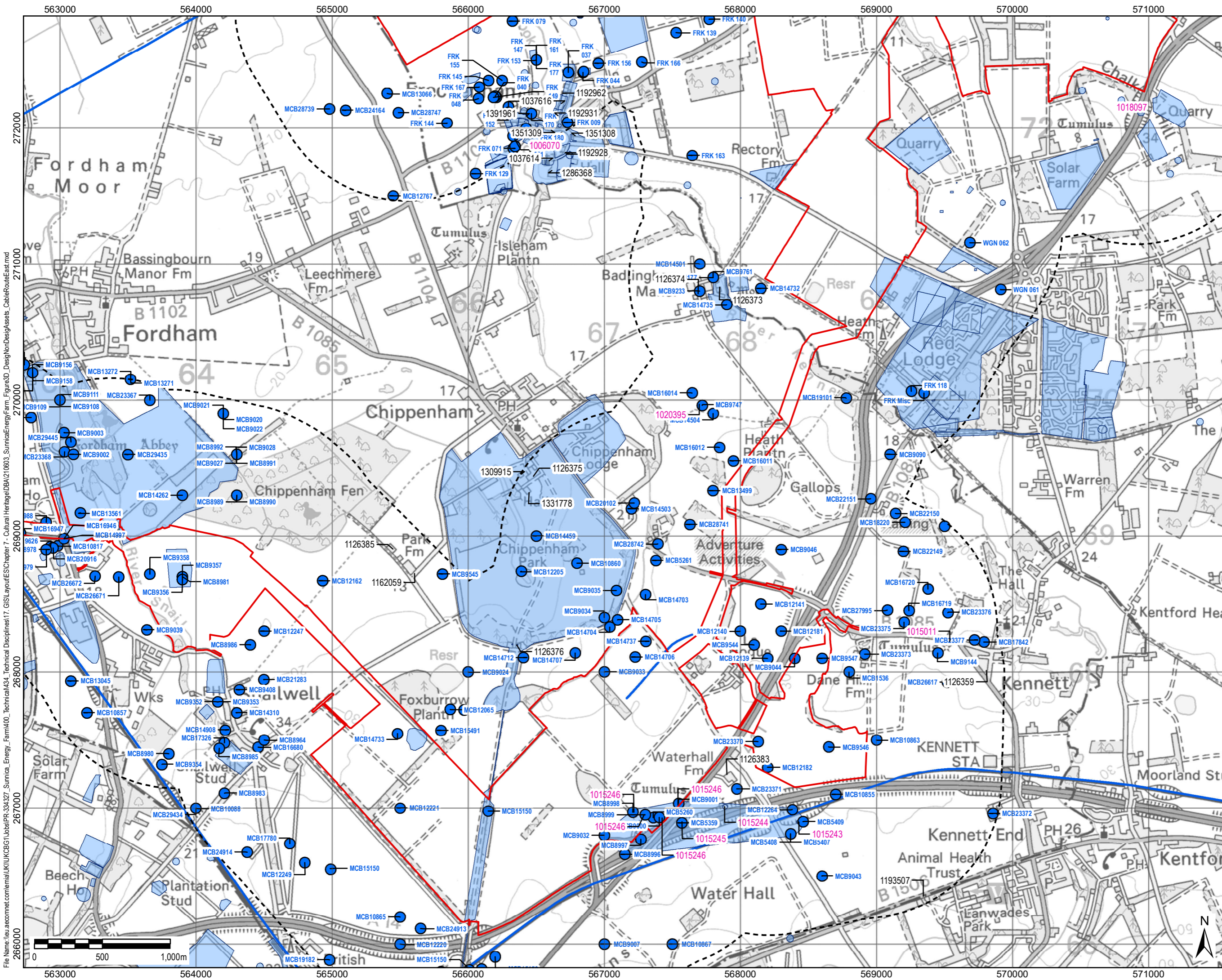
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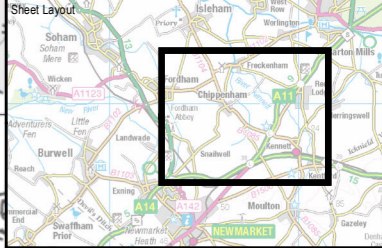
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**LEGEND**

- The Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Archaeological Asset**
  - HER Monument - Point
  - HER Monument - Linear
  - HER Monument - Area

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

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Purpose of Issue  
**FOR DCO SUBMISSION**

Client  
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Drawing Title  
**FIGURE 3B  
 DESIGNATED & NON-DESIGNATED  
 HERITAGE ASSETS WITH THE  
 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
 GRID CONNECTION ROUTE A**

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