



SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

EN010106

8.76 Report on Current Status of Heritage Aspects of the RPG

Planning Act 2008

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



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Sunnica Energy Farm

Report on Current Status of Heritage Aspects of the RPG

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Table of contents

Chapter	Pages
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Historic Development	2
1.3 Current Character	8
1.4 Analysis	9
Figure1: Historic Mapping	12
Figure 2: Tree Dating	13
Appendix A Listing Description	14

List of Plates

Plate 1: Heber Lands Estate Plan 1712

Plate 2 1842 Tithe

Plate 3: 1884 Ordnance Survey

Plate 4: 1901 Ordnance Survey map

Plate 5: 1925 Ordnance Survey map

Plate 6: 1945 aerial image

Plate 7: 1950 Ordnance Survey map

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This technical note has been produced to provide further information requested by the Examining Authority during Issue Specific Hearing 3. The purpose of the document is to bring together research and survey work undertaken within the parkland setting of Chippenham Hall to inform on the potential impact. The focus is on the area within the Scheme boundary of Sunnica West A.
- 1.1.2 Chippenham Hall is designated as a Grade II registered park and garden. The full designation report for it is included at Appendix A of this document. A review of the historic development of the landscape around the designated asset incorporates information derived from the statutory description as well as a review of available historic aerial photography held by Historic England and the results of an historic map regression exercise. This information has been combined with visual survey undertaken during a site visit by heritage specialists to assess the presence of historic features within the landscape. Updated surveys have also been undertaken by the arboriculturist to establish the species and age of trees located within the avenue where it transects the application boundary.

1.2 Historic Development

- 1.2.1 Chippenham Hall was established in the late 17th century, but the first evidence for a designed parkland dates to 1712. Evidence for the design of Chippenham Hall lies entirely within the walled area (the 'Park'), with little evidence for deliberate planting outside the boundary walls. It was originally created in the Anglo-Dutch style with water features and formal gardens, as shown on the 1712 Heber Lands plan (Plate 1). The Heber Lands plan depicts agricultural land to the east of the park; however, the plan provides no details concerning land to the south although it is believed that this formed part of the original entrance to the park. Within the walls of the Park the plan depicts an avenue, flanked by deerpark. From what we know of established estates, it can reasonably be assumed that some deliberate planting was also undertaken outside the walls, to create a 'naturalistic' agricultural setting to the Park and one that could be used for the keeping of deer and fowl for hunting. It is recorded that between 1696 and 1718 Lord Orford planted 36,000 quicksets for hedging, c. 5,000 crab apple trees, and c. 280 elms, some of which may have been outside the walled area of the Park.



Plate 1: Heber Lands Estate Plan 1712

- 1.2.2 Changes to the park were made by William Emes in the 1790s at the request of John Tharp, who transformed it into the more fashionable 'informal' landscape. It was also Tharp who moved the main entrance, originally to the south of the Park, to the north of the park, constructing new lodges within the village. The plans included extensive tree planting with plantation belts, particularly around the park edge. Tharp also commissioned Samuel Lapidge to advise on a substantial tree planting programme, although it is unclear if this was within the formal park boundary, or continued beyond it. Between 1793 and 1810 about two million oaks, beeches, elms, chestnuts, spruces, and Scottish firs were planted. Not everyone was pleased with the planting and records show that in the 1790s villagers ripped out trees, and a tenant challenged his landlord's rights to plant trees on leased farmland, but between 1810 and 1827 c.10,000-27,000 trees were planted each year. This presumably encompassed some areas beyond the park walls.
- 1.2.3 The mapping evidence shows that an avenue extending from Newmarket north was in place by 1842 (Plate 2), but that in its planted form did not extend all the way to the south lodges, terminating where it does today. North beyond the planted extent, the line of the 'avenue' passes across enclosed fields and takes the form of a drive as it enters into Coachroad Plantation, passing through the plantation and continuing north into the Park. The 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 3) shows that a short avenue was later added to the north of the plantation, connecting to the 18th century lodges. On both maps the planted

avenue is depicted as two rows of trees either side of the driveway. It is likely that these were Beech trees, Beech being a popular choice due to the speed of growth and the desire to quickly establish the feature in the landscape. This is consistent with the physical evidence at Chippenham.



Plate 2 1842 Tithe



Plate 3: 1884 Ordnance Survey

- 1.2.4 In addition to Coachroad Plantation, the map of 1842 also depicts several other plantations within land to the south of the Park, including Foxburrow Plantation, Hundred Acre Plantation, Sounds Plantation and Hundred Mile Plantation (identified on Figure 1). The map depicts the landscape flanking the avenue to have been, at this date, largely open, while to the north the land has been largely enclosed with regular field boundaries.
- 1.2.5 More field boundaries appear on the 1884 map suggesting further enclosure and intensification of the agricultural use of the land. Also by this date the Great Eastern Railway had been constructed, dissecting the avenue to the south, although much of the planting was retained. By this date there was already a distinction between the area to the north which was largely agricultural, and that to the south which was largely in use as paddocks.
- 1.2.6 The landscape pattern area remained largely unchanged into the early 20th century. Historic maps depicting the line of the avenue are very much as depicted in 1842. The more significant change to the landscape pattern is associated with the establishment of RAF Snailwell in 1941 which encompassed a large tract of the landscape to the southwest of the Park (Plate 4-7). RAF Snailwell continued in use until 1946 and comprised three grass runways and areas of hardstanding for aircraft and a number of hangars (Plate 6). Construction necessitated the removal of field boundaries within the area of the Scheme, cutting through part of the planted avenue. After the war the area was returned to agriculture and

equestrian use, with much of the planting reinstated, alongside the addition of tree belts. Some areas of hardstanding survive, particularly within the avenue.

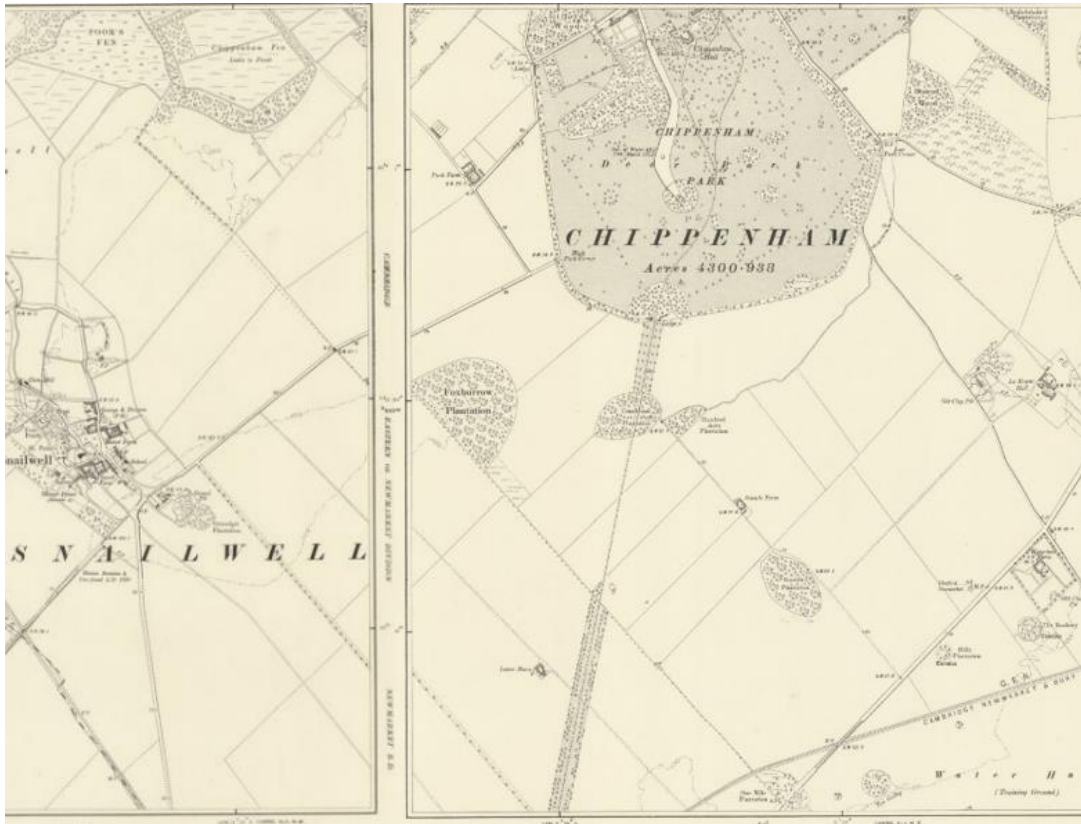


Plate 4: 1901 Ordnance Survey map

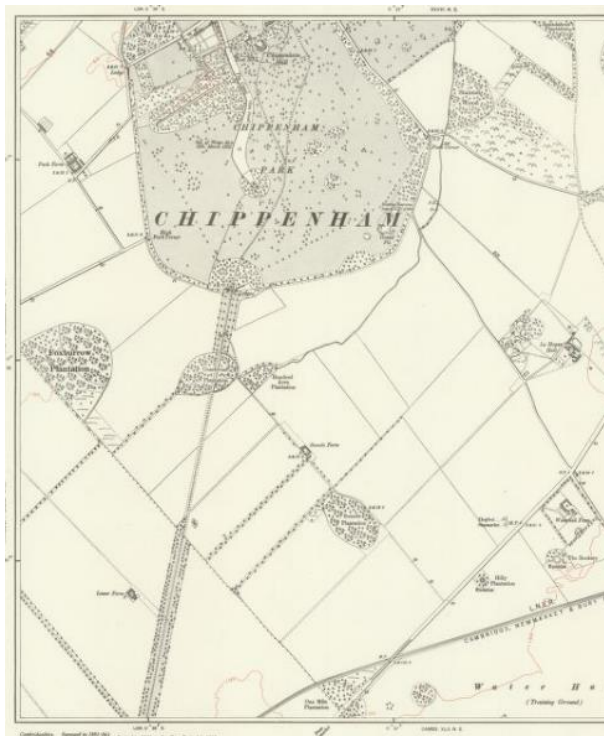


Plate 5: 1925 Ordnance Survey map



Plate 6: 1945 aerial image

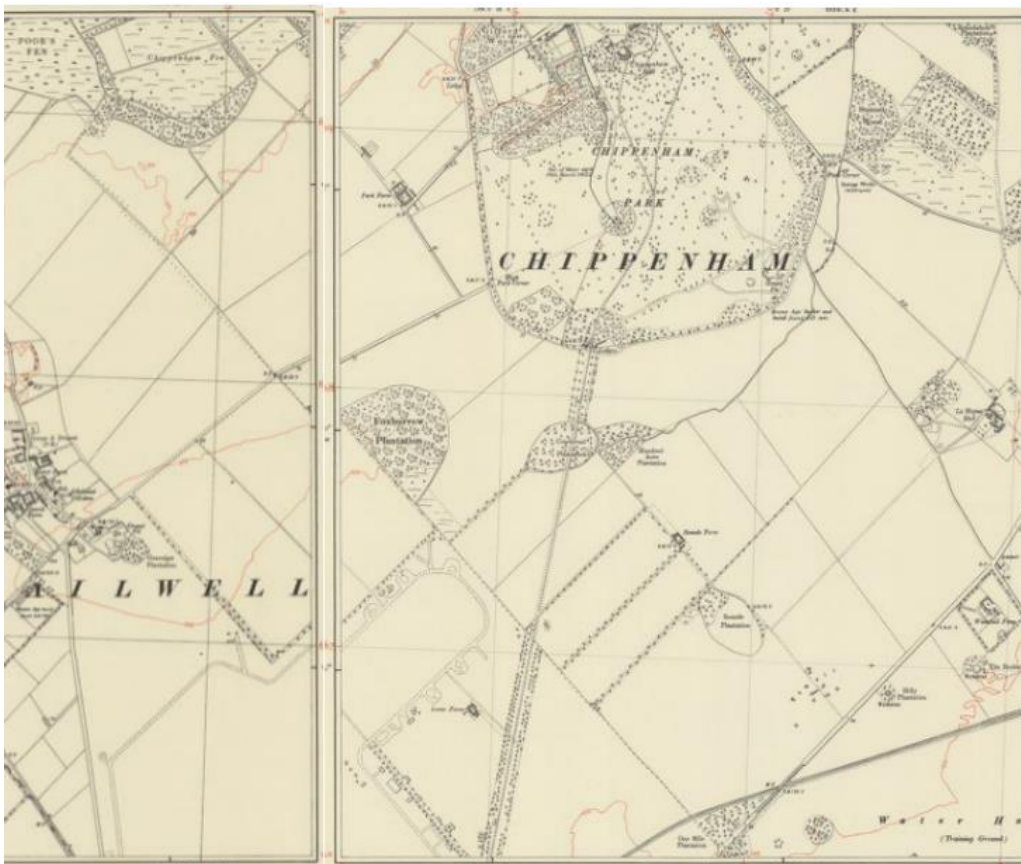


Plate 7: 1950 Ordnance Survey map

- 1.2.7 The area was dissected again with the construction of the Newmarket bypass (now the A14) in the 1970s which largely followed the railway corridor, but removing a more substantial section of planting.

1.3 Current Character

- 1.3.1 The designated asset encompasses the formal park and gardens which lie within the walled area, representing the designed landscape of the 18th century. The designation extends south outside the walled park along the line of the 'avenue'. This alignment is believed to have formed the original entrance to the park prior to being re-routed to the north, probably during the later 18th century. The walled area encompassing the Park is self-contained and provides the focus for the formal gardens and pleasure grounds of the 18th and 19th centuries. The area of park within the walled enclosure is very deliberately designed with formal and symbolic features which define and contribute to the historic and aesthetic significance of the designated asset. From within the enclosing walls there is no appreciation of the surrounding agricultural landscape. There is a clear distinction between the Park within the walls and the landscape beyond.
- 1.3.2 The designation report describes the landscape outside the walled Park as open farmland, in definite contrast to the designed landscape within the walls. Figure 1 shows the phasing of planting features within the landscape outside of the Park and it is evident that much of the historic and predominately farmland character prevails, with good retention of areas of tree plantations and field boundaries. It is through this landscape that the line of the part planted avenue, established in its present form since the 1840s, passes. Subsequent subdivision of the landscape in the late 19th and early 20th century as a consequence of the intensification of agriculture and the establishment of defined hedge boundaries has eroded the historic arrangement, breaking up the more open components through enclosure. This subdivision has continued into the 20th century, commencing with the establishment of the airfield in 1941 which had a significant impact, removing boundaries and introducing hard landscaping. When the airfield was removed, the farmland was restored and planted boundaries reinstated. As part of these works new woodland blocks were created and existing ones enhanced.
- 1.3.3 The character of the avenue was also altered by the construction of the airfield, with areas of hardstanding retained as part of the farm track. The designation report from Historic England notes that the avenue is *lined with beech (both drive and trees now (1999) partially lost) and as being reduced to a farm track and slightly realigned after the First World War*. The Garden Society has also undertaken an assessment, and as part of their response to the Sunnica application state that the current state of the former drive and avenue is poor. The drive surface is degraded tarmac, much overgrown. The flanking avenue, which was originally of beech, is now a tangle of seedling trees, mostly birch and ash with only a few beech trees remaining. Their description is consistent with the current arrangement, with a mix of tree species present and extensive undergrowth infilling the gaps. The establishment of undergrowth within the area of the planted avenue and its resultant degradation has impacted upon its integrity, views which were once possible out from the avenue and across the surrounding landscape, are largely obscured and restricted. The glimpse of the landscape beyond the avenue on approaching a park, was part of the historic experience of such features.

- 1.3.4 The date of the formation of the 'avenue' is unclear; it is reasonable to assume that the feature was added during the redesign of the park during the mid-18th century. An updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken along those parts of the planted avenue that cross the site. This has identified a number of Beech trees which is consistent with the likely historic planting, interspersed with pine and ash; however, only two examples are identified as being potentially associated with the original feature (falling within the <183-213 years bracket) (shown in Figure 2). The majority of specimens date to between <126-154 years, thus dating to the mid- to late 19th century. This may represent a concerted replanting effort.
- 1.3.5 The remaining trees within the area surveyed are assessed as being less than 134 years and show no formal planting, and it is these that have caused much of the degradation of the avenue eroding its integrity.

1.4 Analysis

- 1.4.1 The focus and the significance of the designated asset lies primarily within those areas of formal Park within the walled area, defining the 18th century designed landscape. The area of Park within the walled boundaries encompasses those areas of Chippenham Hall which were deliberately designed as pleasure grounds and reflects the historic and aesthetic interest of 18th century design by notable landscape architects of the period. It reflects the huge wealth and influence held by the Tharp family and includes symbolic design features including the canals and deliberate planting arrangements. This area of the Park is well contained within red brick walls, dividing it off from the surrounding landscape which was, and still remains, agricultural. Access to the landscape beyond the park walls was controlled with entrance points defined by Lodges.
- 1.4.2 The avenue south of the park is included within the designated area. This is a formal alignment providing a routeway south from the Park towards Newmarket. Though absent from the 1712 plan, the alignment of the avenue can reasonably be assumed to follow that of the original entry to the park, before it was moved to the north during the late 18th century. Planted avenues were a popular attribute of the 18th century when landscape design focussed on formal linear features, before the picturesque naturalistic form became more popular. By the mid-19th century, the avenue had become a defined feature, shown as a short stretch of trees, planted in parallel lines. By this time the main entrance to the gardens had been moved to the north, with the southern drive forming a secondary access. There is no evidence to suggest that the southern approach was fully planted along its entire length. Indeed map evidence demonstrates that only the southern parts were formally planted and that for much of its length towards Coachroad Plantation it was merely a linear drive. The avenue north beyond the plantation and into the park seems only to have been established after the 1840s. The position of the Coachroad plantation demonstrates that the drive was never intended as a fully planted feature.
- 1.4.3 The physical form of those parts of the planted avenue is also evidently much changed. The avenue is shown on historic maps as a double line of trees, assumed to be beech. The current makeup is largely informal comprising pine, ash, thorn with other mixed broadleaved species including some semi-mature and early mature beech. A small number of mature beech are still present which may have formed part of the original avenue feature, but the majority are deemed to

be later planting, or self-seeded. The original openness of the avenue has been further eroded by the establishment of undergrowth creating an enclosed space.

- 1.4.4 The evidence also suggests that the current landscape character, though agricultural in nature, has evolved from an historic arrangement of tree plantations within open farmland. The agricultural use of the landscape has intensified with the subdivision of fields during the late 19th and early 20th century, removing any indication of openness characteristic of a deliberate 18th century pastoral aesthetic. Significant change resulted from the construction of Snailwell Airfield and the road corridor, the land covered by the airfield has now efforts have been made to revert it to its early 20th century form and it continues in its former agricultural use.
- 1.4.5 The Applicant has confirmed that there will be no physical harm to the designated asset as a result of the scheme. The proposed access route and cable route will be positioned to the north of the existing tree belt. There is an existing hard standing access route which will be utilised for access where feasible, should any widening be required it will be achieved without excavation and will maintain a minimum 1m from any tree stem position. The cable will be installed via Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) or equivalent to avoid physical impacts to the avenue (and trees located on it).
- 1.4.6 The impact to the designated asset is therefore limited to changes within its setting. The Park, considered to be the area within the enclosing walls from within which much of the historic and aesthetic significance of the asset is evident, will not be affected by the scheme. No views of the scheme will be appreciable from within the walls, the walls themselves being a deliberate move to prevent any views in or out. In addition, the understanding of open landscape beyond will be preserved through the nature of the proposals, being low lying and preserving existing boundaries. Impact is therefore restricted to changes around the avenue.
- 1.4.7 The evidence indicates that the 'avenue' acted as a linear approach to the park within the walls. For much of its line it was defined simply as a linear drive, formal planting being restricted to the southern parts and to those parts north beyond Coachroad Plantation. Its significance derives from its physical association with the park, but it contributes little to the formality or aesthetics of those parts of the park within the walled enclosure being the designed pleasure grounds surrounding the hall. The landscape setting of the Park including the avenue retains its agricultural character. Changes to this setting, as outlined within the Environmental Statement and Harm Statement, will be appreciable; however, there will be no physical removal of features which form part of this setting. The retention of boundaries preserves an understanding of the historic changes which have occurred within this landscape, and the low level of the scheme will preserve the openness of the landscape. The harm therefore comes from the change from a purely naturalistic character to one which incorporates modern infrastructure. The authenticity of the setting of the designated asset will be preserved; and an understanding of the functional relationship between the Park and the southern approach will be retained. Changes to landscape appearance brought about by the scheme will be fully reversible.
- 1.4.8 Consideration has been made of removing vegetation within the avenue to restore some of its historic integrity; however, this would result in ecological and

biodiversity effects. The avenue is considered to be an important habitat for protected species, including bats, with an important diversity of plant species.

- 1.4.9 It is not considered that the limited benefits to the historic integrity of the avenue, a feature of lesser historic significance contributing little to the overall significance of the designated asset, would be sufficient enough to outweigh the resulting ecological impacts.

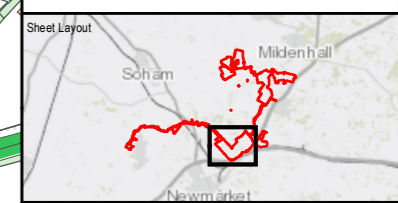
Figure1: Historic Mapping

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- LEGEND**
- 1842
 - 1842 (Removed)
 - 1884
 - 1884 (Removed)
 - 1901
 - 1901 (Removed)
 - Mid to late 20th century

- (A)** The avenue. Mix of Beech and pine with thick undergrowth
- (B)** Dense Wooded area
- (C)** Regular tree planting
- (D)** Waterbody

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Sheet Layout
Purpose of Issue
HERITAGE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Client
SUNNICA LTD



Drawing Title
**FIGURE 1.
HISTORIC PHASING AT
CHIPPENHAM HALL**

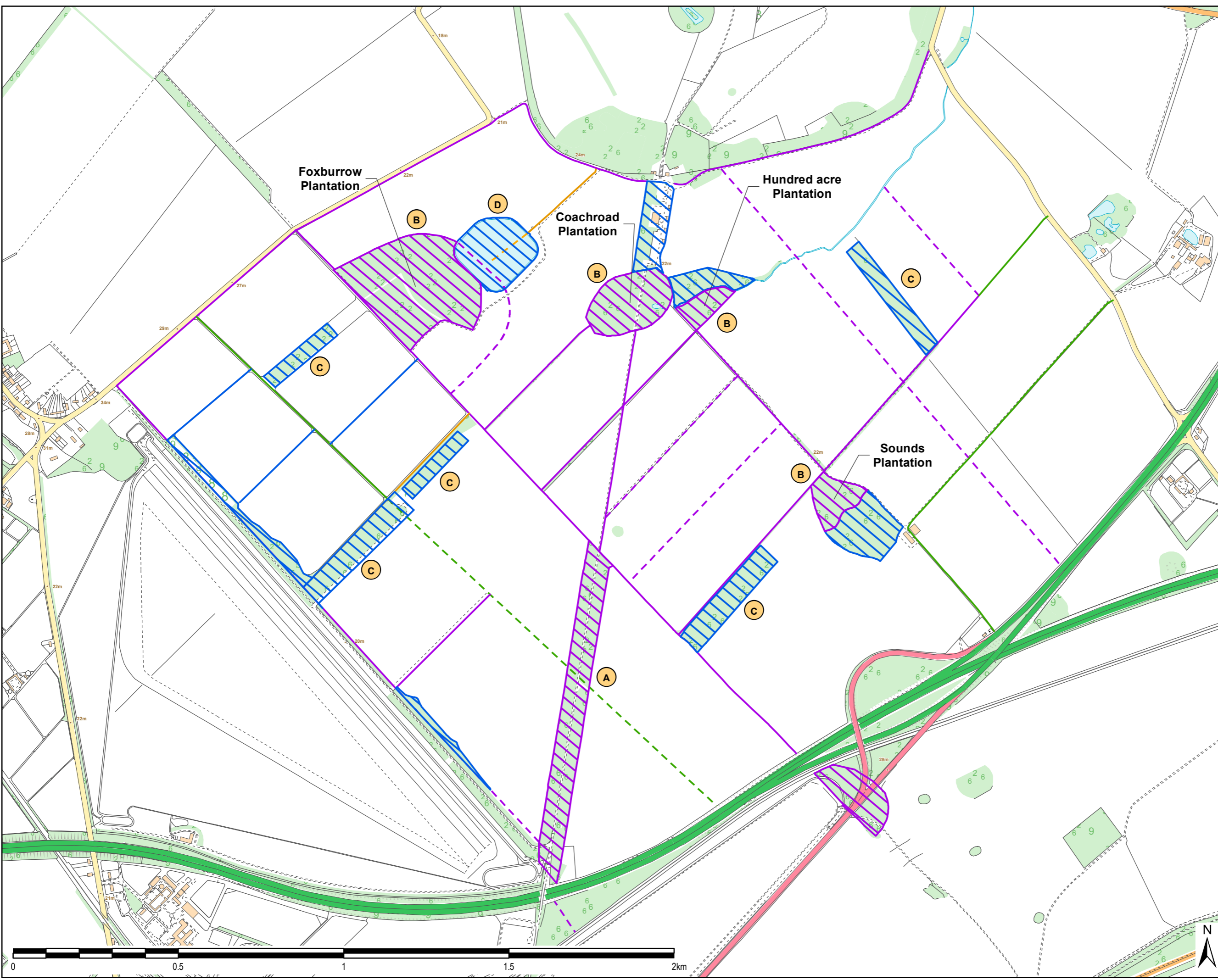
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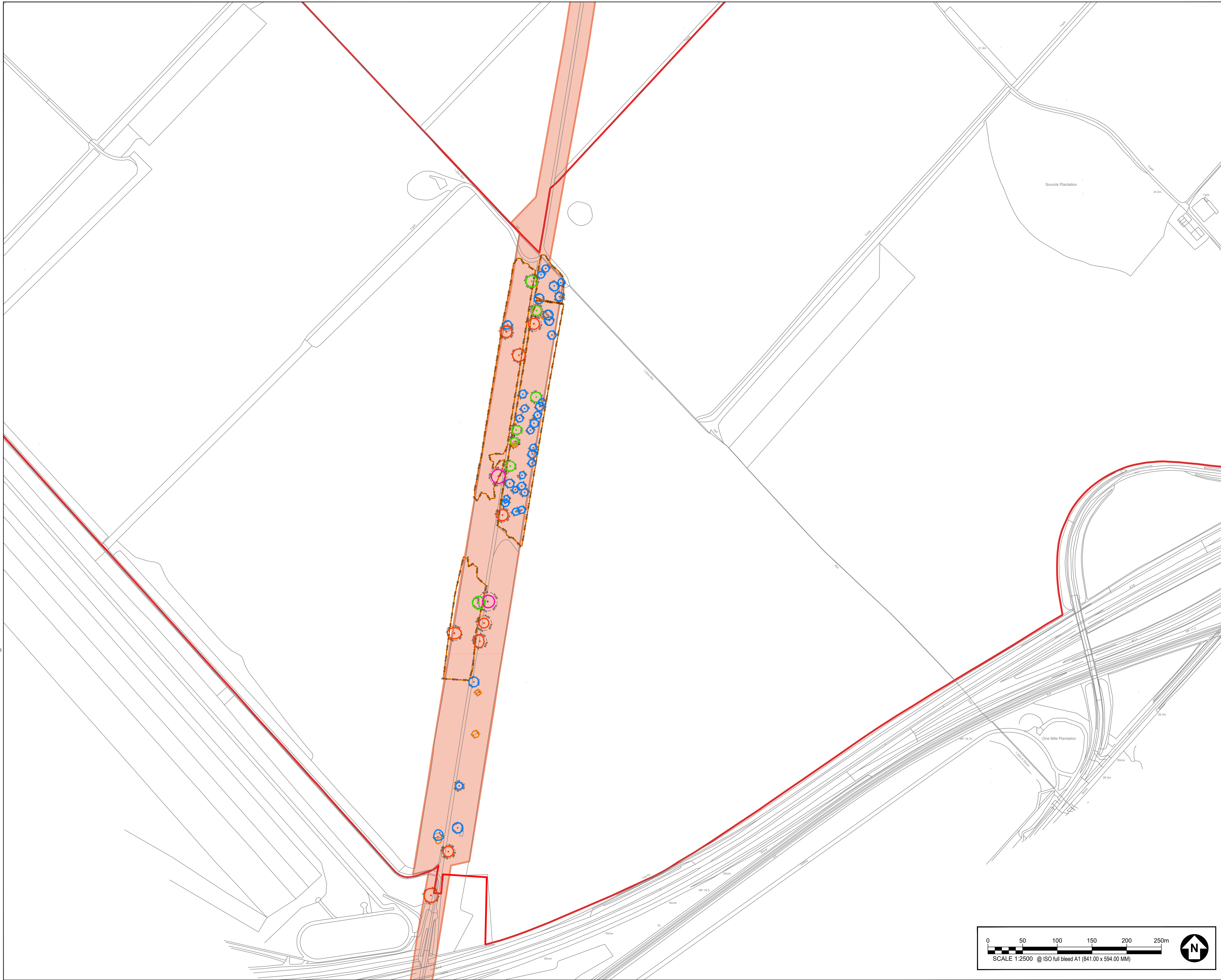


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Figure 2: Tree Dating



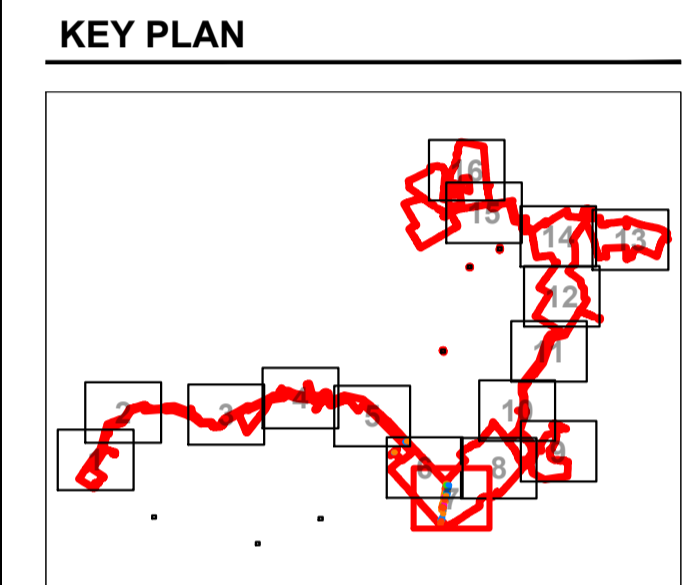
PROJECT
 SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

CLIENT
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GENERAL NOTES

- TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
- TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY, AERIAL IMAGERY, AND GPS CO-ORDINATES FROM ON SITE WALKOVER.
- * INDICATES A TREE / GROUP WHOSE POSITION IS APPROXIMATE AS BASED UPON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND ON SITE OBSERVATIONS.
- PLANS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AECOM ARBORICULTURAL REPORT.
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KEY

- ORDER LIMITS BOUNDARY
- TREE, GROUP, OR WOODLAND W/ STEM DIA = <= 400mm
(MAXIMUM AGE (YEARS: PARKLAND-WOODLAND) - <53-78 Yrs)
- TREE, GROUP, OR WOODLAND W/ STEM DIA = 400-600mm
(MAXIMUM AGE (YEARS: PARKLAND-WOODLAND) - <75-102 Yrs)
- TREE, GROUP, OR WOODLAND W/ STEM DIA = 600-800mm
(MAXIMUM AGE (YEARS: PARKLAND-WOODLAND) - <107-134 Yrs)
- TREE, GROUP, OR WOODLAND W/ STEM DIA = 800-900mm
(MAXIMUM AGE (YEARS: PARKLAND-WOODLAND) - <126-154 Yrs)
- TREE, GROUP, OR WOODLAND W/ STEM DIA = 900-1150mm
(MAXIMUM AGE (YEARS: PARKLAND-WOODLAND) - <183-213 Yrs)
- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)
(AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012)
- WOODPASTURE AND PARKLAND
(BAP PRIORITY HABITAT) (ENGLAND)

ISSUE/REVISION

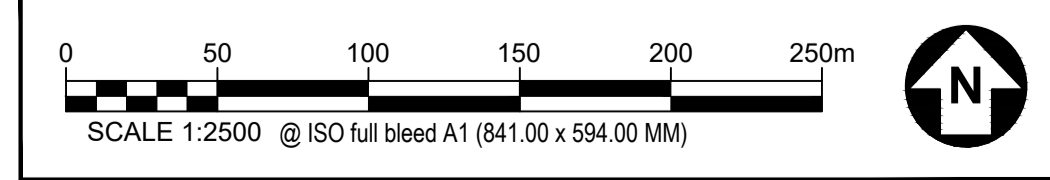
NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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DRAWING STATUS
 SUBMITTED AT DEADLINE 3

PROJECT NUMBER
 60589004

SHEET TITLE
 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
 (SHEET 7)

SHEET NUMBER **REV.**
 60589004-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-07 00



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Appendix A Listing Description

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1000615

Date first listed: 16-Jan-1985

County: Cambridgeshire

District: East Cambridgeshire (District Authority)

Parish: Chippenham

Parish: Snailwell

National Grid Reference: TL 66509 68934

DETAILS

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.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In 1688 the manor of Chippenham was purchased by Admiral Edward Russell, later to become Lord Orford. In 1696 Russell added most of the remainder of the copyhold land in the village to his estate and in 1702 wrote to the king asking permission to make a park. The granting of his wish resulted in great changes to the landscape. He moved the southern part of the main village street, rehousing villagers in a new model village designed by Adam Russell, and was thus able to completely rebuild the mansion, add a stable block, and surround these buildings by a park of c 320 acres (c 133ha) which was entirely enclosed within a continuous wall. Celia Fiennes, visiting Chippenham in 1698 records the landscape she encountered before Lord Orford made his alterations (Morris 1947). Orford's changes are recorded on an estate map dated 1712 which shows a number of formal avenues in the park, a large walled garden and a substantial T-shaped canal. In 1727 Lord Orford died and was succeeded by his niece Letitia, whose husband Lord Sandys built the southern lodges and triumphal arch. Following a number of rapid changes of ownership, during which time the Hall was mostly demolished leaving only a small stucco hunting box, the estate was purchased by John Tharp, the owner of a Jamaican sugar plantation. He extended the park by some 30 acres (c 12.5ha) and partly rebuilt the enclosing wall. Tharp also commissioned William Emes (1730-1803) to produce a plan for landscaping the park, James Wyatt (1747-1813) to design new lodges and Samuel Lapidge (1744-1806) to advise on a massive tree planting programme (Campbell 1998). Although Tharp asked Wyatt to begin designs for a new house, he was forced to return to Jamaica, leaving his younger son John Tharp II in charge. John senior died in Jamaica in 1804, leaving Chippenham to his ten-year-old grandson John Tharp III, his own son John II to remain in residence and care for the boy until he became twenty-four years old. In 1815, at the age of twenty-one John Tharp III was married by his mother to Lady Hannah Charlotte Hay but he was soon declared insane. His uncle John Tharp II continued to manage his nephew's affairs and lived the remainder of his life at the Hall.

When John II died in 1851 his eldest son Joseph was appointed to manage the estate for his first cousin, 'John the Lunatic', at which time the estate was let for shooting and the Hall occupied only periodically. Following Joseph's death in 1875 and his cousin John's in 1883, the estate eventually passed to Joseph's third and only surviving son, William Montagu Tharp who took up residence in the Hall and made extensive alterations to it in 1886. His widow Annabella continued to live at Chippenham after her husband's death in 1899 and was succeeded in 1916 by her nephew Gerard Tharp. Gerard and his wife Dora registered the estate as the Chippenham Park Estate Company in 1932, two years before Gerard died. During the Second World War there were three military camps in the park and the Hall was partly used as a hospital. On the death of Dora Tharp in 1948, the estate passed to Basil Bacon, son of Gerard's sister Beatrix. His daughter, Mrs Anne Crawley, succeeded in 1985 and the estate remains (1999) in single private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Chippenham Park is situated c 6km north of Newmarket, close to the borders between Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. It lies at the southern end of the village of Chippenham in a well-wooded part of the countryside. The roughly rectangular, virtually flat park covers c 162ha with the Hall placed close to the northern boundary, near the village which forms most of that boundary. The park is completely enclosed by a red-brick park wall, along the south side of which runs a farm track, and along the west side the minor Chippenham to Snailwell road. Beyond these boundaries lies open farmland. The B1085 Chippenham to Kentford road runs along the east boundary and divides Chippenham Park from the grounds of the Manor House to the north-east.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to Chippenham Park is from the village on the northern boundary, past a matching pair of neo-classical lodges, known as East and West Lodge, with flanking gateways (listed grade II) by James Wyatt. The drive runs south-east with a wall to the west and a row of limes to the east, past the late C17 stable block (listed grade II*), and then turns south and west to arrive at the south-east front of the Hall, the line of limes continuing into the park. The main C18 entrance drive, now (1999) disused, enters the park c 4.3km south of the Hall, off the A11 Bury Road on the northern outskirts of Newmarket. Here double red-brick gate piers surmounted by pineapple finials and linked by a wrought-iron screen wall stand beside a late C19 red-brick lodge, known as the Bury Road Lodge. The drive, lined with beech (both drive and trees now (1999) partially lost), runs straight for c 3.2km until it reaches the park wall. Here the pair of neo-classical ashlar limestone High Park Lodges, linked by a Triumphal Arch (listed grade II*), were erected by Lord Sandys in c 1745 to mark the entrance to the park. The drive, now (1999) reduced to a farm track and slightly realigned after the First World War, runs north through the park to join the north drive beside the stables. A third, minor lodged entrance, beside Keeper's Cottage, breaks the park wall c 650m to the west of the Hall, its drive leading directly to the walled kitchen garden. A further lodge on the eastern boundary, the old East Lodge, was demolished in the 1960s.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Chippenham Hall (listed grade II) is a large two-storey country house built of red brick with limestone dressings in the Queen Anne-Revival style. The south-east, garden facade, to which the drives arrived until the 1930s, has a symmetrical layout with triangular pediments and a stone cornice. Since the single-storey wings to south-west and north-east were added by the architect Paul Phipps in c 1930, the north-west courtyard has become the entrance. The present Hall was built by an unknown

architect for Montagu Tharp in 1886 on the site of the early C17 mansion, and incorporates the fabric of Lord Orford's late C17 house and John Tharp's hunting box of c 1795.

Some 100m north-north-west of the Hall is the stable block (listed grade II*). It is built of red brick with lighter red-brick dressings under steeply pitched slate roofs. The symmetrical two-storey plan has a central clock tower flanked by two wings with seven bays each, terminated by single-storey blocks. The stable block was erected by Lord Orford at the end of the C17, the clock tower being recorded by Celia Fiennes during her visit (Morris 1947). It is now (1999) converted to domestic housing and has its own access drive from the north lodge gates.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds cover c 6ha and lie to the east, south and west of the Hall, the area closest to the Hall being enclosed by a ha-ha. A large lawn off the gravel terrace on the north-east front is bordered by deep late C20 plantings of mixed shrubs. The south-east front leads onto an upper terrace, laid out in the later C20 with mixed shrub borders. It is enclosed by a low brick wall with central steps on the south-east side leading down to a wide lawn recently (1990s) planted with a yew parterre. This looks over the park and is focused on a gap in the tree planting to the south-east. Some of the mature limes in this vista are large enough to be potential survivors from the early C18 formal layout. Close to the ha-ha boundary south of the Hall is a mid C20 walled swimming pool enclosure.

To the west of the Hall, paths covered with wide rose arches (added late C20) lead through pleasure-ground planting of mixed species shrubs and trees to the northern end of the long Canal (a sinuous body of water created by William Emes in the 1790s from an early formal canal) which stretches south into the park. The banks of the Canal at the northern end are planted with mixed trees and shrubs as part of the pleasure ground. The rose-lined path leads to a bridge over the north end of the Canal and the walled kitchen garden beyond it, along the outer south-east wall of which is a long herbaceous border planted in the late C20. To the south of the walled garden, between the informalised Canal and the remains of the western arm of the T-shaped canal in Ash Wood (see below) is an area of grass walks under trees and shrubs, designed by Emes and redeveloped in the late C20, known as the Shrubbery Walks.

PARK The park, the majority of which remains under grass, lies mainly to the south of the Hall. To the north-east of the Hall are tennis courts and the village cricket pitch, beside the remains of a lime avenue leading to a spot in the boundary wall where a gate existed in 1712. To the north of the Hall the land is divided into paddocks where the early C18 dovecote (c 150m north of the Hall, listed grade II) and the remains of an icehouse (c 300m north-north-west of the Hall) are located. The north park also contains earthwork remains of the village, depopulated in 1702 to make way for the creation of the park (Spufford 1967). The large Gifford Wood lies in the north-west corner and below it, Ash Wood, which runs between the western boundary and the pleasure ground and contains canal-like stretches of water shown to be extant on the 1712 estate map. These may be the remains of a late C17 water garden (Campbell 1998). Below Ash Wood the south-west section of the park is now (late C20) mainly under arable cultivation.

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. Two lines of lime, by local legend said to have been planted by Lord Orford to represent the positions of the British and French fleets at the battle of La Hogue, in fact appear to define the limits

of Lord Orford's park and may simply be the remains of boundary trees which were kept when John Tharp and William Emes extended the park boundary at the end of the C18.

The park laid out by Lord Orford at the beginning of the C18 is depicted in the 1712 estate map; it shows Gifford Wood to have been the Common, a series of formal canals including one large T-shaped body of water, and the park laid out with a complex formal arrangement of avenues. The paddocks to the north of the Hall however are shown to be much as they survive today. When John Tharp commissioned William Emes to landscape the park, the sinuous Canal was created from one of the formal water bodies, the spoil from which he used to create gentle mounds for tree planting. He also softened the formal lines of the early C18 planting into groups and clumps and over 1,000,000 trees were planted, mainly at the direction of Samuel Lapidge. Although considerable replanting has been carried out during the C20, the character of the late C18 park survives.

KITCHEN GARDEN The 1.5ha walled kitchen garden lies c 200m to the west of the Hall. It is surrounded by a high wall of light-coloured local red brick with a fine two-storey gardener's cottage incorporated into the north-west wall. Part of the early C19 range of glasshouses also survives on this wall. The garden, which is divided into two compartments, is currently (1999) uncultivated. Lord Orford erected the walled garden at the beginning of the C18 and it is shown on his 1712 survey in its current position, divided into quarters. The quarters survived into the C20, being depicted on a plan of the kitchen garden as it was in 1938 (Watkins, 1996).

Immediately to the north-west of the Hall is a small housekeeper's cottage attached to a second walled garden used for vegetable production.

