Fens Reservoir

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report Volume 3 Part 3: Appendices 7.5 – 23.1

October 2024

Document Control

Document title	EIA Scoping Report – Volume 3 – Part 3
Revision	C01
Date	October 2024

Version History

Revision	Suitability	Date	Description
C01	A3	October 2024	For submission to the Planning Inspectorate

Contents

APPENDIX 7.5: Scoping representative viewpoint tables

1 Preliminary representative viewpoints

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix should be read in conjunction with Chapter 7: Landscape and visual of the EIA Scoping Report and Figure 7.3. The tables below identify the preliminary representative viewpoints within the Proposed Development study area. The location of the preliminary representative viewpoints will be agreed with the relevant statutory consultees.

1.2 Baseline for the sources of supply and upstream water transfers

1.2.1 The table below identifies the representative viewpoints for the sources of supply and upstream water transfers. The location of representative viewpoints will be reviewed and updated once the extent of the pipeline corridor and above ground structures within the Scoping boundary has been refined.

Table 1-1: Summary of preliminary representative receptors for the sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
River Nene and its Counter Drain to proposed reservoir		
VP1A	Residential properties along Stanground settlement edge. Users of Bridleway Stanground South 3.	Residential/ Recreational
VP2A	Residential receptors at Stanground Lock. Users of Bridleway Stanground South 3. Users of King's Dyke.	Residential/ Recreational
VP3A	Users of Annual Maintenance Bridleway. Peterborough Annual Maintenance 85. Cyclists on NCR 21	Recreational
VP4A	Residential properties along Curlew Grove, Stanground.	Residential
VP5A	Users of Footpath Stanground North 1, the Hereward Way Long Distance Path and the Nene Way Long Distance Path. Users of the River Nene.	Recreational
VP6A	Visitors to the Flag Fen Archaeology Park and Scheduled Monument. Users of the Thorney Annual Maintenance Footpath, Thorney Annual Maintenance 100; and the Thorney Annual Maintenance Footpath, Thorney Annual Maintenance 101.	Recreational
VP7A	Residential properties along Willow Hall Lane and Northey Road. Cyclists on The Green Wheel Outer Route.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP8A	Residential properties along Northey Road. Travellers on Northey Road.	Residential/ Transient

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP9A	Users of the Nene Way Long Distance Path at Shanks Millennium Bridge. Cyclists on NCR 63. Users of the River Nene.	Recreational
VP10A	Users of the Hereward Way Long Distance Path, Bridleway Whittlesey 256/58, Footpath Whittlesey 256/29 and Bridleway Annual Maintenance 85 Out of Area. Cyclists on NCR 21.	Recreational
VP11A	Residential properties along Willow Hall Lane. Travellers on Willow Hall Lane.	Residential/ Transient
VP12A	Residential properties along Levitt's Drove.	Residential
VP13A	Residential properties along North Bank. Users of the Nene Way Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP14A	Residential properties along North Bank and Levitt's Drove. Users of the Nene Way Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP15A	Residential properties along Whittlesey settlement edge. Users of Footpath Whittlesey 259/29 and the Hereward Way Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP16A	Residential properties along Whittlesey settlement edge. Users of Byway Whittlesey 256/25. Cyclists on NCR 63.	Residential/ Recreational
VP17A	Users of Byway Whittlesey 256/24.	Recreational
VP18A	Residential properties along Whittlesey settlement edge.	Residential
VP19A	Residential properties along Coates settlement edge. Users of Byway Whittlesey 256/30.	Residential/ Recreational
VP20A	Residential properties along Eldernell Lane, Eldernell. Users of Footpath Whittlesey 256/19. Visitors to Nene Washes RSPB Reserve.	Residential/ Recreational
VP21A	Residential properties along the B1040 North Side and Green Drove. Users of Footpath Thorney 5.	Residential/ Recreational
VP22A	Residential properties along Thorney Dyke.	Residential
VP23A	Residential properties at Hill Farm along the B1040 Whittlesey Road. Users of Footpath Thorney 3.	Residential/ Recreational
River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir		
VP26A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris settlement edge (Wenny Estate).	Residential
VP27A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris settlement edge (B1050 and Tithe Road).	Residential
VP28A&B	Residential properties along the B1050 Chatteris Road. Users of Byway Chatteris 45/25. Travellers along the B1050 Chatteris Road.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP29A&B	Residential properties along Horseley Fen Middle Drove and Gipsey Drove and Short North Fen Drove.	Residential

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP30A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris Road, Sidling Drove, Dunkirk Drove, Colne Fen Farm Private Road. Users of Bridleway Somersham 206/7 and the Greenwich Meridian Trail Long Distance Path.	Residential Recreational
VP31A&B	Residential properties along Short Drove and Parkhall Road.	Residential
VP32A&B	Residential properties along Warners Drove and Parkhill Road.	Residential
VP33A&B	Residential properties along Somersham settlement edge. Users of the Chapel Field Allotments. Users of Footpath Somersham 206/5.	Residential/ Recreational
VP34A&B	Users of Footpath 188/18 Pidley cum Fenton, Footpath 206/6 Somersham and Footpath 206/5 Somersham. Users of the Rothschild Way and Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Paths.	Recreational
VP35A&B	Residential properties along Pidley settlement edge.	Residential
VP36A&B	Users of Footpath 206/1 Somersham.	Recreational
VP37A&B	Residential properties along the B1086 St Ives Road.	Residential
VP38A&B	Users of Footpath Colne 51/2 and the Greenwich Meridian Trail Long Distance Path. Residential properties along Somersham settlement edge.	Residential/ Recreational
VP39A&B	Users of Footpath Colne 51/2. Residential properties along the B1050 Somersham Road.	Residential/ Recreational
VP40A&B	Residential properties along Colne settlement edge. Users of Footpath Colne 51/5 and the Rothchild Way Long Distance Path and Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP41A&B	Residential properties along the B1086 Somersham Road. Travelers along B1086 Somersham Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP42A&B	Residents along Woodhurst settlement edge. Users of Footpath Woodhurst 272/5.	Residential/ Recreational
VP43A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham settlement edge.	Residential
VP44A&B	Residential properties along Wood End, Bluntisham. Travellers on Wood End.	Residential/ Transient
VP45A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham settlement edge and Bluntisham Conservation Area.	Residential
VP46A&B	Residential properties along Earith settlement edge within Earith Conservation Area (Rectory Road and Marina Drive) including Westview Marina. Users of Footpath Earith 69/13 and Bridleway Earith 69/12.	Residential/ Recreational
VP47A&B	Users of the Ouse Valley Way Long Distance Path. Users of the River Great Ouse.	Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP48A&B	Users of Footpath Bluntisham 23/2, PRoW Footpath Bluntisham 23/13, the Rothschild Way Long Distance Path and the Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path. Visitors to Ouse Fen RSPB Reserve.	Residential/ Recreational
VP49A&B	Residential properties along the A1123 Station Road. Travellers along the A1123 Station Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP50A&B	Residential properties along the A1123 Station Road. Users of Footpath Bluntisham 23/1.	Residential/ Recreational
VP51A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham Road. Travellers on Bluntisham Heath Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP52A&B	Residential properties along the B1040 Somersham Drive. Users of St Ives Golf Club.	Residential/ Recreational
VP53A&B	Residential properties along Needingworth settlement edge.	Residential
Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir		
VP24A	Residential properties along Manea settlement edge. Users of Bridleway Manea 155/14.	Residential/ Recreational
VP25A	Residential properties along Pymoor settlement edge. Users of Footpath Downham 65/27.	Residential/ Recreational
Reservoir VP21	Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/19, Block Fen Drove.	Recreational
Reservoir VP22	Residential properties and farms along the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank, including Holly Bank Cottages, Mount Pleasant Bridge and Honey Hill Farm. Travellers on the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank. Travellers on Ely to Peterborough railway line.	Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP26	Users of Footpath Wimblington 236/18, Five Hundred Drove, Manea.	Recreational
Reservoir VP27	Residential properties and farms along Toll Drove, Manea, including Witch-Elm Lodge Farm and Toll Farm. Travellers on Toll Drove, Manea.	Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP28	Residential properties and farms along Purl's Bridge Drove, including Purls Bridge Farm, Boon's Farm, Vicarage Farm and Blunts Farm. Users of Bridleway Manea 155/13. Visitors to the Ouse Washes RSPB Reserve.	Residential/ Recreational
Reservoir VP30	Users of Bridleway Manea 155/13, east of Sixteen Foot Bank. Residential properties along Byall Fen Drove. Travellers along Byall Fen Drove.	Recreational/ Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP31	Residential properties and farms along Byall Fen Drove, including Holly House Farm and Horseway Farm. Travellers along Byall Fen Drove.	Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP32	Users of Footpath Manea 155/21, Forty Foot Drain.	Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
Reservoir VP33	Residential properties and farms along Block Fen Drove and Langwood Fen Drove, including King's Farm, Warth's Hundred Farm, Hundred Farm, Langwood Farm East, Cooper's Farm and Sluice Farm. Travellers along Langwood Fen Drove.	Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP34	Residential properties and farms along Engine Bank and Block Fen. Users of Footpath Mepal 161/4.	Residential/ Recreational
Reservoir VP35	Users of Footpath Mepal 161/11.	Recreational
Reservoir VP36	Residential properties and farms at Horseley Fen Drove. Users of Byway Manea 155/25 and Byway Sutton (Ely) 221/12. Travellers on A142 Ireton's Way.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
Reservoir VP38	Residential properties and farms including Langwood Farm, April Cottage, West Cottages, Wenny Farm, Langwood Hill Farm along Langwood Hill Drove, Chatteris. Users of Footpath Manea 155/17.	Residential/ Recreational
Reservoir VP40	Users of Byway Chatteris 45/26, Horseley Fen Drove. Residential properties and farms at Wenny Severals, including Wenny House and Burrow Hill Farm. Travellers on the A142 Ireton's Way.	Recreational/ Residential/ Transient
Reservoir VP41	Users of Byway Chatteris 45/24, south of A142 Ireton's Way. Residential properties along the A142 Ireton's Way including Dean House.	Recreational/ Residential
Reservoir VP42	Users of Footpath Manea 155/15, Footpath Manea 155/16, and Footpath Manea 155/22, east of A142 Ireton's Way.	Recreational

1.3 Baseline for the reservoir site and water treatment works

1.3.1 The table below identifies the preliminary representative viewpoints for the reservoir site.

Table 1-2: Summary of preliminary representative receptors for the reservoir site and water treatment works

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP1	Chatteris settlement edge, residential properties along The Orchards, Queensway, and Newlands Road Visitors to New Road Cemetery.	Residential/ Recreational
VP2	Chatteris settlement edge, residential properties along Teal Close, Curlew Avenue, St Stephen's Drive and Augustus Way. Visitors to Furrowfields open space and play area.	Residential/ Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP3	Chatteris settlement edge, residential properties along Kingfisher Close, Lode Way and Drake Avenue.	Residential
VP4	Chatteris settlement edge, residential properties along Doddington Road and Little Curf Drove. Workers at Fenton Way Industrial Estate.	Residential/ Commercial
VP5	Users of Footpath Chatteris 45/8. Users of Forty Foot Drain. Residential properties and farms along Doddington Road, including Curf Farm, Carter's Bridge Farm and Brown Butts.	Residential/ Recreational
VP6	Residential properties and farms along Doddington Road and Primrose Hill to the south of Dykemoor Drove N, and Curf Fen Drove, including Eastmoor Farm, Curf Farm and Aspen Farm. Travellers along Doddington Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP7	Doddington settlement edge, residential properties along Primrose Hill. Travellers on Primrose Hill.	Residential/ Transient
VP8	Users of Footpath Doddington 64/19 and Footpath Chatteris 45/28 along Turf Fen Lane, Doddington.	Recreational
VP9	Users of Footpath Doddington 64/6. Doddington settlement edge, residential properties along Willow Close, Bevills Close, Eastalls Close, Eastmoor Lane and Manor Estate.	Residential/ Recreational
VP10	Doddington settlement edge, residential properties along Brickmakers Arm's Lane and B1093 Wimblington Road. Users of Footpath Doddington 64/1 Visitors to the Moated Bishop's Palace at Manor Farm Scheduled Monument.	Residential/ Recreational/ Heritage
VP11	Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/21 and Footpath Doddington 64/4. Travellers on the A141 Isle of Ely Way.	Residential/ Transient
VP12	Residential properties along Nixhill Road, including Nixhill Farm. Users of the Greenwich Meridian Trail Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP13	Users of Byway Wimblington 263/10 and Footpath Wimblington 263/3, Hook.	Recreational
VP14	Hook settlement edge, and residential properties along Hook Road. Travellers on Hook Road.	Residential/ Transient

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP15	Residential properties, farms and businesses along B1098 Manea Road, including Latches Fen Farm, Skylark Farm, Boots Farm, Sweepfield Working Dogs, Plasgran and Aspris. Visitors to Skylark Garden Centre and Café. Visitors to the Skylark Lakes Fishing Lakes and Wimblington Common Gravel Pits CWS along B1098 Manea Road. Travellers on the B1098 Manea Road.	Residential/ Commercial/ Transient
VP16	Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/4, adjacent to Stonea Camp Scheduled Monument. Residential properties and farms along Sixteen Foot Bank and the B1098 Manea Road.	Residential/ Recreational
VP17	Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/4. Stonea Grange Farm and residential properties along Black Drove.	Residential/ Recreational
VP18	Visitors to Stonea Camp and Bowl Barrow 700m NNW of Bridge Farm (both Scheduled Monuments) from timber viewing platform/viewpoint on Footpath Wimblington 263/4.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP19	Residential properties and farms along B1098 Wimblington Road, including Boots Bridge Farm, Boot's Farm, Lawrence Bridge Farm, Ghants Farm Plantation Farm and Doctor's Farm. Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/17. Travellers on the B1098 Wimblington Road.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP20	Residential properties and farms along the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank, including Stonebridge Farm, Granary House Farm, Hill House Farm, Mortimer Farm and Rookery Farm. Travellers on B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank. Travellers on Ely to Peterborough railway line.	Residential/ Transient
VP21	Users of Footpath Wimblington 263/19, Block Fen Drove	Recreational
VP22	Residential properties and farms along the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank, including Holly Bank Cottages, Mount Pleasant Bridge and Honey Hill Farm. Users of Sixteen Foot Drain. Travellers on the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank.	Residential/ Transient
VP23	Residential properties and farms along Sixteen Foot Bank, Fodder Fen Road and Day's Lode Road.	Residential
VP24	Manea settlement edge, residential properties along Station Road, Short Drive and Charlemont Drive.	Residential

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP25	Manea settlement edge, residential properties along West Field Road. Users of Footpath Manea 155/5, Footpath Wimblington 263/6, Footpath Manea 155/3 and Footpath Manea 155/4.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP26	Users of Footpath Wimblington 236/18, Five Hundred Drove, Manea.	Recreational
VP27	Residential properties and farms along Toll Drove, Manea, including Witch-Elm Lodge Farm and Toll Farm. Travellers on Toll Drove, Manea.	Residential/ Transient
VP28	Residential properties and farms along Purl's Bridge Drove, including Purls Bridge Farm, Boon's Farm, Vicarage Farm and Blunts Farm. Users of Bridleway Manea 155/13.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP29	Residential properties along Purl's Bridge Drove, Welches Dam. Users of Footpath Manea 155/10 and Footpath Manea 155/9. Visitors to the RSPB Ouse Washes visitor centre. Users of the River Delph and Counter Drain (Ouse).	Heritage/ Recreational
VP30	Users of Bridleway Manea 155/13, east of Sixteen Foot Bank. Residential properties along Byall Fen Drove. Travellers along Byall Fen Drove.	Heritage/ Recreational/ Transient
VP31	Residential properties and farms along Byall Fen Drove, including Holly House Farm and Horseway Farm.	Residential
VP32	Users of Footpath Manea 155/21, Forty Foot Drain.	Recreational
VP33	Residential properties and farms along Block Fen Drove and Langwood Fen Drove, including King's Farm, Warth's Hundred Farm, Hundred Farm, Langwood Farm East, Cooper's Farm and Sluice Farm. Travellers along Langwood Fen Drove.	Residential/ Transient
VP34	Residential properties and farms along Engine Bank and Block Fen. Users of Footpath Mepal 161/4. Users of Counter Drain Ouse and the River Delph.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP35	Users of Footpath Mepal 161/11.	Recreational
VP36	Residential properties and farms at Horseley Fen Drove. Users of Byway Manea 155/25 and Byway Sutton (Ely) 221/12.	Heritage/ Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP37	Residential properties and farms along Gipsey Drove and Horseley Fen Middle Drove, and users of local road.	Residential/ Transient
VP38	Residential properties and farms including Langwood Farm, April Cottage, West Cottages, Wenny Farm, Langwood Hill Farm along Langwood Hill Drove, Chatteris. Users of Footpath Manea 155/17.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP39	Residential properties and farms including Little Acre (bungalow) and Four Winds (farm) along the B1098 New Road, Chatteris. Travellers on B1098 New Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP40	Users of Byway Chatteris 45/26, Horseley Fen Drove. Residential properties and farms at Wenny Severals, including Wenny House and Burrow Hill Farm. Travellers on the A142 Ireton's Way.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP41	Users of Byway Chatteris 45/24, south of the A142 Ireton's Way. Residential properties including at Dean House along the A142 Ireton's Way.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP42	Users of Footpath Manea 155/15, Footpath Manea 155/16, Footpath Manea 155/22, east of A142 Ireton's Way.	Recreational
VP43	Users of Byway Doddington 64/20, Dykemoor Drove N. Residential properties and farms along Dykemoor Drove. Travellers along Dykemoor Drove.	Residential/ Transient
VP44	Workers and visitors at the RSPCA Block Fen Animal Centre, Block Fen Drove, Wimblington.	Commercial

1.4 Baseline for the downstream water transfers

1.4.1 The table below identifies the representative viewpoints for the downstream water transfers. The location of representative viewpoints will be reviewed and updated once the extent of the pipeline corridor and above ground structures within the Scoping boundary have been refined.

Table 1-3: Summary of preliminary representative receptors for the downstream transfers

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
Proposed reservoir to Bexwell		
VP1B	Residential properties along Crimplesham settlement edge.	Residential
VP2B	Residential properties along Fincham Road.	Residential

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP3B	Residential properties along New Road. Users of Footpath Crimplesham FP3.	Residential/ Recreational
VP4B	Residential properties along Bexwell settlement edge.	Residential
VP5B	Residential properties along Downham Market settlement edge. Users of Restricted Byway Downham Market RB15b, and Bridleway Wimbotsham BR14.	Residential/ Recreational
VP6B	Users of Bridleway Wimbotsham BR13 and Bridleway Wimbotsham BR14.	Recreational
VP7B	Residential Properties along Downham Market settlement edge. Users of Wimbotsham FP12.	Residential/ Recreational
VP8B	Residential Properties along Wimbotsham. Conservation Area settlement edge (east).	Residential
VP9B	Residential receptors along Wimbotsham Conservation Area settlement edge (south). Cyclists on NCR 11. Travellers on Low Road.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP10B	Downham Market settlement edge (west). Users of Restricted Byway Downham Market RB13. Users of the Relief Channel (Ouse). Travellers on Ely to King's Lynn railway.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP11B	Residential properties along Salter's Lodge settlement edge and the west side of the River Great Ouse, Lady Drove and the A1122 Downham Road. Users of Bridleway Downham West BR4. Ouse Valley Way Long Distance Path and the Fen Rivers Way on the east side of the River Great Ouse. Travellers on Lady Drove and the A1122 Downham Road. Users of the River Great Ouse.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP12B	Residential properties along Barroway Drove. Travellers along Barroway Drove.	Residential/ Transient
VP13B	Residential properties along Nordelph settlement edge and Conservation Area. Users of Bridleway Nordelph FP3.	Residential/ Recreational
VP14B	Residential properties along Birchfield Road.	Residential
VP15B	Residential properties along the B1094 Silt Road. Travellers along the B1094 Silt Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP16B	Users of Bridleway Welney BR4. Users of the Hundred Foot Washes and the River Delph.	Recreational
VP17B	Residential properties at Lakes End, A1101 Wisbech Road.	Residential
VP18B	Residential properties along A1101 Wisbech Road and Welney settlement edge.	Residential/ Transient

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
	Travellers on the A1101 Wisbech Road.	
VP19B	Residential properties along Wisbech Road.	Residential
VP20B	Residential properties along Christchurch settlement edge. Users of Byway Christchurch 242/17.	Residential/ Recreational
VP21B	Residential properties along March Road, Tipps End. Users of Footpath Christchurch 242/13.	Residential/ Recreational
VP22B	Residential properties along the B1093 Padgetts Road. Travellers on the B1093 Padgetts Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP23B	Residential properties along Day's Lode Road.	Residential
VP24B	Residential properties along the B1098 Sixteen Foot Bank. Travellers on the Ely to Peterborough Line.	Residential/ Transient
VP25B	Residential properties along the B1093 Manea Road. Travellers along the B1093 Manea Road.	Residential/ Transient
Proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham		
VP26A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris settlement edge (Wenny Estate). Workers/visitors at Cromwell Community College. Users of Chatteris Cricket Club and Peacocks Paddocks.	Residential/ Recreational/ Educational
VP27A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris settlement edge (B1050 and Tithe Road).	Residential
VP28A&B	Residential properties along the B1050 Chatteris Road. Users of Byway Chatteris 45/25. Travellers along the B1050 Chatteris Road.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP29A&B	Residential properties along Horseley Fen Middle Drove, Gipsey Drove and Short North Fen Drove.	Residential
VP30A&B	Residential properties along Chatteris Road, Sidling Drove, Dunkirk Drove, Colne Fen Farm Private Road. Users of Bridleway Somersham 206/7 and the Greenwich Meridian Trail Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP31A&B	Residential properties along Short Drove and Parkhall Road.	Residential
VP32A&B	Residential properties along Warners Drove and Parkhill Road.	Residential
VP33A&B	Residential properties along Somersham settlement edge. Users of Chapel Field Allotments. Users of Footpath Somersham 206/5.	Residential/ Recreational
VP34A&B	Users of Footpath 188/18 Pidley cum Fenton, Footpath 206/6 Somersham and Footpath 206/5 Somersham. Users of the Rothschild Way and Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Paths.	Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
	Users of Pidley Fly Fishing and Lakeside Lodge Golf and Country Club.	
VP35A&B	Residential properties along Pidley settlement edge. Travellers along B1089 High Street.	Residential/ Transient
VP36A&B	Users of Footpath 206/1 Somersham.	Recreational
VP37A&B	Residential properties along the B1086 St Ives Road.	Residential
VP38A&B	Users of Footpath Colne 51/2 and the Rothchild Way Long Distance Path and Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path. Residential properties along Somersham settlement edge.	Residential/ Recreational
VP39A&B	Users of Footpath Colne 51/2. Residential properties along the B1050 Somersham Road.	Residential/ Recreational
VP40A&B	Residential properties along Colne settlement edge. Users of Footpath Colne 51/5 and the Rothchild Way Long Distance Path and Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path.	Residential/ Recreational
VP41A&B	Residential properties along the B1086 Somersham Road. Visitors to the Raptor Foundation. Travelers along B1086 Somersham Road.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP42A&B	Residents along Woodhurst settlement edge. Users of Footpath Woodhurst 272/5.	Residential/ Recreational
VP43A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham settlement edge.	Residential
VP44A&B	Residential properties along Wood End, Bluntisham. Travellers on Wood End.	Residential/ Transient
VP45A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham settlement edge and Bluntisham Conservation Area.	Residential
VP46A&B	Residential properties along Earith settlement edge within Earith Conservation Area (Rectory Road and Marina Drive) including Westview Marina. Users of Footpath Earith 69/13 and Bridleway Earith 69/12.	Residential/ Recreational
VP47A&B	Users of the Ouse Valley Way Long Distance Path. Users of the River Great Ouse.	Recreational
VP48A&B	Users of Footpath Bluntisham 23/2, Footpath Bluntisham 23/13, The Rothschild Way Long Distance Path and the Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path. Visitors to Ouse Fen RSPB Reserve.	Residential/ Recreational
VP49A&B	Residential properties along the A1123 Station Road. Travellers along the A1123 Station Road.	Residential/ Transient

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP50A&B	Residential properties along the A1123 Station Road. Users of Footpath Bluntisham 23/1.	Residential/ Recreational
VP51A&B	Residential properties along Bluntisham Road Travellers on Bluntisham Heath Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP52A&B	Residential properties along the B1040 Somersham Drive. Users of St Ives Golf Club.	Residential/ Recreational
VP53A&B	Residential properties along Needingworth settlement edge.	Residential
VP54B	Residential properties along Needingworth settlement edge. Users of Footpath Holywell cum Needingworth 129/2. Travellers along High Street.	Residential/ Recreational/ Transient
VP55B	Residential properties along Needingworth settlement edge, Mill Way. Users of Millfields Recreation Ground and Millfields Playing Field.	Residential/ Recreational
VP56B	Residential properties along Holywell settlement edge and Conservation Area. Users of Footpath Holywell cum Needingworth 129/4.	Residential/ Recreational
VP57B	Users of Footpath Holywell cum Needingworth 129/5 and the Ouse Valley Way Long Distance Path.	Recreational
VP58B	Users of Footpath Swavesey 225/2, Footpath Swavesey 225/3 and the Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path.	Recreational
VP59B	Users of the Bridleway Fen Drayton 86/29. Visitors to Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve.	Recreational
VP60B	Users of the Pathfinder Long Distance Walk Long Distance Path, Bridleway Swavesey 225/21, Bridleway 255/5 and Footpath Swavesey 255/3. Cyclists on NCR 51. Travellers on the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway.	Residential/ Transient
VP61B	Residential receptors along Swavesey settlement edge and Conservation Area. Users of Bridleway Swavesey 225/17.	Residential/ Recreational
VP62B	Residential properties along Swavesey settlement edge. Students and staff at Swavesey Village College.	Residential/ Educational
VP63B	Residential properties along Fen Drayton settlement edge and Conservation Area. Travellers along Cambridge Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP64B	Residential properties along Swavesey Road Travellers on Swavesey Road.	Residential
VP65B	Residential properties along Rose and Crown Road Users of Bridleway Swavesey 225/14.	Residential/ Recreational

Viewpoint number	Receptor viewpoint and location	Receptor type
VP66B	Residential properties along Conington settlement edge. Users of Bridleway Conington 53/4.	Residential/ Recreational
VP67B	Residential properties along Boxworth settlement edge.	Residential
VP68B	Residential properties and farms along Elsworth settlement edge and Conservation Area. Travellers along Elsworth Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP69B	Residential properties along Elsworth settlement edge and Conservation Area. Travellers along Elsworth Road.	Residential
VP70B	Residential properties along Lolworth settlement edge and Conservation Area. Users of Byway Lolworth 150/2.	Residential/ Recreational
VP71B	Visitors to Childerley Hall Grade II* Listed Registered Park and Garden. Users of Bridleway 48/1.	Heritage/ Recreational
VP72B	Residential properties at Bar Hill. Users of Bridleway Bar Hill 16/1.	Residential/ Recreational
VP73B	Residential properties along Dry Drayton settlement edge and Conservation Area. Users of Footpath Dry Drayton 66/3.	Residential/ Recreational
VP74B	Residential properties along Scotland Road.	Residential
VP75B	Visitors to Madingley Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Madingley Conservation Area. Residential properties along Church Lane.	Heritage/ Residential
VP76B	Residential properties along St Neots Road. Cyclists on local cycle route (Cambridgeshire County Council).	Residential/ Transient
VP77B	Residential properties along Long Road. Travellers along Long Road.	Residential/ Transient
VP78B	Residential properties along Hardwick settlement edge and Conservation Area.	Residential
VP79B	Residential properties along B1303 St Neots Road.	Residential
VP80B	Users of PRoW Bridleway Hardwick 114/4.	Recreational
VP81B	Users of the Harcamlow Way Long Distance Path. Residential properties along Long Road.	Residential/ Recreational
VP82B	Residential properties along Coton settlement edge.	Residential
VP83B	Residential properties along Comberton settlement edge.	Residential
VP84B	Users of Footpath Coton 55/6. Visitors to Coton Country Park.	Recreational

APPENDIX 8.1: Ecology survey methodology

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This appendix document has been written to set out the methodology that will be used to provide a consistent, transparent and standardised approach to the ecological survey to inform the EIA. This appendix should be read in conjunction with Chapter 8: Terrestrial biodiversity and Chapter 9: Aquatic biodiversity of the EIA Scoping Report.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development has been divided into four operational zones in order to ease interpretation of the proposals and assist in the consideration of impacts of the component parts. The four operational zones are as follows:

1. Sources of supply and upstream water transfers.
2. Reservoir site.
3. Water treatment works.
4. Downstream treated water transfers.

1.1.3 With respect to gathering baseline ecological data, the approximate reservoir site has been known since late 2022. This has enabled an early start on undertaking some field surveys from 2023. The field surveys for the other three zones, will start in 2025.

1.1.4 This report outlines the scope and methodologies of ecological desk and field surveys to be conducted for the four operational zones. The likely scale of ecological impacts for the sources of supply and upstream water transfers, water treatment works and downstream treated water transfers is significantly different to the reservoir site. Therefore, the scope of the ecological surveys for these three zones is different to that of the reservoir site and as detailed in full below. The Scoping boundary is shown on Figure 2.1 of the EIA Scoping Report, to which various study area buffers have been applied according to the feature involved (e.g. 500m for badgers around the proposed reservoir).

1.1.5 The survey data will be used to inform:

- Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) and associated avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures that might be required.
- Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- Compliance with protected species legislation.
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements and opportunities.

1.1.6 Any alterations required to field survey methods to reflect local conditions (e.g. as a result of health and safety considerations or land access restrictions) will be reported within future biodiversity survey baseline reports, which will be presented in the ES.

1.2 Biodiversity study area

1.2.1 The existing guidance on ecological impact assessments (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), 2018) recommends that all important ecological features that occur within a Zone of Influence (ZoI) for a Proposed Development are subject to detailed assessment. The ZoI is used to determine the geographical area for assessing the effects (both positive and negative) of the Proposed Development on ecological features. The ZoI will vary in size depending on the nature of the effects and the sensitivity of the important ecological features to those effects.

1.2.2 Each chapter defines the appropriate geographical scale to collect desktop information and conduct field surveys, to obtain an understanding of the relative importance of each ecological feature and determine the likely effects. The geographical area for obtaining ecological data through desk- and field-based surveys has been informed by existing design information, good practice and field survey guidance. The field surveys will collect an appropriate level of information for defining the distribution of important ecological features that could be subject to likely significant effects.

1.2.3 The study areas and field survey areas will be kept under review as the Scoping boundary is refined as part of the design process. The study area includes all land parcels within which field surveys will be conducted but does not necessarily require that field data is collected across all of it.

1.3 Structure of this appendix

1.3.1 The appendix is split into different chapters, each presenting the individual method statements for the proposed surveys:

- Chapter 2: Habitats.
- Chapter 3: Riparian mammals – water vole.
- Chapter 4: Riparian mammals – otter.
- Chapter 5: Aquatic ecology.
- Chapter 6: Amphibians.
- Chapter 7: Birds.
- Chapter 8: Badgers.
- Chapter 9: Bats.
- Chapter 10: Terrestrial invertebrates.
- Chapter 11: Reptiles.
- Chapter 12: Section 41 species.

2 Habitats

2.1 Approach

2.1.1 The following guidance will be used:

- Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017).
- The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 2.01.1 (UKHab Ltd, 2023).
- The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Technical Annex 1 (Natural England Joint Publication JP039, 2023).
- National Vegetation Survey Classification User Handbook methodology (Rodwell, 2006).
- Hedgerow Survey Handbook (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2007).
- Development of a Veteran Tree Site Assessment Protocol (ENRR628) (English Nature, 2005).
- The MoRPh Survey: A Modular River Physical Habitat Survey for Citizen Scientists – Field Guide (Gurnell *et al.*,2019).

2.2 Desk study

2.2.1 The desk study will collate spatial habitats data sets, aerial imagery, protected and notable species records, and designated site citations. The study area for habitats and botanical features for all four zones will comprise of the Scoping boundary plus a 2km buffer for watercourses and other habitat and plant features. This is considered an appropriate distance to capture indirect effects of likely impacts via air and water pathways.

2.2.2 Data sources will be as follows:

- Ordnance Survey (OS) MasterMap data to provide accurate and seamless mapping with land use classifications.
- OS water bodies, rivers and ditches.
- Environment Agency Main River and ordinary watercourse layers.
- Environment Agency Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) (Environment Agency, 2023).
- Middle Level Commissioners Internal Drainage Board (IDB) mapping.
- Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory sites and Natural England's Priority Habitats Inventory sites.
- Natural England Goose and Swan Functional Land Impact Risk Zone.

- Aerial imagery from the Esri World Imagery dataset which is derived from the following sources: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales/Airbus DS, United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency, United States Geological Survey, Aerogrid, Institut de l'information géographique national, IGP and the GIS User Community.
- Descriptions of statutory designated sites obtained from the Natural England website (Natural England, undated).
- The Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (Forestry Commission, undated) to provide accurate boundaries for woodland habitats.
- Living England Habitat Map (Phase 4) (Natural England, 2024).
- Historical records of protected and notable vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen and stonewort species and non-native invasive plant species obtained from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC), Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS), Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI) and the Environment Agency for the last ten years.
- Descriptions and citations for non-statutory designated sites from the CPERC.
- Historical records of ancient, veteran and notable trees from the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory.
- Consultation with stakeholders and landowners with regards to conservation value, Environmental Stewardship options and management of land parcels.

2.3 Field surveys

2.3.1 Field surveys will be undertaken to gain information to support the EcIA:

- Refining the accuracy of mapping and habitat classification of sites designated for botanical interest, Habitats of Principal Importance (HPIs) and potential HPIs, where there is potential for adverse effects.
- National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey of HPIs to confirm classification and quantify community composition.
- Identifying notable plant species and ancient and veteran trees.
- Identifying the distribution of invasive non-native species (INNS).
- Hedgerow survey to inform consenting of hedgerow removal with regard to the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.
- Condition assessment of habitats to be permanently lost and materially significant habitats temporarily affected, for BNG calculations.
- Modular River Physical (MoRPh) Habitat surveys. MoRPh surveys record physical habitat features within the channel and adjacent riparian areas, geomorphological and biological features.

- Ditch Classification Survey. Ten key variables are used to classify ditch habitats. These can be undertaken effectively from site photographs, and will use photographs from other site visits (e.g. macroinvertebrate, otter and water vole survey data).

2.3.2 UKHab mapping of habitats will be at the Fine Scale Minimum mapping unit of 25m² (polygons) and 1m width (linear features). UKHab secondary codes will be used in full, with space for up to five to be recorded per habitat polygon.

Survey area

2.3.3 In line with standard guidance, field surveys will be focused on areas in which works associated with the four zones could:

- Contribute to likely significant effects on habitats and on notable and protected plant species (CIEEM, 2017).
- Result in breaching the legislation protecting habitats such as hedgerows and GWDTEs (CIEEM, 2017).
- Require ground truthing the condition of features to inform BNG calculations (Defra, 2024b).

2.3.4 The desk study data will be used to assess habitats present within the study area and their potential suitability to support HPIs, notable or protected plants or habitats requiring a condition assessment.

2.3.5 The scoped in habitats survey areas are defined as:

- Designated sites within the Scoping boundary.
- Other nature conservation sites within a 100m radius of the Scoping boundary.
- HPIs (or potential HPIs) with hydrological connection to the proposed reservoir, including wetlands and GWDTEs within a 250m radius of the Scoping boundary.
- Woodland and ponds (without hydrological connectivity) within a 50m radius of the Scoping boundary.
- Other HPI and ancient and veteran trees within a 30m radius of the Scoping boundary.
- Non-HPI and requiring condition assessment, notable species and INNS within the Scoping boundary.
- MoRPh survey within the Scoping boundary. Survey requirements will be determined by the need to meet identified historical data gaps (a minimum coverage of 20% of the length of watercourses within the Scoping boundary).

Surveyor competency

2.3.6 Surveys will be undertaken by ecologists and fluvial geomorphologists competently experienced in botanical identification. Lead surveyors will hold at least Field Identification Skills Certificate level 4 or equivalent experience and survey

methodologies or where necessary accredited (e.g. in the case of MoRPh surveys) in the relevant survey methods. Survey leads will be accompanied by a survey assistant for health and safety reasons. All surveyors and assistants will be fully briefed in the survey process and data collection procedures prior to surveying.

Data collection

2.3.7 Surveyors will collect data using Arc Field Maps and Survey123 software on tablets to assist with locating and mapping habitats and reduce the handling of data. Data will be compiled within GIS to generate a habitat map following the UK Habitat Classification (UHCUMV12).

2.4 Timing

2.4.1 The habitat surveys will be undertaken during the suitable survey season between May and September.

3 Riparian mammals – water vole

3.1 Approach

3.1.1 The Water Vole Conservation Handbook (Strachan *et al.*, 2011) is the main source of guidance for water vole survey methodology in the UK. The water vole habitat suitability assessment methodology will follow A Method for Assessing Water Vole Habitat Suitability (Harris *et al.*, 2009), a technique based on eight habitat indices.

3.1.2 The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (Dean *et al.*, 2016) provides a supplementary industry standard for those undertaking surveys, assessing impacts and designing mitigation for water voles in the context of development or construction activities. This guidance has been considered when designing the survey methodology and programme of survey work.

3.2 Desk study

Watercourse scoping for field surveys

3.2.1 A desk study will be undertaken using aerial imagery and OS maps to identify watercourses that fall within the Scoping boundary.

3.2.2 Watercourses will be split into two types:

- Minor watercourses – Agricultural field drains, ditches and small streams including 'ordinary watercourses' (managed by Lead Local Flood Authorities including IDBs).
- Major watercourses – Main Rivers (Environment Agency) and IDB drains that water is pumped into (e.g. Sixteen Foot) for conveyance into the tidal reaches of the River Nene and River Great Ouse.

Biological records

3.2.3 The desk study for the reservoir site will include a review of recent biological records within 10km of the Scoping boundary and a review of designated site citations to determine the potential presence of water vole, also within 10km of the Scoping boundary.

3.2.4 The desk study for the remaining three zones will include a review of recent biological records within 2km of the Scoping boundaries and a review of designated site citations to determine the potential presence of water vole, also within 2km of the Scoping boundaries.

3.2.5 Biological records will be sourced from CPERC, NBIS, local interest groups, Natural England licence returns and nationally available datasets including government run MAGIC Maps (Defra, 2024a).

3.2.6 The Curf Fen water vole monitoring undertaken by The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (The Wildlife Trust BCN) will also be used to inform the desk study (The Wildlife Trust BCN, 2016).

3.3 Field surveys

Habitat suitability assessment

3.3.1 Within the reservoir site Scoping boundary all watercourses are deemed to provide suitable habitat, except those which were recorded as not meeting the criteria to be a ditch during the ditch classification surveys undertaken in 2023 and 2024. Ditches with the following conditions were recorded as not meeting the criteria and as such are assessed as being unsuitable for water vole:

- No aquatic or marginal vegetation present.
- No obvious connections to nearby watercourses.
- Dry at the time of survey (UKHab surveys undertaken in July 2023 were repeated over winter 2023/2024 to confirm that the ditch was dry during other times of year).
- The presence of dry rank grassland or more permanent plants growing inside that would not survive permanent flooding.

3.3.2 Habitat suitability assessments within the reservoir site Scoping boundary will be undertaken prior to a full licence application being submitted.

3.3.3 Habitat suitability assessments within the Scoping boundary for the other three zones will be undertaken prior to the draft licence application being submitted.

Field signs survey

3.3.4 Given the abundance of desk study records within the reservoir site Scoping boundary, including the Curf Fen monitoring by The Wildlife Trust BCN and anecdotal evidence of water vole recorded during surveys on-site, field surveys at the reservoir site will not be undertaken prior to the ES being submitted. The assumption is that water vole are present within all suitable watercourses on the reservoir site. Full surveys will be undertaken to calculate the relative population size and to inform the full licence application.

3.3.5 Field surveys within the Scoping boundary and a 200m buffer will be undertaken for the remaining three zones prior to a draft licence being applied for.

4 Riparian mammals – otter

4.1 Approach

4.1.1 The Life in UK Rivers publication, Monitoring the Otter (Chanin, 2003) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee's (JNCC) publication for the Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Mammals (JNCC, 2004) provide guidance for otter surveys in the UK. These guidelines have been considered when designing the survey methodology and programme of survey work.

4.1.2 Additionally, the methodology has been developed in line with advice provided by Natural England and Defra on assessing the impacts of development on otters (Natural England and Defra, 2014), NatureScot's Standing advice for planning consultations – Otters (2024), and Bassett and Wynn (2010).

4.2 Desk study

Watercourse scoping

4.2.1 A desk study will be undertaken using aerial imagery and OS maps to identify watercourses that fall within the Scoping boundary for all four zones.

4.2.2 Each watercourse will be given a unique identification reference and watercourses will be split into two types:

- Minor watercourses – Agricultural field drains, ditches and small streams including 'ordinary watercourses' (managed by Lead Local Flood Authorities including IDBs).
- Major watercourses – Main Rivers (Environment Agency) and IDB drains that water is pumped into for conveyance (e.g. Sixteen Foot) into the tidal River Nene and River Great Ouse.

Terrestrial habitat scoping

4.2.3 Areas of high suitability terrestrial habitats, for example, reedbeds, tussocky grassland, woodland and scrubby areas, will be identified within the Scoping boundary for all four zones and for watercourses within 200m using aerial imagery, data collected by habitat surveys and online sources.

Biological records

4.2.4 The desk study for the reservoir site will include a review of recent biological records within 10km of the Scoping boundary and a review of designated site citations to determine potential presence of otter within 10km of the Scoping boundary.

4.2.5 The desk study for the remaining three zones will include a review of recent biological records within 2km of the Scoping boundaries and a review of designated site citations to determine potential presence of otter within 2km of the Scoping boundaries.

4.2.6 Biological records have been sourced from CPERC, local interest groups, Natural England licence returns and nationally available datasets including government run MAGIC Maps.

4.3 Field surveys

Habitat suitability assessment

4.3.1 Habitat suitability will be assessed for otter within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones along all watercourses within and including 200m from a major watercourse. Habitat suitability will be recorded to assess the degree of risk that otter may be present or disturbed by the proposed works. Habitat features recorded will be as follows:

- Food supply (potential/confirmed resources present).
- Cover along the watercourse.
- Suitable terrestrial habitat.
- Dispersal barriers.
- Connectivity to other areas of suitable habitat.
- Level of disturbance.

4.3.2 Where there is suitable habitat along scoped in watercourses and terrestrial habitats these will be classified as follows:

- Commuting only.
- Commuting and foraging.
- Commuting, foraging, resting and/or holt creation.

Field signs survey

4.3.3 Otter will be assumed to be using all major watercourses. Targeted surveys for all four zones will focus on suitable terrestrial habitats, for example, reed beds, tussocky grassland, woodland and scrubby areas, within 200m of major watercourses with potential breeding (i.e. holts) and resting (i.e. couches) features. All other field signs will be recorded if identified alongside the water vole checks.

4.3.4 Field signs that will be recorded are as follows:

- Natal holts (where a female gives birth and young stay until they are mobile, circa 3–4 months).
- Holts (underground/concealed resting area).
- Couches (above-ground/open resting areas).
- Spraints (dry disintegrated, dry intact and/or fresh).
- Anal jelly.
- Tracks/footprints.
- Slides.

4.3.5 The procedure for identifying and assessing otter breeding and resting sites is as follows:

- Targeted checks for breeding and resting sites will be carried out in areas of high suitability along scoped in watercourses and terrestrial habitats.
- If potential natal holts are recorded, then trail cameras will be used to check occupancy and activity levels.
- If potential couches are recorded where habitat will be lost and/or where night-time activities are planned within 30m, then further field sign checks will be carried out to confirm activity levels.
- A minimum of four monitoring visits will be carried out at each scoped in holt and couch.

Otter holt/couch monitoring

4.3.6 Should an otter holt or couch be identified, monitoring will take place, covering the spring/summer/autumn/winter period to capture potential breeding activity (Liles, 2003). Trail cameras will be installed for a minimum of four weeks during each seasonal period.

4.4 Timing

4.4.1 The otter surveys will be undertaken during the suitable survey season between mid-April and the end of September.

5 Aquatic ecology

5.1 Approach

5.1.1 The aquatic survey approach is designed to identify habitats and aquatic communities sensitive to construction activities and operation, known species of conservation value, and to quantify the quality of aquatic ecology resource.

5.1.2 The information collected will be used to avoid adverse effects where practicable and to inform the mitigation strategy, to ensure that aquatic habitats are appropriately and proportionately protected during construction and operation.

5.1.3 A risk-based assessment targeted to habitats of known sensitivity or unknown quality will be carried out.

5.1.4 The results of the survey will be used to inform the EcIA and the HRA.

5.2 Desk study

5.2.1 Existing data will be requested and reviewed from the Environment Agency, Natural England and CPERC. The temporal and spatial availability of existing biological data will be assessed based on the following buffers from the Scoping boundaries for all four zones:

- Fish – 10km (for migratory species).
- Fish – 1km (for non-migratory species).
- Invertebrates – 2km.
- Macrophytes – 2km.
- INNS – 5km.

5.2.2 These buffers are considered appropriate due to the low spatial resolution of aquatic data anticipated. The 10km buffer zone for migratory fish takes into account the mobility of migratory species that may not be present all year around, or have a low incident of recordings, but may otherwise be an important component of the ecological community.

Characterisation of watercourses

5.2.3 There will be a wide range of watercourses severed, lost or modified by the Proposed Development and each habitat type may support an ecological flora and fauna typical to that habitat and therefore broad assessments can be made on the watercourse typology. During the 2023 surveys, the majority of water features across the reservoir site were visited, on one or more occasion as part of the UKHab survey. In addition, a dedicated watercourse survey was undertaken in October 2023, specifically to identify water features that require further assessment for Water Environment (Water Framework Directive (WFD)) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (WER) and EIA purposes. Main Rivers (Environment

Agency, 2019) within or bordering the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site were visited and sampled for macroinvertebrates within the autumn 2023 survey season. Water features not visited in 2023 will be visited to inform the EcIA.

5.2.4 A high-level assessment has been undertaken, based upon the desk study results and the outputs of the field surveys described above. This used OS Mapping and GIS systems to identify rivers (Environment Agency, 2019), tributaries, field drains and ponds (<2ha)/lakes (>2ha). Survey notes and photographs have been provided by previous survey visits and combined with water catchment boundaries (WFD water boundaries) to determine the requirement for further surveys specifically for aquatic ecology.

5.2.5 Multiple visits will be used to provide confidence in both determining the permanency of water features and as a mechanism to test the subsequent assigning of the sensitivity assessment. It is acknowledged that ephemeral water features may support species of conservation interest and the survey programme has been designed to capture these important habitats. Water features that are known to be dry will also not be assessed further as part of the aquatic ecology assessment but be included in terrestrial habitat assessments.

5.3 Field surveys

5.3.1 Aquatic ecology surveys for the reservoir site will be undertaken on a proportionate basis, given the large number of drains, ditches and Main Rivers within the reservoir site. The focus of survey work will be on ensuring good coverage of high and moderate ecological sensitivity water features where there is currently insufficient baseline data to support the EcIA and WER. A lower sampling effort is proposed for lower quality ditches and drains. Aquatic habitat sensitivity has been determined following multiple visits to each site across different seasons, recording wettedness, vegetation cover, habitat complexity and suitability to support habitats and species of conservation value.

5.3.2 The need for any field surveys in the remaining three zones will be determined following a review of desk survey and UKHab survey results.

5.3.3 All field surveys will comply with the Aquatic Biosecurity Partnership ‘Clean, Check, Dry’ measures to ensure that INNS are not spread between surveyed sites. This will include the use of an appropriate disinfectant when moving between water bodies. Enhanced biosecurity measures will be taken as required, for example to prevent the spread of avian flu.

Macroinvertebrates

5.3.4 Proposed macroinvertebrate surveys for the reservoir site will be used to fill gaps identified from the desk based survey. Sampling will be undertaken using multiple method types, depending on the water body type.

5.3.5 In November 2023 and May 2024, airlift sampling and sweep netting was undertaken of the main IDB drains bordering the reservoir site, and kick samples (BS EN ISO 10870:2012 (British Standards Institution (BSI), 2012); Environment Agency, 2018) undertaken in wadeable riverine features at the reservoir site.

All samples were preserved on-site and returned to a taxonomic laboratory for analysis to species level (TL5) (BS EN 17136:2019 (BSI, 2019)). Environmental variables were collected at each site to allow for standard biotic metrics to be calculated. The data will inform the requirement to repeat this surveying. Where linear water features conform to river typologies, standard WFD sampling methodologies (UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG), 2008) will be used so that the data can be assessed using standardised biological metrics and indices.

5.3.6 The majority of water features across the reservoir site are water level controlled drainage ditches. On ditch and drain sites the Buglife methodology (Buglife, 2013) (amended for use in fenland drains and ditches) will be used to assess macroinvertebrate and macrophyte communities from minor watercourses. Amendments for Fenland drain settings will take cognisance of Graham and Hammond (2015). Where possible, identification of common and large macroinvertebrates will be completed in the field, with smaller, cryptic species returned to the laboratory for identification. Site selection and sample density will be informed by the Buglife guidelines (2013). Sampling in drainage ditches will be undertaken in September 2024.

Macrophytes

5.3.7 Sampling for macrophytes will be aligned with those undertaken for macroinvertebrate assessment. Main River and flowing/riverine typology water features will be assessed using the Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 2011) and WFD (UKTAG, 2014) standards and requires a 100m watercourse reach to be surveyed. Cover values are assigned to aquatic and semi-aquatic species present. Environmental variables will be collected at each site to allow for standard biotic metrics to be calculated. Field data will be analysed through the LEAFPACS2 classification tool. Non-flowing drain and ditch systems will be assessed using the methodology outlined in Buglife (2013), with noted amendments from Graham and Hammond (2015).

5.3.8 Macrophyte surveys are typically undertaken in summer (June – September) to coincide with the principal growing season for aquatic vegetation. Survey requirement will be determined by the need to satisfy historical data gaps.

Fish

5.3.9 Sampling for fish will support identification of species of conservation value and support classifications within the WER assessment. Multiple methods will be considered for the assessment of fish populations. These are as follows:

- Targeted surveys for species of known conservation value (e.g. spined loach) will be undertaken by the use of Common Standard Method (JNCC, 2015). This will involve the use of a spined loach trawl, and a large number of replicate tows undertaken to quantitatively estimate population size.
- For community level analysis environmental DNA (eDNA) will be used across the drainage ditches of the reservoir site and adjacent large drains. Most effective in still waters or slow flowing ditch environments, eDNA is recognised as being more cost effective than physical surveys for specific species.

Up to 30 sites will be targeted with eDNA, to determine the distribution of fish across the reservoir site, penetration of mobile species into the drainage network and presence of species of conservation interest that may be present in low abundance.

- Incidental records of fish have been generated from airlift and Buglife sampling, which further develop the baseline fish understanding across the study area.

5.3.10 All fish surveys will be undertaken under authorisation by the Environment Agency (FR2/section 27a of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975).

5.3.11 Fish surveys will be undertaken in summer (June – September) to avoid sensitive spawning and migratory periods.

Invasive non-native species

5.3.12 The distribution of INNS is well documented from publicly available records and ongoing Anglian Water monitoring. Incidental data recording will be retained through the terrestrial and aquatic surveys described above, which is deemed sufficient to provide confidence for the EcIA.

5.3.13 INNS are also being assessed separately as part of the wider water transfer proposals. Targeted INNS assessments may be required to support the assessment of raw water transfer into the reservoir basin. This may include physical surveys for known high risk species or the use of commercially available genomic/environmental DNA survey suites in consultation with the Environment Agency.

Ponds

5.3.14 Habitat assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Predictive System for Multimetrics (PSYM) (Pond Action, 2002). PSYM assesses both the biological (invertebrate and macrophyte components) and physical habitat quality of ponds. For the purpose of this assessment, a pond is defined as a body of water <2ha in size. Metrics, calculated by the Freshwater Habitats Trust, identify the ponds Index of Biotic Integrity, which in turn, determines whether the site is classified as a HPI. Pond habitat surveys are typically undertaken in summer (June – September) to coincide with peak growing season for macrophytes, a key variable in determining biological quality.

6 Amphibians

6.1 Approach

6.1.1 This section aims to outline the assessment strategy appropriate for the EcIA in relation to all amphibians, but with a focus on great crested newt (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) and with the intention of using the data to inform licensing requirements.

6.1.2 Within Cambridgeshire, a district level licence (DLL) will be applied for to cover the Proposed Development. The DLL negates the need for any on-site mitigation, consequently GCN will be scoped out from the impact assessment. Implementation of good practice avoidance measures will be in accordance with the DLL.

6.1.3 As part of the DLL application, Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) and eDNA survey data for ponds will be collected and presented to Natural England to assist with their calculations and assessment. DLL guidance also requires that ditches be considered as part of the calculations, and therefore a desk study of the ditches to determine suitability will be undertaken.

6.1.4 The survey approaches are based on guidance provided within GCN Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001), eDNA survey methodology (Biggs *et al.*, 2014), Defra and Natural England DLL guidance (Defra and Natural England, 2023), Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Gent and Gibson, 1998) and the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook (Langton *et al.*, 2001).

6.2 Desk study

6.2.1 A desk based study will be undertaken to identify water bodies and collate existing records for GCN and common amphibians, i.e. smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and common toad (*Bufo bufo*). Data sources will include:

- Water bodies (including ponds, lakes, reservoirs and ditches) within the Scoping boundaries and a 250m buffer for all four zones will be identified using the MAGIC website, satellite imagery and OS maps.
- Additional water bodies identified during walkover surveys for GCN as well as any other ecology surveys within a 250m buffer of the Scoping boundaries for all four zones.
- CPERC and local interest groups for any historical records within 1km of the Scoping boundaries for all four zones.
- Granted European Protected Species licence (EPSL) applications, GCN class survey licence returns and GCN pond surveys 2017–2019 will be identified within 1km of the Scoping boundaries for all four zones through MAGIC Maps.
- Record Pool, an online recording tool for reptiles and amphibians within the UK, formed by collaboration between Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and

Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the UK (Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the UK, 2024).

- Results of other ecology surveys undertaken within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones (e.g. water vole surveys or habitat surveys).

6.2.2 Once this desk study has been completed, each water body will be allocated one of the following survey options:

- No further survey required.
- HSI assessment only.
- HSI and presence/absence survey using eDNA survey.

6.2.3 Water bodies will be allocated to the 'no survey required' category if they are:

- Over 250m from the Scoping boundary.
- Known to be stocked for fishing.
- In use as sewage treatment aeration tanks and swimming pools.
- Known to have a significant flow.
- Separated from the Scoping boundary by significant barriers to dispersal.

6.2.4 Barriers to dispersal are any habitat or feature that significantly reduces the ability of amphibians to cross it. These include the following:

- Dual carriageways.
- Main A-roads.
- Main Rivers as listed by Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 2019).
- Extensive areas of hardstanding such as car parks or industrial estates where other habitat options are available.

6.2.5 It does not include the following:

- Minor roads such as B-roads with fewer than 20 vehicle movements per hour (Oldham *et al.*, 2000).
- Non-flowing watercourses.
- Railway lines.
- Residential gardens.
- Opportunities for amphibians to cross barriers to dispersal such as bridges, culverts, or where vegetation crosses watercourses, etc.

6.2.6 Professional judgement will be used when applying the barrier to dispersal criteria listed.

6.3 Field surveys

Field survey scoping

6.3.1 All ponds that have been scoped in through the desk study will have a HSI assessment conducted.

Field survey methods

Habitat Suitability Index assessment

6.3.2 HSI assessments will be conducted using the method developed by Oldham *et al*. (2000) and adapted by the Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust. The HSI is a numerical index between zero and one, where zero indicates unsuitable habitat and one represents optimal habitat for breeding GCN. A score is calculated based on the results of ten suitability indices, all of which are factors thought to affect GCN presence. The resulting score categorises the water body as:

- <0.5 = poor.
- 0.5–0.59 = below average.
- 0.6–0.69 = average.
- 0.7–0.79 = good.
- >0.8 = excellent.

6.3.3 The result of the HSI score will not be used on its own to inform the decision of further survey requirements; however, this may be used in conjunction with other factors. For example, if the HSI determines that the water body is 'poor' (<0.5) and it is not located within proximity of ponds with higher suitability to support GCN, then the pond may be scoped out of the assessment. This will be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

6.3.4 During the survey a visual assessment of the water body will be undertaken. In some instances, the water body will be scoped out from further presence/absence survey if any of the following criteria are met:

- Water bodies that are assessed as being permanently dry.
- Water bodies that are receiving discharge of pollutants at excessive levels or contain anoxic waters.
- Water bodies with a constant flow of water through them that make part of a wider water system such as streams.
- Water bodies with a significant fish population and used for fishing purposes.

Presence/likely absence surveys

6.3.5 All accessible ponds that have not been scoped out will be surveyed for presence or likely absence using eDNA techniques, access permitting. This technique can only give presence or likely absence of the species and does not indicate likely population numbers within a water body. This method (as per Natural England advice note 36) requires one visit in the daytime by a competent GCN licensed surveyor between 15 April and 30 June.

6.3.6 Samples collected will be stored at appropriate temperatures until they are transferred to an accredited laboratory for testing. The testing procedure involves the use of the quantitative polymerase chain reaction procedure to match DNA extrapolated against known GCN DNA samples looking for a positive match.

6.3.7 eDNA may not be a successful approach if any of the following apply:

- If the sample is contaminated it is possible for the sample to be returned as inconclusive.
- If the collection of eDNA samples was limited due to dense vegetation around the water body margin.
- If land access was not available during the eDNA survey window.
- If the water level is less than 5cm deep at the time of survey.
- If the water body edge cannot be accessed due to health and safety issues.
- If the water body has a flow of water.

6.3.8 In the instance where the water body is only partially accessible, below the 80% margin requirement, surveyors will still complete the survey. If a positive result is returned for GCN presence, then the pond will be assessed as such. However, if the negative result is returned then GCN will not be classified as absent. Mechanisms will be used to try to overcome accessibility issues to the water body within health and safety constraints. For example, an extendable pole will be used to retrieve samples if vegetation or steep sides prevented access to the edge of the pond.

6.3.9 If eDNA is not possible, then the pond will not receive an eDNA survey or any other presence/likely absence survey technique where a DLL can be applied. Survey data is not required as part of the DLL application.

6.3.10 Ditches will not be subjected to presence/likely absence surveys.

6.4 Surveyor competency

6.4.1 Surveyors undertaking a HSI assessments and eDNA surveys do not require a Class 1 GCN licence but should be suitably experienced to carry out the survey.

6.4.2 As per best practice guidelines (Biggs *et al.*, 2014), eDNA surveys within the reservoir site Scoping boundary were undertaken between 15 April to 30 June 2024.

6.4.3 Additional HSI and eDNA of areas within the reservoir site Scoping boundary, where access was not permitted during the 2024 survey season, and within the Scoping boundaries of the remaining three zones will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year in line with best practice guidelines (Biggs *et al.*, 2014).

7 Birds

7.1 Approach

7.1.1 The approach takes account of the standing advice for relevant planning authorities to assess the impacts of development on wild birds (Natural England and Defra, 2015).

7.1.2 Within the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site a desk study and habitats-based approach will be deployed, supplemented with targeted field survey transects, as described below.

7.1.3 Within the Scoping boundaries of the remaining three zones the need for field surveys will be determined following a review of desk survey and UKHab field survey results. The requirement for any field survey data to support the HRA and/or ecological impact assessment of Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) bird features will be a particular consideration.

7.2 Desk study

British Trust for Ornithology Data Report

7.2.1 A desk study will be undertaken to identify the baseline bird assemblages likely to be present within the Scoping boundary. A Data Report has been commissioned from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) (BTO, 2023). The report collates distribution and abundance data from all of the BTO's datasets to identify species at different spatial scales.

7.2.2 The typical densities of breeding birds will be used from the BTO's Breeding Bird Survey to estimate the potential number of territories. The results from the UKHab surveys will be used to estimate breeding bird densities where empirical data is available on the individual densities of species found in particular habitat types.

7.2.3 The BTO Data Report also includes non-breeding species.

Other sources

7.2.4 Data within a 2km buffer from the Scoping boundary for all four zones will also be requested from the CPERC, NBIS, Cambridge Bird Club and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

7.2.5 Records from targeted species surveys at both the local and national levels will also be requested, e.g. the Turtle Dove National Survey 2021 from RSPB. The results of any non-breeding bird surveys within the Ouse Washes Special Protection Area (SPA) Functionally Linked Land will also be obtained from the RSPB and BTO.

7.3 Field surveys

Breeding

7.3.1 In addition to the desk study habitat territory mapping, several transects have been designed to establish a baseline breeding bird assemblage for the reservoir site zone. These transects cover between 25% and 30% of the reservoir site Scoping boundary and include both the typical habitat present (arable fields and ditches), but also target additional areas of important habitat (established hedgerows, deciduous woodland, etc.).

7.3.2 The breeding bird surveys involved six daytime and one dusk visit between mid-March and end of June 2024 for each of the transects as per latest standard methodology (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group, 2024).

Non-breeding

7.3.3 Non-breeding surveys within the reservoir site Scoping boundary and up to 500m from the Scoping boundary (to cover potentially suitable fields which do not fall within the Functionally Linked Land of the Ouse Washes SPA) were undertaken monthly between October 2023 and March 2024 inclusive and will be repeated October 2024 to March 2025.

7.3.4 The surveys will record observations of all SPA qualifying species but with a focus on whooper (*Cygnus cygnus*), Bewick's (*C. columbianus bewickii*) and mute swans (*C. olor*). Data collected will include:

- Land parcel (mapping the extent of the area being used by any birds present).
- Habitat/crop type.
- Number of birds.
- Activity – feeding, loafing or roosting.
- Relocation to any different land parcels and/or dispersal further afield to unknown location (record time and direction of flight).
- Cause of any disturbance events.

8 Badgers

8.1 Approach

8.1.1 The following resources have been used to inform the methods:

- Badgers and Development (Natural England, 2011).
- Best Practice Badger Survey Guidance Note (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2003).
- Surveying Badgers (Harris *et al*., 1989).
- The use of marked bait in studies of the territorial organisation of the European Badger (Delahay *et al*., 2000).

8.2 Desk study

8.2.1 A desk study of local biological records for badgers will be undertaken prior to field surveys. Data from CPERC, NBIS and the Cambridgeshire Badger Group will be reviewed within 2km of the Scoping boundaries for all four zones.

8.3 Field surveys

Baseline

8.3.1 The aim of the surveys will be to determine the location of badger setts and information on how badgers are currently using habitats within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones, including areas important to territory marking and movement.

8.3.2 Baseline badger surveys will be undertaken within an area extending 500m from the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site.

8.3.3 Baseline badger surveys will be undertaken within an area extending 100m from the Scoping boundary of the remaining three zones.

8.3.4 Within the survey areas all fence lines, hedge lines, field boundaries, woodland and scrub habitats will be systematically surveyed for evidence of badgers in the form of:

- Setts, comprising either single isolated holes or a series of holes.
- Faeces: badgers usually deposit faeces in characteristic excavated pits, concentrations of which (latrine sites) are typically found at home range boundaries.
- Paths between setts or leading to feeding areas.
- Scratching posts at the base of tree trunks.
- Snuffle holes (small scrapes where badgers have searched for insects, earthworms and plant tubers).

- Day nests (bundles of grass and other vegetation where badgers may sleep above ground).
- Hair traces.
- Footprints.

8.3.5 All burrow entrances >25cm width will be recorded as potential badger setts. When potential setts are found the following information will also be recorded:

- The number of well-used holes (identified through presence of clearly worn entrances, freshly excavated soil, visible bedding material).
- The number of partially used holes (identified through presence of leaves or twigs in entrance and/or mosses and other plants growing in or around entrance).
- The number of disused holes (partially or completely blocked, with considerable amount of excavation required for reoccupation).
- The direction of the tunnel.
- A photograph of the tunnel, including an appropriate object for scale, such as a ruler.

8.3.6 Any possible setts will be assessed using the criteria in Table 8-1 to categorise the sett type of each.

Table 8-1: Criteria for classifying badger sett types

Sett classification	Description
Main	These usually have a large number of holes with large spoil heaps, and the sett generally looks well used. They usually have well used paths to and from the sett and between sett entrances. Although the breeding sett is normally in continual use all year round, it is possible to find a main sett that has become disused because of excessive disturbance or for some other reason.
Annexe	These are always close to a main sett, normally less than 150 metres away, and are usually connected to the main sett by one or more obvious, well-worn paths. They consist of several holes, but are not necessarily in use all the time, even if the main sett is very active.
Subsidiary	Often these have only a few holes, are usually at least 50m from a main sett, and do not have an obvious path connecting them with another sett. They are not continuously active.
Outlier	These usually only have one or two holes, often have little spoil outside the hole, have no obvious path connecting them with another sett and are only used sporadically.

8.3.7 Any historical badger record data locations identified in the desk study and within 500m of the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site will be investigated to determine any badger activity.

Data collection

8.3.8 Field data will be recorded using a GPS-enabled mobile tablet device capable of recording precise location data and pre-loaded with a survey proforma. Eight figure grid references will be captured for all field data.

Bait marking surveys

8.3.9 Once main setts have been identified from the baseline badger surveys, bait marking surveys will be used to establish the limits of each badger social group territory within the survey area. A bait formed primarily of peanuts, syrup and containing harmless indigestible plastic markers or pellets will be placed near each main sett. Each main sett will receive a different colour of pellet in the bait. As the badgers carry out territorial behaviours and use latrines the pellets will be deposited along the clan borders.

8.3.10 Systematic surveys of latrine and dung-pit sites, as identified in the baseline surveys, will be carried out by field surveyors. Data will be collected on the colour of the markers contained in each latrine and used to determine the boundaries of adjacent badger social groups.

8.3.11 The following preparation will be mixed and deployed within the survey area. Bait marking mixture is a blend of peanuts, rolled or bruised oats (to bulk the mixture out), Golden Syrup (to bind the whole mixture together), peanut butter (to bind the mixture and act as an 'attractant') and inert 2mm food-safe plastic bait pellets.

8.3.12 To make one bucket full of bait mixture the following will be prepared:

- 750ml scoop tool.
- Peanuts: 8 x scoops.
- Oats: 4 x scoops.
- Peanut butter: 340g jar x 2.
- Golden Syrup: 680g jar x 2.
- Bait Marking Pellets: 500ml.
- Two wooden spoons per marking pellet colour, to mix.

8.3.13 A quarter of a bucket will be placed at each main sett in a small hollow, as close to (but not in) active sett entrances, or immediately adjacent to well-worn paths next to the sett. Bait will be deployed as late in the day as possible and covered with a small piece of board to limit the loss from non-target species. Bait mixture will not be deployed in latrine dung pits. Different colour plastic pellets will be used for each individual sett. Where multiple main setts are being surveyed pellet colours will be chosen which contrast as much as possible.

8.3.14 Bait uptake will be monitored on each visit. This will involve assessing the amount of bait eaten and monitoring latrines and dung pits by looking for plastic pellets. When the plastic pellets are found, the colour and location will be recorded.

8.4 Programme

8.4.1 Baseline field surveys were undertaken within the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site from October to December 2023 to coincide with the autumn peak in territorial activity and to inform territory surveys in early 2024. Bait marking surveys were undertaken within the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site from March to May 2024, when territorial activity and latrine use is at its highest.

8.4.2 Additional surveys within the 500m buffer of the Scoping boundary of the reservoir site and within the Scoping boundary and a 100m buffer of the remaining three zones will be undertaken during optimal survey seasons as described above.

8.4.3 The bait and territory survey schedule followed the timescales as detailed in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Bait marking survey programme

Survey activity	Timings	Number of visits and visit intervals
Sett baiting	Day one and Day eight	Twice, seven days apart
Territory monitoring	Day nine – Day 29	Four – six visits* every three to four days

*Notes: * Depending on success of bait uptake and findings in latrines.*

9 Bats

9.1 Approach

9.1.1 In line with CIEEM guidance (CIEEM, 2018), surveys will be focused on those areas in which works associated with the Proposed Development could contribute to significant negative effects on bat populations or could result in breaching legislation protecting bats. This area is defined as the bat survey area.

9.1.2 The survey methodology has been designed to identify roosts which could be lost or subject to disturbance, and by identifying key bat habitat, where direct or indirect effects could occur. The surveys aim to identify:

- Bat roosts within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones and surrounding 50m.
- Known bat roosts where associated core sustenance zones (CSZ) would fall within the reservoir site.
- The habitat likely to be used by each bat species within these areas.

9.1.3 The information collected will be used to avoid impacts where practicable and to inform the EIA and supporting mitigation strategy, to ensure that populations of bats potentially impacted by the Proposed Development would be maintained at a favourable conservation status.

9.1.4 The following resources have been used to inform the methods detailed:

- Bat Conservation Trust's (BCT) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines (fourth edition) (Collins, 2023).
- Bat Tree Habitat Key (Andrews, 2023).
- Understanding the Risk to European Protected Species (bats) at Onshore Wind Turbine Sites to inform Risk Management (Matthews *et al.,* 2016).
- Interim Guidance Note: Use of night vision aids for bat emergence surveys and further comment on dawn surveys (BCT, 2022).
- A sequential multi-level framework to improve habitat suitability modelling (Bellamy *et al.*, 2020).

9.1.5 Data from various sources, including but not limited to those listed below, will be used to identify the most appropriate survey locations and will be used to build and test habitat suitability modelling:

- OS Open Mapping (2024).
- OS VectorMap District.
- National Forest Inventory England 2021(Forest Research, undated).
- OS Terrain 50.

- WorldClim Bioclimatic variables (WorldClim, undated)
- Landsat 8 (United States Geological Survey, undated)
- Woody linear features (UK Centre for Ecology & Ecology, undated).

9.2 Desk study

9.2.1 A data search will be undertaken to obtain records from CPERC, NBIS, MAGIC Map, bat groups or other organisations that may hold records.

9.2.2 The desk study search will aim to identify bat species records, EPSL applications regarding bat species and designated sites for nature conservation where bats are listed as a qualifying feature.

9.2.3 A minimum search of 6km from the Scoping boundary for all four zones will be undertaken to account for barbastelle bats, which are known to be in the area and have a CSZ of 6km.

9.3 Bat habitats – habitat suitability modelling

9.3.1 Habitat loss, severance and fragmentation will likely all be important impacts of the Proposed Development on bats. To be able to predict the occurrence and scale of these impacts, knowledge of the distribution of each species within the study area is required. Knowing the distribution and extent of suitable habitat within the likely extent of regularly accessed areas around each roost (the CSZ), is also required. For the reservoir site the sampling required to confidently identify the use of all habitats in a traditional manner (an extensive number of night-time bat walkover (NBW) surveys and static bat detector surveys) would be excessively onerous and not considered proportionate when other approaches, such as habitat suitability modelling (HSM), can provide the same information at a reduced cost and survey effort.

9.3.2 HSM is a statistical technique that is used to predict the likely distribution of a species from environmental data and occurrence records. The model learns the relationship between the distribution of observed species occurrence and the environmental variables provided and uses this information to predict the likely distribution across an area.

9.3.3 A sequential multi-level, multi-scale modelling approach will be undertaken to determine the relative suitability of habitat across the reservoir site Scoping boundary and wider landscape for each bat species known to be present within the wider area (i.e. county). Methodology used for modelling will broadly follow the Bellamy *et al*. (2020) approach. This approach will generate a grid of habitat suitability predictions for each bat species across the reservoir site Scoping boundary and will be used to inform the EcIA.

9.3.4 Existing data will be gathered from local record centres and bat groups to train the models. Data gathered from national-scale habitat datasets and roost surveys of the study area will be used to feed into the model where appropriate.

9.3.5 If the species occurrence dataset is not sufficiently representative of the reservoir site Scoping boundary or lacks records for a particular species group, then field data will be gathered in the form of static detector and trapping surveys, where considered appropriate (i.e. to confidently separate Myotis species or confirm presence/likely absence of species often under recorded on acoustic surveys).

9.3.6 This approach will be used to reduce the need for the standard survey approach as set out in the bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023) which would comprise an intensive number of NBW and static bat detector surveys, and instead form a targeted approach to survey effort where data for the model is deficient.

9.3.7 The HSM modelling approach will identify the relative suitability of habitats across the reservoir site Scoping boundary for each bat species and the use of connectivity modelling for bats to aid in mitigation/compensation designs will be explored.

9.3.8 Where feasible, the modelling will also be used to understand changes in bat habitat suitability across the reservoir site Scoping boundary as a result of the Proposed Development. This will use design information to understand potential changes in landcover and their influence on habitat suitability. This will enable a more accurate impact assessment for each bat species likely to be affected.

Collection of environmental data

9.3.9 A range of environmental variables will be explored to use as inputs to the modelling. The variables will be defined as spatial raster layers (spatially referenced grids of numeric values) generated at multiple spatial resolutions following the approach described in Bellamy *et al*. (2020). This will enable modelling of the influence on species distribution at different ecological scales:

- Population range (5km grid resolution).
- Summer range (1km grid resolution).
- Local foraging range (100m grid resolution).

9.3.10 The variables which will initially be explored as inputs to modelling are presented in Table 9-1. This list will be developed iteratively to produce a model with the best accuracy and ecological grounding and may include different variables to those listed.

Table 9-1: Environmental variables likely to be used in HSM mapping

Variable type	Variable description
Topography	Altitude at a 300m scale
	Aspect Eastness (radians) at a 300m scale
	Aspect Northness (radians) at a 300m scale
	Slope (radians) at a 100m scale
Distance	Distance to ditches (m)
	Distance (m) to a major road (A-road or motorway)
	Distance (m) to a minor road (B-road, C-road and unclassified roads)
	Distance (m) to water bodies
	Distance (m) to woodland

Variable type	Variable description
Coverage	Ditch cover (%) at a 500m scale
	Ditch cover (%) at a 1,500m scale
	Minor road density (average % cover) at a 200m scale
	Minor road density (average % cover) at a 500m scale
	Water cover (%) at a 500m scale
	Water cover (%) at a 1,500m scale
	Woodland cover (%) at a 100m scale
	Woodland edge density (km/km^2) at a 300m scale
	Woodland edge density (km/km^2) at a 1,000m scale
	Woodland edge density (km/km^2) at a 2,000m scale
Climate	May precipitation (mm)
	May temperature (average daily ° Centigrade x 10)
	Mean annual precipitation (mm)
	Mean annual temperature (average daily ° Centigrade x 10)
	Mean spring precipitation (mm)
	Mean spring temperature (average daily ° Centigrade x 10)
	Mean summer precipitation (mm)
	Mean summer temperature (average daily ° Centigrade x 10)
Structure	Maximum woodland patch size km^2 at a 500m scale

Fieldwork – species data

9.3.11 Targeted bat activity field surveys will take place at sample locations within the reservoir site Scoping boundary. These will be selected where the species occurrence dataset is not sufficiently representative or lacks records for a particular species group. A percentage of different habitats will be surveyed to validate the model results. The validation data will also be used to further refine the model to the site-specific habitat conditions.

Automated static detector surveys

9.3.12 Full spectrum static detectors will be used to record bat activity at sample locations within the reservoir site Scoping boundary.

9.3.13 Where a species occurrence dataset is not sufficiently representative of the reservoir site Scoping boundary or lacks records for a particular species group, automated static detectors will be left *in situ* for a minimum of 10 nights within the bat activity season and during suitable weather (Collins, 2023).

9.3.14 To truth the model and demonstrate that it is working correctly, automated static detector surveys will be carried out at a proportion of different suitable habitats for different bat species (i.e. a percentage of different habitats within the reservoir site Scoping boundary that the model predicts has low, moderate and high suitability for bats). The automated static survey approach to these truthing survey areas will be in line with the approach set out in Table 8.3 of the bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023).

Advanced licence bat surveys

9.3.15 To assist in the accuracy of the HSM, and if required, advanced licence bat survey techniques (ALBST), i.e. bat trapping surveys, will be used in specific survey locations where automated static detector surveys alone are not sufficient to gather the data to distinguish acoustically cryptic species such as Myotis species or to record acoustically quiet species such as long-eared bats or barbastelle bats. The survey locations for ALBST will be determined through the same rationale as set out above for the automated static detector surveys:

- Where species occurrence dataset is not sufficiently representative of the reservoir site Scoping boundary.
- Where records are lacking for a particular species group.
- To truth the HSM to prove it is working correctly.

9.3.16 The methodology of ALBST surveys is outlined in Section 9.5.

9.4 Bat roost surveys

Buildings/built structures

Desk study

9.4.1 A desk study will be undertaken to determine the number and location of buildings and structures that require further bat surveys within the Scoping boundary for all four zones plus a 50m buffer. Records will be obtained via the methods set out in Section 9.2 of this appendix, along with using aerial imagery from the Esri World Imagery dataset as well as incidental records from other on-site surveys. Areas with no visible buildings/structures will be scoped out of further roost identification surveys.

Preliminary roost assessments

9.4.2 A daytime internal and external preliminary roost assessment (PRA) survey will be undertaken on all buildings and structures within the survey area, where practicable. These surveys will be used to assess each building for their potential and suitability to support roosting bats. The results of the PRA surveys will inform the need for further roost surveys at each building/structure. The survey methodology will follow the BCT bat survey guidelines.

9.4.3 Inspections will be completed by a team of two surveyors. Each team will be led by a suitably experienced ecologist. All surveys completed in winter on structures with hibernation potential, will be undertaken by surveyors holding or accredited on a Level 2 bat survey class licence or higher.

9.4.4 All teams conducting building inspections will carry a high-powered torch, a head torch, close focusing binoculars, a camera, and the survey proforma with a means of updating it (ArcCollector (Esri)). Surveyors working under a Level 2 bat survey class licence may also carry and use an endoscope to aid the close inspection of features. Surveyors will fill out proformas identifying and grading the features

suitable to support roosting bats. Assessments for all buildings, and structures will be recorded. Photographs will be taken of each building/structure and will be labelled appropriately (i.e. identifying potential roost features (PRFs) or potential bat access features).

Presence/likely absence surveys

9.4.5 All buildings/structures suitable to support roosting bats will be subject to dusk surveys during the bat active season (May – September), in line with the bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023).

Hibernation surveys

9.4.6 All buildings/structures assessed as having hibernation potential will be subject to bat hibernation surveys, where appropriate. These surveys will be undertaken in line with the bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023).

Trees

Scoping exercise

9.4.7 For the sources of supply and upstream water transfers, water treatment works and downstream treated water transfers a scoping exercise will be undertaken following the completion of habitat surveys. The aim of this exercise is to use the habitat data to identify hedgerows, treelines and areas of woodland with the potential to support roosting bats. This will inform the need for ground level tree assessments.

Ground level tree assessments

9.4.8 Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) will be completed by a team of two surveyors. Each team will be led by a competent ecologist experienced in the survey and grading of PRFs. Competency would be defined as meeting the CIEEM capable (or above) level for the S1 and S2 surveying criteria (CIEEM, 2021).

9.4.9 PRFs will be identified from the ground only. Surveyors will use equipment such as high-powered torches (if they have a Level 1 licence or higher), binoculars and pole mounted cameras to assist with the work. Surveyors will fill out proformas identifying and grading the features suitable to support roosting bats. Each tree will be graded as either NONE (either no PRFs in the tree or highly unlikely to be any), FAR (further assessment required to establish if PRFs are present in the tree) or PRF (a tree with at least one PRF present).

9.4.10 A photograph will be taken of each tree with roosting potential. Annotated photographs will be labelled with the tree identification to show the location of each PRF.

Potential roost feature inspection surveys

9.4.11 Where PRFs are low in height, then PRF inspection surveys will be undertaken from the ground during the GLTA if surveyed by a Level 2 bat licensed ecologist, or appropriately accredited agent. The use of endoscopes, torches and mirrors will be used as appropriate to fully inspect each PRF for evidence of bats and assess its suitability to be used by bats.

9.4.12 A detailed proforma will be completed for each close inspection of a PRF, which will describe its internal dimensions and conditions to assist in determining its likelihood/suitability to be used by different bat species and roost types.

9.4.13 Where bats or signs of bats are found, photographs and/or droppings will be taken (where practicable) to confirm identification. Where droppings are collected, they will be sent for DNA testing to confirm species identification.

9.4.14 From the detailed PRF inspection surveys, the suitability of each PRF for each bat species and roost type will be assigned using known bat roost records detailed in the Bat Tree Habitat Key database. This predicted roost usage will then be used to assign suitability categories set out in Table 6.2 of the bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023).

9.5 Advanced licence bat surveys

9.5.1 ALBST surveys will be undertaken on the reservoir site to inform the following: determine the bat species assemblage within the site along with sex and breeding status; identify the home ranges and core areas of both populations and individuals using the site; identify roosts within the Scoping boundary in both trees and buildings; identify flight lines and foraging areas within the Scoping boundary; and obtain data to feed into the HSM models to improve the outputs.

9.5.2 General methodology for bat trapping surveys will follow those set out in Chapter 9 of the BCT bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023). However, due to the size of the site and number of survey nights likely required, it is anticipated that a project-specific licence will be sought from Natural England to undertake this survey.

Trapping surveys

9.5.3 A number of trapping locations will be sampled within the Scoping boundary, undertaken within suitable habitat. Predicated trapping locations will be identified using desk based analysis of the site and locations then ground-truthed by a day-time walkover.

9.5.4 Trapping surveys will be conducted by suitably experienced surveyors and will be overseen by one or more surveyors holding a Level 3 and Level 4 bat survey class licence. Surveys will commence up to 30 minutes before sunset and continue for a minimum of four hours after sunset. Surveys will be conducted using harp traps and mist nets and lures. Where lures are used, traps will be located over 100m from one another.

9.5.5 Three trapping sessions will occur throughout the season: pre-maternity (April–May), maternity (Late July–August) and post-maternity (September–October). No trapping will take place in the core maternity season normally 1 June to 20 July; however, the exact dates vary season to season.

9.5.6 Trapped bats will be identified in the hand and biometric data will be obtained and recorded. Only suitable bats of the agreed species will be selected for tagging and radio-tags selected for the bat will be of a compatible weight for the bat to ensure the impact on radio-tagging the bat will not impact upon its health and survival. If

bats which are in a poor condition or vulnerable, i.e. heavily pregnant females or any stressed bats are caught, these will be released immediately without taking any biometric data.

Radio-tracking surveys

9.5.7 Data collection of tagged bats will be obtained from automated stationary masts by Plecotus Solutions. Masts will be situated across the Scoping boundary. The masts will detect tag frequency continuously (as long as within range) and triangulate with each other to provide live flight line data.

9.5.8 Tagged bats will be tracked as they leave the roost by the masts, and data gathered throughout the night to inform the extent and range of the bats' foraging areas.

9.5.9 Data will be analysed using an algorithm inherent in the mast design and survey setup provided by Plecotus Solutions. The algorithm will provide flight lines and core foraging areas. This information will be checked daily to inform where the day roost search might focus upon.

9.5.10 Day time tracking will be used to locate roosts of tagged bats. A minimum of two suitably qualified surveyors will use a handheld Yagi antenna to locate the tagged bats within the Scoping boundary and beyond this, dependent on the bats' location. Where applicable, counts of existing and newly identified roosts will be undertaken using infra-red filming cameras operated by a suitably qualified surveyor. Roosts within and adjacent to the Scoping boundary will be the focus of survey efforts.

9.6 Timing

9.6.1 The timing for each element of fieldwork will be undertaken at an appropriate time of year in line with best practice guidelines (BCT, 2023).

10 Terrestrial invertebrates

10.1 Approach

10.1.1 Natural England Research Report Surveying terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates for conservation evaluation (NERR005) (Natural England, 2007) provides a framework for invertebrate surveying. This uses pragmatic techniques; although the guidance elements are not appropriate to be published as guidance, it supports the Natural England evidence-based approach.

10.2 Desk study

10.2.1 Designated site information for the Ouse Washes SSSI and Ouse Washes Ramsar will be reviewed for reference to terrestrial invertebrates. Aquatic macroinvertebrates are covered within Chapter 5 of this appendix.

10.2.2 Historical records for invertebrates within 2km of the Scoping boundary for all zones will be requested from the CPERC and other potential sources such as Buglife and Butterfly Conservation. A review of habitat connectivity of sites to suitable habitats within the Scoping boundary will also be conducted.

10.2.3 An entomologist will review the desk study results together with the UKHab baseline data collected in 2023 and 2024. Field surveys will only be considered where:

- There are desk survey records for taxa that are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- The reservoir site Scoping boundary is known or likely to support populations of Section 41 species that are of national significance.
- High quality habitats for terrestrial invertebrates are present.

10.3 Field survey

10.3.1 No site surveys are proposed at this time. To be determined by the desk study review in late 2024.

11 Reptiles

11.1 Desk study

11.1.1 Historical records within a 2km buffer from the Scoping boundaries for all four zones will be requested from CPERC, NBIS and the Amphibian Reptile and Conservation Trust.

11.1.2 Aerial imagery and habitat data will be used to identify and map any optimal habitat for reptiles within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones.

11.2 Field survey

11.2.1 No specific reptile surveys will be undertaken. It is considered that sufficient information will be available from the desk study to inform the risk of reptiles being killed or injured during construction and the design of new habitat features will benefit reptiles.

11.2.2 Incidental records of reptiles will be collected during other field surveys.

12 Section 41 species

12.1 Desk study

12.1.1 Historical records for Section 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended) species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity will be requested from CPERC and NBIS. Section 41 species extend across a range of taxonomic groups, including some such as water vole that are protected under other legislation and are covered in other chapters within this appendix.

12.1.2 Aerial imagery and habitat data from field surveys will be used to inform the extent and distribution of suitable habitat for species that are known or likely to be present within the Scoping boundaries for all four zones, e.g. brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*).

12.2 Field survey

12.2.1 No field surveys will be undertaken. It is considered that sufficient information will be available from the desk study to inform the EcIA as well as the design of new habitat features that will benefit some Section 41 species.

12.2.2 Incidental records of Section 41 species will be collected during other field surveys.

References

Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the UK (2024). Record Pool. Available here: https://www.recordpool.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6&Itemid=26. Accessed May 2024.

Andrews, H. (2023). Bat Tree Habitat Key.

Bassett and Wynn (2010). Otters in Scotland: How vulnerable are they to disturbance? CIEEM In Practice, Issue 70.

Bat Conservation Trust (2022). Interim Guidance Note: Use of night vision aids for bat emergence surveys and further comment on dawn surveys.

Bellamy, C., Boughey, K., Hawkins, C. *et al.* (2020). A sequential multi-level framework to improve habitat suitability modelling. Landscape Ecol 35, 1001–1020.

Biggs J, Ewald N, Valentini A, Gaboriaud C, Griffiths RA, Foster J, Wilkinson J, Arnett A, Williams P and Dunn F (2014). Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested Newt. Appendix 5. Technical advice note for field and laboratory sampling of great crested newt (Triturus cristatus) environmental DNA. Freshwater Habitats Trust, Oxford.

Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2024). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, https://birdsurveyguidelines.org/methods/survey-method/. Accessed February 2024.

BSI (2012). BS EN ISO 10870:2012 Water quality — Guidelines for the selection of sampling methods and devices for benthic macroinvertebrates in fresh waters.

BSI (2019). BS EN 17136:2019 Water quality – Guidance on field and laboratory procedures for quantitative analysis and identification of macroinvertebrates from inland surface waters.

BTO (2023). BTO data report Anglian Water SRO. Report commissioned July 2023.

Buglife (2013). A manual for the survey and evaluation of the aquatic plant and invertebrate assemblages of grazing marsh ditch systems. Version 6.

Chanin, P. (2003). Monitoring the Otter *Lutra lutra*. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 10, English Nature, Peterborough.

CIEEM (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Revised 3rd Edition. CIEEM, Winchester.

CIEEM (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine version 1.2. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

CIEEM (2021). The CIEEM competency framework.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Dean, M., Strachan R., Gow, D., Andrews, R. (2016). The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series). Eds Fiona Matthews and Paul Chanin. The Mammal Society, London.

Defra (2007). Hedgerow Survey Handbook (HSH). A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK. Defra, London.

Defra (2024a). Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC). Available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/. Accessed May 2024.

Defra (2024b). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide.

Defra and Natural England (2023). Guidance. Ecologists: How to provide pond and waterbody data for district level licensing. Updated 30 January 2023. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/great-crested-newts-district-level-licensing-schemes-for-developers/ecologists-how-to-provide-pond-and-waterbody-data-for-district-level-licensing. Accessed June 2024.

Delahay, R.J., Brown, J.A., Mallinson, P.J., Spyvee, P.S., Handoll, D., Rogers, L.M., Cheeseman, C.L. (2000). The use or marked bait in studies of the territorial organisation of the European badger (Meles meles). Mammal Review 30: 73-87.

English Nature (2001). Great-crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines, English Nature.

English Nature (2005). Development of a Veteran Tree Site Assessment Protocol. English Nature Research Report 628. Peterborough.

Environment Agency (2011). Surveying freshwater macrophytes in rivers, Operational instruction 131_07.

Environment Agency (2018). Freshwater macro-invertebrate sampling in rivers, Operational instruction 018_08.

Environment Agency (2019). Main river map for England. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/main-river-map-for-england-proposed-changes-and-decisions. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2023). Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (England only). Available at: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/72a149a2-1be7-441f-bc37-94a77f261e27/groundwater-dependent-terrestrial-ecosystems-england-only. Accessed June 2024.

Forestry Commission (undated). Forestry Commission Open Data. Available at: https://data-forestry.opendata.arcgis.com/. Accessed June 2024.

Forest Research (undated) National Forest Inventory. Available at: https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/national-forest-inventory/. Accessed June 2024.

Gent, T., Gibson, S. (Eds) (1998). The Herpetofauna Workers' Manual. JNCC, Peterborough.

Graham, J., and Hammond, M. (2015). Investigating ditch biodiversity and management practices in the arable landscape of the Ouse Washes and Landscape Partnership Area: a survey of vegetation and aquatic Coleoptera.

Gurnell, A., England, J., Shuker, L. and Wharton, G. (2019). The MoRPh Survey: A Modular River Physical Habitat Survey for Citizen Scientists – Field Guide.

Harris, S., Cresswell, P. and Jefferies, D (1989). Surveying Badgers. The Mammal Society, Occasional Publication No.9. London: The Mammal Society.

Harris, J., Markwell, H., and Raybould, B. (2009). A method for assessing water vole habitat suitability. In Practice. No. 65, pp28-31.

JNCC (2004). Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Mammals. August Version.

JNCC (2015) Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Freshwater Fauna. October Version. ISSN 1743-8160.

Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L., and Foster, J.P. (2001). Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook, Froglife, Halesworth.

Liles, G. (2003). Otter Breeding Sites. Conservation and Management. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Conservation Techniques Series No. 5. English Nature, Peterborough.

Mathews F. Richardson S. Lintott P. & Hosken D. (2016). Understanding the Risk to European Protected Species (bats) at Onshore Wind Turbine Sites to inform Risk Management. Report by University of Exeter. Report for RenewableUK. Report for UK Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).

Natural England (2007). Natural England Research Repot NERR005. Surveying terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates for conservation evaluation.

Natural England. (2011). Badgers and Development – A guide to Best Practice and Licensing. Interim Guidance Document Revised 12/11.

Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology. Natural England Joint Publication JP039.

Natural England (undated). Designated Sites View. Search for designated sites details. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk. Accessed June 2024.

Natural England (2024). Living England Habitat Map (Phase 4). Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/e207e1b3-72e2-4b6a-8aec-0c7b8bb9998c/living-england-habitat-map-phase-4. Accessed June 2024.

Natural England and Defra (2014). Otters: surveys and mitigation for development projects.

Natural England and Defra (2015). Wild birds: surveys and mitigation for development projects. Standing advice for local planning authorities to assess the impacts of development on wild birds.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. (c. 16). London: The Stationery Office.

NatureScot (2024). Standing advice for planning consultations – Otters.

Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus). Herpetological Journal. 10 (4): 143-155.

Pond Action (2002). A Guide to Monitoring the Ecological Quality of Ponds and Canals Using PSYM.

Rodwell J, S (2006). National Vegetation Classification: User's Handbook (NVCUH). Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975. (c. 51). London: The Stationery Office.

Scottish Natural Heritage. (2003). Best Practice Badger Survey Guidance Note.

Strachan, R., Moorhouse, T., Gelling, M. (2011). Water Vole Conservation Handbook 3rd Edition. Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Oxford.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. SI 1997/1160. London: The Stationery Office.

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. SI 2017/407. London: The Stationery Office.

The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (2016). Water voles in the Middle Level, a repeat survey of Curf Fen and Ransmoor.

The Woodland Trust (undated). Ancient Tree Inventory. https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Accessed June 2024.

UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (undated). Woody linear features framework. Available at: https://www.ceh.ac.uk/services/woody-linear-features-framework. Accessed June 2024.

UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0. Available at: https://www.ukhab.org

UKTAG (2008). River Assessment Methods Benthic Invertebrate Fauna. River Invertebrate Classification Tool (RICT). Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Advisory Group.

UKTAG (2014). River Assessment Method Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Macrophytes (River LEAFPACS2), Water Framework Directive.

United States Geological Surveys (undated). Landsat 8. Available at: https://www.usgs.gov/land-resources/nli/landsat/landsat-8. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). (c. 69). London: The Stationery Office.

WorldClim (undated). Available at: https://www.worldclim.org/data/bioclim.html. Accessed June 2024.

APPENDIX 8.2: Designated site descriptions

1 Statutory designated site descriptions

Table 1-1: Statutory designated sites within the Proposed Development study area

Site name	Reason for designation
Ouse Washes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Aggregations of breeding birds: black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa limosa*), gadwall (*Maerca strepera*), garganey (*Anas querquedula*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) and shoveler (*Anas clypeata*). Aggregations of non-breeding birds: Bewick's swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*), coot (*Fulica atra*), gadwall, mallard, mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), pintail (*Anas acuta*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*), shoveler, teal (*Anas crecca*), tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*), whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus), w*igeon (*Anas penelope*). Variety of breeding and wintering bird species. Assemblages of breeding birds – Lowland damp grasslands. Lowland ditch systems. Lowland wet neutral grassland communities: MG11 – *Festuca rubra – Agrostis stolonifera – Potentilla anserina* grassland and MG13 – *Agrostis stolonifera – Alopecurus geniculatus grassland.* Vascular plant assemblage. (Natural England, 1984a).
Ouse Washes Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Extensive washland habitat with qualifying species: spined loach *(Cobitis taenia).* (Natural England, 2014a).
Ouse Washes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1a: The site is a good representative example of a natural or near-natural wetland characteristic of its biogeographic region. Ramsar criterion 2a: The site supports appreciable numbers of nationally rare plants and animals. This includes several nationally scarce plants, including: small water pepper (*Polygonum minus*), whorled water-milfoil *(Myriophyllum verticillatum)*, greater water parsnip (*Sium latifolium)*, river water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fluviatilis)*, fringed water-lily *(Nymphoides peltata)*, long-stalked pondweed *(Potamogeton praelongus),* hair-like pondweed *(Potamogeton trichoides)*, grass-wrack pondweed *(Potamogeton compressus)*, tasteless water-pepper (*Polygonum mite*) and marsh dock (*Rumex palustris*). Invertebrate records indicate that the site holds good relict fenland fauna, including the National Red Data Book species large darter dragonfly (*Libellula fulva*) and the rifle beetle (*Oulimnius major).* Ramsar criterion 5: internationally important waterfowl assemblage (greater than 20,000 birds).

Site name	Reason for designation
	Ramsar criterion 6: over winter the site regularly supports internationally important populations of Bewick's swan, gadwall, pintail, shoveler, teal, whooper swan and wigeon. (Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), 2008a).
Ouse Washes Special Protection Area SPA	Qualifying features: Bewick's swan (non-breeding) Whooper swan (non-breeding) Eurasian wigeon (non-breeding) Gadwall (breeding) Eurasian teal (non-breeding) Mallard (breeding) Pintail (non-breeding) Garganey (breeding) Shoveler (non-breeding) Shoveler (breeding) Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) (non-breeding) Ruff (breeding) Black-tailed godwit (breeding) Waterbird assemblage Breeding bird assemblage (Natural England, 2019a).
Nene Washes SSSI	Aggregations of breeding birds: black-tailed godwit, gadwall, garganey, ruff, shoveler, spotted crake (*Porzana porzana*). Aggregations of non-breeding birds: Bewick's swan, gadwall, pintail, pochard, shoveler, teal, wigeon. Assemblages of breeding birds – Lowland damp grasslands. Lowland ditch systems. Lowland wet neutral grassland communities: MG13 – *Agrostis stolonifera – Alopecurus geniculatus* grassland. (Natural England, 1983a).
Nene Washes SAC	The Nene Washes is one of the country's few remaining areas of washland habitat. The site is notable for the diversity of plant and associated animal life within its network of dykes. Morton's Leam, a large drainage channel running along the eastern flank of the washes, contains a high density of spined loach. Qualifying species: spined loach. (Natural England, 2014b).
Nene Washes Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 2: The site supports an important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds. In addition, a wide range of raptors occur through the year. The site also supports several nationally scarce plants, and two vulnerable and two rare British Red Data Book invertebrate species have been recorded. Ramsar criterion 6: The site supports internationally important populations of wintering Bewick's swan.

Site name	Reason for designation
	Populations of black-tailed godwit and pintail have also been identified for possible future consideration under criterion 6. (JNCC, 2008b).
Nene Washes SPA	Qualifying features: Bewick's swan (non-breeding) Eurasian wigeon (non-breeding) Gadwall (breeding) Gadwall (non-breeding) Eurasian teal (non-breeding) Pintail (non-breeding) Garganey (breeding) Shoveler (non-breeding) Shoveler (breeding) Black-tailed godwit (breeding) (Natural England, 2019b)
The Wash SSSI	Aggregations of breeding birds: common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*), redshank. Aggregations of non-breeding birds: bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Bewick's swan, brent goose (dark-bellied) (*Branta bernicla bernicla*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*), grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), knot (*Calidris canutus)*, oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), pintail, redshank, sanderling (*Calidris alba*), shelduck, turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), whooper swan. More than 20,000 non-breeding waterbirds. Common seal (*Phoca vitulina*). Reefs. S4 – *Phragmites australis* swamp and reed-beds. Moderately exposed sandy shores (with polychaetes and bivalves). Saline coastal lagoons. Sheltered muddy shores (including estuarine muds). Maritime cliff communities: MC5 – *Armeria maritima – Cerastium diffusum ssp.* diffusum maritime therophyte community, MC6 – *Atriplex prostrata – Beta vulgaris ssp.* maritima sea-bird cliff community. Shingle and strandline communities: SD1 – *Rumex crispus – Glaucium flavum* shingle community. SD2 – *Cakile maritima-Honkenya peploides* strandline community; and SD3 – *Matricaria maritima – Galium aparine* strandline community. A variety of saltmarsh communities: SM10 – Transitional low marsh vegetation with *Puccinellia maritima*, annual *Salicornia* species and *Suaeda maritima*; SM11 – *Aster tripolium var. discoides* – saltmarsh; SM12 – *Rayed Aster tripolium* on saltmarsh; SM13f – *Puccinellia maritima – Spartina maritima* sub-community; SM14 – *Atriplex portulacoides* saltmarsh; SM15 – *Juncus maritimus – Triglochin*

Site name	Reason for designation
	maritima saltmarsh; SM16f – *Festuca rubra* saltmarsh *Carex flacca* sub-community; SM17 – *Artemisia maritima* saltmarsh; SM21 – *Suaeda vera* – *Limonium binervosum* saltmarsh; SM25 – *Suaeda vera* drift-line; SM27 – *Ephemeral* saltmarsh vegetation with *Sagina maritima*; SM8 – *Annual Salicornia* saltmarsh; and SM9 – *Suaeda maritima* saltmarsh. (Natural England, 1984b).
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC	Qualifying habitats: • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*). • Coastal lagoons. • Large shallow inlets and bays. • Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*) (Mediterranean saltmarsh scrub). • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats). • Reefs. • Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand. (Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand). • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. (Subtidal sandbanks). Qualifying species: • Common seal. • Otter (*Lutra lutra*). (Natural England, 2014c)
The Wash Ramsar	Ramsar criterion 1: The Wash is a large shallow bay comprising very extensive saltmarshes, major intertidal banks of sand and mud, shallow water and deep channels. It is the largest estuarine system in Britain. Ramsar criterion 3: Qualifies because of the inter-relationship between its various components including saltmarshes, intertidal sand and mud flats and the estuarine waters. The saltmarshes and the plankton in the estuarine water provide a primary source of organic material which, together with other organic matter, forms the basis for the high productivity of the estuary. Ramsar criterion 5: Assemblages of waterfowl of international importance with peak counts in winter. Species comprise: black-headed gull, eider (*Somateria mollissima mollissima*), bar-tailed godwit, shelduck, brent goose (dark-bellied), dunlin and pink-footed goose. Ramsar criterion 6: Species/populations of waterfowl of international importance with peak counts in spring/autumn. Species comprise: redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, grey plover, red knot, sanderling, black-headed gull, eider, bar-tailed godwit, shelduck, brent goose (dark-bellied), dunlin and pink-footed goose. (JNCC, 2005).

Site name	Reason for designation
The Wash SPA	Qualifying features comprise: Bewick's swan (non-breeding) Pink-footed goose (non-breeding) Brent goose (dark-bellied) (non-breeding) Shelduck (non-breeding) Wigeon (non-breeding) Gadwall (non-breeding) Pintail (non-breeding) Black (common) scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) (non-breeding) Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) (non-breeding) Oystercatcher (non-breeding) Grey plover (non-breeding) Red knot (non-breeding) Sanderling (non-breeding) Dunlin (non-breeding) Black-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Bar-tailed godwit (non-breeding) Curlew (non-breeding) Redshank (non-breeding) Ruddy turnstone (non-breeding) Common tern (breeding) Little tern (breeding) Waterbird assemblage. (Natural England, 2019c).
Berry Fen SSSI	Assemblages of breeding birds – Lowland damp grasslands. Lowland wet neutral grassland: National Vegetation Classification (NVC) community MG13 – *Agrostis stolonifera – Alopecurus geniculatus* grassland. Lowland wetland: NVC community S19 – *Eleocharis palustris* swamp. (Natural England, 1983b).
Bassenhally Pit SSSI	Holds a wide range of habitats specifically grassland and aquatic habitats and a small marsh where rarer vascular plants have been found. SSSI listed features comprise two NVC communities: MG5 – *Cynosurus cristatus – Centaurea nigra* grassland, and S24 – *Phragmites australis – Peucedanum palustris* tall-herb fen. (Natural England, 1984c).
Somersham Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Includes areas of woodland, grassland and wildflower meadows, a lake and wet woodland. The disused railway line is designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS) to recognise the importance of its neutral grassland within the county. The lake was formed by gravel extraction for the railway. The meadow is good for butterflies and the railway line is good for spotting grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) and common lizard *(Zootoca vivipara).* Birds seen around the lake include common terns, great

Site name	Reason for designation
	crested grebes (*Podiceps cristatus*), heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and kingfishers (*Alcedo atthis*) (Cambridgeshire County Council, no date).
Woodwalton Fen SSSI	Designated due to: Invertebrate assemblage. Lowland ditch systems. Lowland mire grassland and rush pasture, NVC communities: M22 – *Juncus subnodulosus – Cirsium palustre* fen meadow, M24 – *Molinia caerulea – Cirsium dissectum* fen meadow, M25 – *Molinia caerulea – Potentilla erecta* mire. Population of fen woodrush (*Luzula pallidula*), a Red Data Book plant. Population of fen violet (*Viola persicifolia*) a Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 8 plant. Floodplain fen (lowland), NVC swamp and tall-herb fen communities: S2 – *Cladium mariscus* swamp and sedge-beds, S24 – *Phragmites australis – Peucedanum palustris* tall-herb fen, S25 – *Phragmites australis – Eupatorium cannabinum* tall-herb fen, S28 – *Phalaris arundinacea* tall-herb fen, S4 – *Phragmites australis* swamp and reed-beds. Vascular plant assemblage. Wet woodland NVC communities: W1 – *Salix cinerea – Galium palustre* woodland, W2 – *Salix cinerea – Betula pubescens – Phragmites australis* woodland, W5 – *Alnus glutinosa – Carex paniculata woodland*, and W6 – *Alnus glutinosa – Urtica dioica* woodland. (Natural England, 1985a).
Woodwalton Fen National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Designated for: bird assemblages; broad-leaved mixed woodland/scrub, Cladium fen, ditches and open water; fen meadow; great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*); invertebrate assemblages; rare plant assemblage; and tall fen. The site is also designated due to a number of non-ecological features. (Natural England, no date a).
Ring's End LNR	The site contains extensive reedbeds, three large ponds and small areas of scrub. The main path through the reserve runs along the old railway embankment, allowing good views across the fen. Supports less common wildflower, habitats for invertebrates, reptiles and wetland birds (Visit Cambridgeshire Fens, no date).
The Boardwalks LNR	Habitats include ponds, meadow, marsh, tussocky grassland and many types of willow (*Salix ssp.*) with roosting bats, and the river. Variety of amphibians and reptiles, wildfowl and waders. Dragonflies and damselflies (Visit Peterborough, no date).
Holme Fen SSSI	Population of Red Data Book plant, fen wood-rush (*Luzula pallidula*),

Site name	Reason for designation
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland: W16 – Oak sp. (*Quercus spp.)* – Birch sp. *(Betula spp.)* Wavy hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) woodland. Wet woodland: W2 – Grey willow (*Salix cinerea)* – downy birch *(Betula pubescens)*. Common reed (*Phragmites australis)* woodland. W4 – Downy birch – Purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea)* woodland. W6 – Alder (*Alnus glutinosa)* – common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) woodland. (Natural England, 1985b).
Holme Fen NNR	Ecological features the site is designated for: ditches and open water; mixed deciduous woodland; rare plant assemblage, wet heath and raised bog, wet woodland. The site is also designated due to a number of non-ecological features. (Natural England, no date b).
Upwood Meadows SSSI	A series of three fields lying on badly drained clay, the largest field of which, Bentley Meadow, has never been fertilised or sprayed and is richest in plant life. Designated for lowland neutral grassland (MG5 – *Cynosurus cristatus – Centaurea nigra* grassland). (Natural England, 1985c).
Upwood Meadows NNR	Floristic diversity (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date a).
Overhall Grove SSSI	W8 – *Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis* woodland. (Natural England, 1984d)
Mare Fen LNR	Permanent pasture in the floodplain of the River Great Ouse, contains a mosaic of grassland types and reed fringed ditches and ponds. Wildfowl such as mute swan, wigeon, teal, shoveler and tufted duck. Dragonflies, amphibians, reptiles, badgers *(Meles mel*es) and muntjac deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*) (Natural England, 1989).
Madingley Wood SSSI	W8 – *Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis* woodland (Natural England, 1986).

2 Non-statutory designated site descriptions

Table 2-1: Non-statutory designated sites within the Proposed Development study area

Site name	Reason for designation
Ouse Fen Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Reserve	Ouse Fen is transforming from a working quarry into a vibrant nature reserve. The reserve is being created in reedbed blocks, with pools of open water linked by ditches and channels, allowing wildlife to move freely. Once complete, the whole wetland will stretch 700 hectares and include the largest reedbed in the UK, spanning 460 hectares. So far, Ouse Fen has already attracted a wealth of wildlife: species that were once common in the Fens are returning here to feed and breed. Reedbeds are home to marsh harriers (*Cirus aeruginosus*), bearded tits (*Panurus biarmicus*), otter, bittern (*Botarus stellaris*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), ducks, grebes, swans and wading birds. (RSPB, no date a).
Ouse Washes RSPB Reserve	The Ouse Washes forms the largest area of washland in the UK. Washland is grazing pasture that floods in the winter, which creates a rich habitat for a range of waterfowl and wading birds. (RSPB, no date b).
Ouse Washes Wildlife Trust Reserve (WTR)	The Ouse Washes forms the largest area of washland in the UK. Washland is grazing pasture that floods in the winter, which creates a rich habitat for a range of waterfowl and wading birds (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date b).
Stanground Wash WTR	Located nearby the Nene Washes. Supports a wide variety of invertebrates, birds, and nationally scarce aquatic plants. The grassland floods each winter, providing a shallow water winter refuge for waterfowl and nesting space for waders. In the summer, it is grazed by cattle to keep the vegetation low and to create a sward of varied height that is favoured by nesting waders and insects. The raised embankment is very free draining and with its patchwork of scrub and dry acidic grassland, dominated in places by lichen, is a rare habitat in Cambridgeshire. The network of water-filled shallow ditches hosts rare beetles. (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date c).
River Great Ouse County Wildlife Site (CWS)	A major river not grossly modified by canalisation or poor water quality; supports >0.5ha NVC community S6 swamp; >0.5ha S4 swamp; >0.05ha MG13 grassland; a nationally scarce vascular plant, the fringed waterlily; breeding populations of a nationally rare dragonfly, the scarce chaser (*Libellula fulva*).
Forty Foot Drain (East) CWS	The site supports at least 0.5ha of NVC community S4 Common Reed swamp; contains at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m stretch; supports a population of a nationally scarce vascular plant species; and is a Grade C site in the JNCC Invertebrate Site Register. Further recording may enable the site to qualify under the dragonfly criteria.

Site name	Reason for designation
Sutton & Mepal Pumping Station Drains CWS	Contains at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m stretch; at least three species of *Potamogeton*; populations of nationally scarce vascular plant species; and groups of at least 20 mature pollard willows.
Nene Washes RSPB Reserve	Large washland from the River Nene which floods in the winter supporting several species of ground nesting birds and is the most important site in the UK for breeding black-tailed godwits. (RSPB, no date c).
Dog-in-a-Doublet Drain CWS	Grade C site in the JNCC Invertebrate Site Register.
St Ives – March Disused Railway (The Parks South) CWS	Supports frequent numbers of at least eight neutral grassland indicator species.
Orchard Bungalow, Somersham CWS	Supports a traditional orchard with five or more top fruit trees and over 20% veteran fruit trees in association with other semi-natural habitat and is managed for biodiversity.
Lawn Orchard CWS	Contains a group of five or more top fruit trees, has at least 20% veteran trees in association with semi-natural habitat and is managed in a traditional practice.
Heath Fruit Farm CWS	Contains a group of five or more top fruit trees, has at least 20% veteran trees in association with semi-natural habitat and is managed in a traditional practice.
Adderley and Storey's Bar Road Drains CWS	Supports at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m section.
Cat's Water Drain CWS	This site qualifies because it supports at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m section.
Fletton Lake CWS	A type 10B standing water body with three submerged and floating species; ten submerged, floating and emergent species, and with beds of stoneworts.
Stanground Newt Ponds CWS	A wet meadow and pond system that pre-dates the housing estate. Great crested newts and smooth newts (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), thought to be one of the best breeding sites in Peterborough.
Stanground Newt Ponds WTR	A wet meadow and pond system that pre-dates the housing estate. Great crested newts and smooth newts, thought to be one of the best breeding sites in Peterborough (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date d).
St Ives – March Disused Railway (The Parks North) CWS	Supports frequent numbers of at least eight neutral grassland indicator species.
Block Fen Gravel Pits CWS	Contains water bodies supporting at least three species of pondweed (*Potamogeton spp.*); supports populations of nationally scarce

Site name	Reason for designation
	vascular plant species and vascular plant species which are rare in the county.
Pit Southeast of Bassenhally Pit CWS	Grade C site in the JNCC ISR.
Nene Washes Counter Drain (West) CWS	Supports at least 0.5ha of NVC community S4 Common Reed swamp; contains at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m stretch.
St Ives – March Disused Railway (Somersham) CWS	Supports frequent numbers of at least eight neutral grassland indicator species.
Nene Valley Railway CWS	Supports at least 0.05ha of NVC community CG3 grassland, frequent numbers of 16 or more calcareous grassland indicator species and contains areas of scrub more than 0.5ha in extent with NVC community W21 with more than eight woody species.
Northey Gravel Pit CWS	The site supports frequent numbers of more than 50 grassland plant species, contains a variety of type 10B water bodies which meet the relevant criteria), qualifies for habitat mosaic and has an invertebrate index exceeding 500.
Thorney Dike CWS	Contains at least five species of submerged, floating and emergent vascular plant per 20m section.
Common Wash CWS	Supports at least 20 mature pollard willows.
Mepal Gravel Pits CWS	Supports at least three species of pondweed (*Potamogeton spp*.).
Wash Road Pollard Willows CWS	Supports at least five mature pollard willows in association with other semi-natural habitats.
Langwood Hill Pit CWS	Supports NVC community S13 Lesser Reedmace swamp.
Kings Dyke Nature Reserve CWS	Habitat mosaic (site of more than 10ha in extent which supports three or more semi-natural habitat features).
Byall Den Pumping Station CWS	Supports more than five species of submerged, floating and emergent vegetation per 20m stretch.
Great Fen WTR	Fenland site home to Holme Fen SSSI and NNR, and Woodland Fen SAC, SSSI and NNR (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date e).
Whitemoor Pit and Nature Reserve CWS	Supports NVC community S4 Common Reed swamp and S13 Lesser reedmace swamp.
Well Creek LWS	Priority habitat: no priority.
Conington Fen Drains CWS	Supports more than five species of submerged, floating and emergent vegetation per 20m stretch.

Site name	Reason for designation
Middle Level Main Drain LWS	Priority habitat: grassland.
Graysmoor Pit CWS	Well-developed vegetation mosaics representing hydroseral zonation; supports NVC community S4 Common Reed swamp; has combination of at least two fen types; is listed as a site of importance in the Bryophyte Register for Cambridgeshire by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1985.
Northey Gravel Pit CWS	The site supports frequent numbers of more than 50 grassland plant species, contains a variety of type 10B water bodies which meet the relevant criteria, qualifies for habitat mosaic and has an invertebrate index exceeding 500.
The Boardwalks CWS	Contains a well-developed vegetation mosaic representing hydroseral zonation; supports at least three amphibian species. It has a water beetle assemblage of county importance.
Wimblington Common Gravel Pits CWS	The site supports at least 0.5ha of NVC community Common Reed swamp; supports at least 0.5ha of NVC community W6 Alder – Stinging Nettle woodland; and contains well developed vegetation mosaics representing hydroseral zonation. The site also qualifies under the habitat mosaic criterion having woodland, scrub, swamp and open water in close association.
Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve	Previously a sand and gravel quarry next to riverside meadows. Now supports a huge variety of wildlife including otter, invertebrates, and waterfowl. The reserve stands at one end of a string of wetlands and fens that runs for 25 miles (40km) along the Great Ouse floodplain. It is made up of a variety of habitats, including open water and wetland mixed with grassland, scrub and woodland (RSPB, no date d).
Madingley Slip Road RSV CWS	Supports frequent numbers of at least six strong calcareous grassland indicator species.
Swavesey Meadows CWS	Supports at least 20 mature pollard willows.
Middle Fen CWS	Contains ditches with at least five submerged, floating and emergent plant species per 20m stretch. Also contains groups of 20 or more mature pollard willows.
Fen Drayton Gravel Pits CWS	Supports at least 20 mature pollard willows.
Oak Wood LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
Boxworth Protected Road Verge (PRV)	Neutral/calcareous grassland.
Overhall Grove WTR	The largest elm woodland in Cambridgeshire supporting good habitat for insects and birds. The site is also home to several oak trees which are over 250 years old (Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants, no date f).

Site name	Reason for designation
Mare Fen CWS	Supports populations of a nationally scarce vascular plant species tasteless water-pepper (*Persicaria laxiflora*), and small water pepper (*Persicaria minor*), a vascular plant species which is rare in the county.
Holywell Front Pollard Willows CWS	Supports at least 20 mature pollard willows.
Meadow Lane Gravel Pits CWS	Qualifies for pollard willows, at least 0.5ha of NVC community S4 swamp, at least 0.1ha with two or more fen types, a type 10A standing water body, nationally scarce plant species, dragonflies, invertebrate index over 500.
Pound Lane Orchard, Colne CWS	Supports a traditional orchard with five or more top fruit trees and over 20% veteran fruit trees in an orchard containing scarce fruit varieties and managed for biodiversity.
Brockley End Meadow CWS	Habitat mosaic as it is a site of more than 10ha in size which supports three or more semi-natural habitat features in close association.
Knapwell PRV	Neutral/calcareous grassland, presence of a local Red Data Book species.
Knapwell RSV CWS	Supports populations of nationally scarce vascular plant species (*Trifolium ochroleucon* and *Melampyrum cristatum*).
The Pound CWS	Contains a group of at least five mature pollard willows in association with other semi-natural features.
The Willows LWS	Priority habitat: reedbed.
Thorn Plantation LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
Brick Kiln Plantations LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
Osier Holt LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
South of Thorpeland LWS	Priority habitat: pond/standing water.
Bedlam Hill Pit CWS	Supports at least 0.5ha of NVC community S4 common reed swamp; and because it is a site at least 0.1ha in size which supports at least two fen types.
Church Close LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
South-west of Manor Farm LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.
Spring Wood LWS	Priority habitat: woodland.

References

Cambridgeshire County Council (no date). Somersham Local Nature Reserve. Available at: https://info.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/kb5/cambridgeshire/directory/service.page?id=EwrRvAMrfSE&camcommunitychannel=7. Accessed May 2024.

JNCC (2005). Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands: The Wash.

JNCC (2008a). Ouse Washes Ramsar Citation.

JNCC (2008b). Nene Washes Ramsar Citation.

Natural England (1983a). Nene Washes SSSI Citation Date Notified (Under 1981 Act).

Natural England (1983b). Berry Fen SSSI Citation Date Notified (Under 1981 Act).

Natural England (1984a). Ouse Washes SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1984b). The Wash SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1984c). Bassenhally Pit SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1984d). Overhall Grove SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1985a). Woodwalton Fen SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1985b). Holme Fen SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1985c). Upwood Meadows SSSI Citation. Date Notified Under (1981 Act).

Natural England (1986). Madingley Wood SSSI Citation.

Natural England (1989). Mare Fen LNR Citation. Available at: Designated Sites View (naturalengland.org.uk) . Accessed May 2024.

Natural England (2014a). Ouse Washes SAC Citation.

Natural England (2014b). Nene Washes SAC Citation.

Natural England (2014c). The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC Citation.

Natural England (2019a). European Site Conservation Objectives for Ouse Washes Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9008041.

Natural England (2019b). European Site Conservation Objectives for Nene Washes Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9008041.

Natural England (2019c). European Site Conservation Objectives for The Wash Special Protection Area. Site Code: UK9008021.

Natural England (no date a). Woodwalton Fen NNR. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=1006160&SiteName=Woodwalton%20Fen%20&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=. Accessed June 2024.

Natural England (no date b). Holme Fen NNR. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=1006079&SiteName=holme%20Fen%20&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=. Accessed June 2024.

RSPB (no date a). Ouse Fen Nature Reserve, Cambridgeshire. Available at: https://www.rspb.org.uk/days-out/reserves/ouse-fen. Accessed June 2024.

RSPB (no date b). Ouse Washes Nature Reserve, Cambridgeshire / Norfolk. Available at: https://www.rspb.org.uk/days-out/reserves/ouse-washes. Accessed June 2024.

RSPB (no date c). Nene Washes Nature Reserve, Cambridgeshire. Available at: https://www.rspb.org.uk/days-out/reserves/nene-washes. Accessed June 2024.

RSPB (no date d). Fen Drayton Lakes. Accessed at: https://www.rspb.org.uk/days-out/reserves/fen-drayton-lakes. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants (no date a). Upwood Meadows. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/upwood-meadows. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants. (no date b). Ouse Washes. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/ouse-washes. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants (no date c). Stanground Wash. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/stanground-wash. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants (no date d). Stanground Newt Ponds. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/stanground-newt-ponds. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants (no date e). Great Fen. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/great-fen. Accessed June 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs and Northants (no date f). Overhall Grove. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves/overhall-grove. Accessed June 2024.

Visit Cambridgeshire Fens (no date). Ring's End Nature Reserve: Available at: https://www.visitcambridgeshirefens.org/rings-end-nature-reserve-254. Accessed June 2024.

Visit Peterborough (no date). The Boardwalks Nature Reserve. Available at: https://www.visitpeterborough.com/things-to-do/the-boardwalks-nature-reserve-p874471. Accessed June 2024.

APPENDIX 10.1: Water Framework Directive scoping

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC is European Union (EU) legislation which was introduced into UK law in 2003. This has subsequently been updated by The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, hereafter referred to as the WFD Regulations. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, under Section 2 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, the WFD Regulations continue to remain in effect under UK law.

1.1.2 The Proposed Development must comply with the requirements of the WFD Regulations. In order to demonstrate compliance with the WFD Regulations, a scoping exercise is being undertaken to identify potential receptors and determine whether a Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance assessment ('WFD assessment') needs to be undertaken. This appendix describes the proposed scope of the WFD assessment and complements the EIA Scoping Report. This appendix should be read in conjunction with the description of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, referred to as the Proposed Development, as presented in Chapter 2: Project description and Chapter 10: Water resources and flood risk, of the EIA Scoping Report.

1.1.3 The matters (i.e. receptors) considered and scoped in the WFD compliance, are:

- Surface water features, such as natural water bodies including rivers, streams and lakes, transitional water bodies (tidal rivers and estuaries), coastal water bodies and artificial water bodies such as canals, ditches and reservoirs.
- Groundwater features, such as aquifers, springs, groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTEs) and abstractions with associated Source Protection Zones (SPZs).

1.1.4 The WFD assessment will be undertaken to set out the impacts of the Proposed Development on the identified receptors and will demonstrate compliance with the WFD Regulations. The WFD assessment will be submitted as part of the application for development consent.

1.2 Legislation, policy and guidance requirements

1.2.1 The purpose of the WFD Regulations are to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. The WFD Regulations aim to prevent deterioration in, and enhance, water quality, and promote sustainable water use. The WFD Regulations require the 'appropriate agency', i.e. the Environment Agency, for England, to prepare River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for each river basin district, for approval by the Secretary of State.

1.2.2 The RBMPs describe the current state of the water environment for each river basin district, the pressures affecting the water environment, the objectives for protecting and improving it, and the programme of measures needed to achieve the statutory environmental objectives of the WFD Regulations (i.e. to enable water bodies to achieve 'Good' status). The overarching requirement was that they should reach at least 'Good' overall status (or potential) by 2015 (Good overall status includes both ecological and chemical status for surface water, and quantitative and qualitative status for groundwater). This date has been extended to 2027 for many water bodies, where it was recognised that reaching the 2015 target would bring disproportionate burdens.

1.2.3 Section 4.15 of the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Water Resources Infrastructure (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2023) outlines the policies in relation to water quality and resources. This states in paragraph 4.15.5 that where a Proposed Development '*is likely to have adverse effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status and impacts of the proposed development on water quality, water resources and physical characteristics as part the Environmental Statement. A project specific Water Framework Directive assessment may also be required*.'

1.2.4 In addition, paragraph 4.15.15 of the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure states that '*The Secretary of State should be satisfied that a proposal has had regard to the River Basin Management Plans and the requirements of and objectives of the WFD Regulations... The Secretary of State must refuse development consent where a project is likely to cause deterioration of a water body or its failure to achieve good status or good potential, unless the conditions to apply the exemption of Overriding Public Interest, as outlined under Regulation 19, are met. A project may be approved in the absence of a qualifying Overriding Public Interest test only if there is sufficient certainty that it will not cause deterioration or compromise the achievement of good status or good potential*.'

1.2.5 A plan-level WFD compliance assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development, along with alternative options and programmes, on the achievement of WFD objectives was undertaken as part of the Anglian Water revised draft Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP24) (Anglian Water, 2024) and the Cambridge Water WRMP24 (Cambridge Water, 2024).

1.3 Stakeholder engagement

1.3.1 In preparing this WFD scoping report, there have been engagement and discussions with relevant stakeholders. This engagement has related to the following:

- Review of baseline information with stakeholders (such as ecological monitoring data, water quality monitoring data or hydrological (flow) data) with discussion to better understand local knowledge of site conditions.
- Review and discussion of approach to the assessment of WFD compliance risks. For example, meetings with the Environment Agency have been undertaken to confirm the WFD assessment process.

- Review and discussion of the scope of further baseline studies. Engagement with relevant stakeholders to ascertain requirements for further data collection, including what additional studies are required, the methodology for how the data is collected, and the time period for supplementary data collection. Section 5.3 summarises the further data collection required.

1.3.2 The dialogue with stakeholders will continue throughout the pre-application period. A summary of the engagement undertaken so far is presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Engagement with stakeholders

Stakeholder	Summary	Proposed future engagement
Environment Agency and Natural England	2 August 2023 – meeting to introduce the potential locations for the Counter Drain (Nene) abstraction. Discussion of potential constraints and concerns which should be considered during the option selection process. 7 August 2023 – meeting to introduce the potential locations for the River Great Ouse abstraction. Discussion of potential constraints and concerns which should be considered during the option selection process.	Ongoing discussions on progress on a regular basis.
Environment Agency	18 October 2023 – meeting to feed back on the WFD assessment process and proposed survey monitoring locations for reservoir footprint. 29 April 2024 – meeting to discuss the suitability of Forty Foot Drain and Back River to be considered as part of the Middle Level and Nene Islip to Tidal water bodies respectively. 14 May 2024 – meeting to feedback on WFD mitigation strategy approach.	Update to evidence collection planning for the Proposed Development, discussions on potential changes to water quality and potential for transfer of invasive non-native species (INNS) from upstream water transfers.
Environment Agency, Natural England, Middle Level Commissioners, North Level Internal Drainage Board (IDB), Fenland District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council,	9 November 2023 – meeting setting out the assessment and design-related matters relevant to water resources, flood risk and WFD. Presenting WFD study areas, baseline data collection to date, proposed surveys and monitoring and planned course of action during the programme to Development Consent Order (DCO) submission. 1 May 2024 – meeting to update on the options appraisal process for the Proposed	Ongoing engagement on progress on a regular basis.

Stakeholder	Summary	Proposed future engagement
Canal & River Trust, Inland Waterways Association	Development, programme for Phase two consultation and an introduction to the water resources and flooding scoping methodology.	

1.4 WFD study area

1.4.1 The study area for the WFD compliance assessment, shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, has been defined based on the identified Scoping boundary and information on construction and operation of the Proposed Development as described in Chapter 2: Project description, of the EIA Scoping Report. As noted in Chapter 2: Project description, there are no plans to decommission the Proposed Development, and therefore decommissioning is not included in the WFD compliance assessment.

1.4.2 The WFD study area covers all WFD water bodies which could potentially be directly (direct construction within the water body) or indirectly (where there may be changes to the water environment such as downstream changes in flow or water quality due to the Proposed Development) impacted by the Proposed Development. The WFD study area is considered to cover a sufficient extent and should not need to be enlarged to allow for ongoing refinement of the Proposed Development.

1.4.3 The study area has been defined recognising the four operational zones listed below, and as described in Chapter 2: Project description:

- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers.
- Reservoir site.
- Water treatment works.
- Downstream treated water transfers.

1.4.4 Due to the proximity of the two zones and the consistency of the baseline conditions, the reservoir site and water treatment works are discussed throughout this chapter as one zone (reservoir site and water treatment works).

1.4.5 The water bodies included within the WFD study area were determined in Level 1 screening within the WFD assessment, which identified water bodies which could be affected by the Proposed Development. This includes surface water, groundwater, transitional and coastal WFD water bodies, which are directly affected by or in connectivity with the Proposed Development. All water bodies are within the Anglian River Basin District.

1.4.6 The water bodies included within the WFD study area are listed in Table 1-2 and are shown in Figure 1 for surface water bodies and Figure 2 for groundwater bodies. The water bodies are split into the four zones within the Scoping boundary, as defined in Chapter 2: Project description, of the EIA Scoping Report.

Table 1-2: Water bodies potentially impacted by the Proposed Development

Environment Agency catchment data explorer data (2024a)			Relevant zone of Proposed Development		
Water body type	WFD water body name	WFD water body ID	US*	DS*	Reservoir and WTW*
River	Middle Level	GB205033000050	✓	✓	✓
River	North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3	GB205032050385	✓	×	×
River	Nene – Islip to tidal	GB105032050381	✓	×	×
Transitional	Nene	GB530503200200	✓	×	×
River	Morton's Leam	GB105032050382	✓	×	×
River	Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes)	GB205033000060	✓	×	×
River	Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)	GB205033000010	✓	✓	×
River	Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)	GB205033000020	✓	✓	×
River	Ouse (Roxton to Earith)	GB105033047921	✓	✓	×
Transitional	Great Ouse	GB530503300300	✓	✓	×
Transitional	Wash Inner	GB530503311300	✓	×	×
River	Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)	GB205033000030	×	✓	×
River	Relief Channel	GB205033047665	×	✓	×
River	Cut-off Channel	GB205033000040	×	✓	×
River	Stringside Stream	GB105033047810	×	✓	×
Groundwater	North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands	GB40501G400400	×	✓	×
Groundwater	Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands	GB40501G445700	×	✓	×
River	Marley Gap Brook	GB105033042800	×	✓	×
River	Swavesey Drain	GB105033042770	×	✓	×

Environment Agency catchment data explorer data (2024a)			Relevant zone of Proposed Development		
Water body type	**WFD water body name**	**WFD water body ID**	**US***	**DS***	**Reservoir and WTW***
River	Fen Drayton Drain	GB105033042740	✗	✓	✗
River	Old West River	GB205033043375	✗	✓	✗
River	Bin Brook	GB105033042680	✗	✓	✗

*Notes: *US = source of supply and upstream water transfers, DS = downstream treated water transfers, WTW = water treatment works*

2 Baseline data

2.1 Baseline data collection

2.1.1 The data collated to date has been obtained through a combination of desk studies and ongoing field surveys. The data described below provides a robust context for the scoping of the assessment.

2.2 Desk studies

2.2.1 Table 2-1 outlines the baseline data reviewed as part of the desk study exercise to support the WFD scoping.

Table 2-1: Baseline data reviewed

Datasets	Data owner
Surface water features and designations	
Main river map	Environment Agency (2024b)
Detailed river network	UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (2024a)
WFD water bodies and catchments	Environment Agency (2024a)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar sites	Defra (2024), Natural England (2024)
Nature conservation sites with other designations (for example, county wildlife sites, local nature reserves)	Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (2024)
Hydrology and water quality monitoring data – flows, water levels, water quality	UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (2024b), Environment Agency (2024c and 2024d), Anglian Water existing data collection
Ecology monitoring data (fish, macroinvertebrates, macrophytes)	Environment Agency (2024e)
INNS monitoring data	Environment Agency (2024e), Mott MacDonald (2021), Project specific
Mapping and details of drainage network	Internal Drainage Boards (2024)
Pumping station records	Internal Drainage Boards[#] and Environment Agency[#]
Groundwater features and designations	
Groundwater licences and unlicensed private abstractions (partial records).	Environment Agency (licensed)[#] and local authority (unlicensed)[#]
Nitrate vulnerable zones, Groundwater SPZ[1], GWDTEs.	Defra (2024)
Groundwater quality and level monitoring data.	Environment Agency (2024c and 2024d), Project specific

Datasets	Data owner
WFD status	
WFD status, future objectives, reasons for not achieving good and programme of measures.	Environment Agency (2024a)

Notes: [1] Protected areas around groundwater sources used to supply drinking water. These zones are delineated as an indicator of risk from pollution. Works within these zones may require developers or operators to demonstrate that risks are acceptable (Environment Agency, 2024f).
[#] Data requested from source under Freedom of Information Act 2000.

2.3 Field surveys

Surface water quality

2.3.1 The Applicant has established a monthly monitoring programme to provide baseline data for the watercourses within the WFD study area (see Figure 1). These monitoring locations (shown in Figure 3) have been selected to provide water quality data to support the assessment. Further water quality monitoring will be carried out to supplement this monitoring programme, to provide sufficient data to characterise the baseline water quality of the water bodies potentially affected by the Proposed Development. Further detail of the proposed water quality surveys is provided in Section 5.4 of this appendix.

Hydromorphology

2.3.2 There was no existing third-party hydromorphology data available for the Proposed Development study area. Therefore, hydromorphology walkovers were undertaken in autumn 2023 and spring 2024 at locations around the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area to inform the WFD assessment. Survey locations were selected to gain a representative understanding of watercourses across the area, covering larger and smaller watercourses, modified and more natural watercourses, and those close to existing pumping stations. This activity was completed to inform the baseline for hydromorphological condition of watercourses, to understand the potential impacts of the Proposed Development and inform potential mitigation measures. In addition, Modular River Physical (MoRPH) and ditch condition surveys are being undertaken and the results of these will also inform the WFD assessment.

Biological quality

2.3.3 Ecological walkover surveys were undertaken within the WFD study area (see Figure 1) for the area around the reservoir site and water treatment works in 2023. These surveys covered representative reaches of all rivers within the WFD study area (see Figure 1), and a representative sub-set of the IDB managed ditches and drains. Of the ditches and drains, priority was given to larger, likely permanent watercourses, and those more closely connected to the river network. This prioritisation was informed by aerial imagery.

2.3.4 The watercourses within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area were categorised as follows using the survey results and based on their potential to support aquatic species and communities of relevance to WFD status:

- Unlikely to support aquatic species – may contain water intermittently but no evidence of supporting wetland-dependent plant species or other aquatic species.
- Limited potential to support aquatic species – appears to contain water intermittently and supports wetland-dependent plant species or other aquatic species.
- Likely to support aquatic species – likely to permanently contain water and therefore support wetland-dependent plant species or other aquatic species.
- Potentially high conservation value – as indicated by the observation of high macrophyte diversity or species of potential conservation importance.

3 Baseline conditions

3.1 Introduction and summary

3.1.1 The baseline conditions for the purposes of the WFD assessment are described below for the four operational zones within the Scoping boundary (defined in Section 1.4). Although the baseline conditions vary between the different zones, the reservoir site and the water treatment works are very similar and are therefore considered together.

3.1.2 The baseline conditions are established from the data collection described in Section 2: Baseline data, of this report. They are based on the 2019 Cycle 3 WFD status which represents the legal baseline of the Anglian River Basin District reported in the RBMP (Environment Agency, 2022). However, the 2022 Cycle 3 interim update has also been considered when assessing impacts where it differs from 2019 (Environment Agency, 2024a).

3.1.3 A summary of the WFD baseline status for all of the water bodies within the WFD study area is provided in Annex A and presented in Figure 3 (surface water) and Figure 4 (groundwater). The baseline condition for the relevant WFD water bodies is listed in Annex A, including information on their status (2019 and 2022), objectives and reasons for not achieving good (RNAG).

3.1.4 The classification data and the RNAG were obtained from the Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer (2024a). In total, 17 rivers, three transitional waters and two groundwater bodies have been screened in for the Level 1 scoping stage of the assessment. The majority of WFD surface water bodies within the WFD study area are artificial or heavily modified water bodies (AWB or HMWB).

3.1.5 The WFD status for most water bodies is moderate, with two groundwater bodies having good status. Overall, there is minimal change from 2019 to 2022, although some water body elements have improved, for example, phosphate in the Middle Level has changed from moderate to good. Others have declined, for example, dissolved oxygen in the Middle Level has changed from poor to bad. The main RNAG identified are: point source pollution, physical modification, flow and diffuse source pollution.

3.2 Baseline for sources of supply and upstream water transfers

3.2.1 Table 3-1 outlines the WFD surface water bodies within the WFD study area of the sources of supply and upstream water transfers. Most water bodies have a moderate ecological status. There are no groundwater bodies within this operational zone.

3.2.2 Table 3-2 provides a summary of the status of the water bodies relevant to sources of supply and upstream water transfers. The status of the biological quality element varies across the water bodies ranging from high to poor. However, most water bodies have a high or good status for invertebrates across both years. The hydromorphological supporting element is classified as ‘supports good’ for all

water bodies assessed. Between 2019 and 2022, only a few water bodies experienced changes in status, with the majority of these experiencing a deterioration. In 2019, all water bodies had a fail in chemical status due to changes in methods of assessment and the inclusion of new substances in the evidence base compared to previous WFD classification cycles. Chemical status was not assessed in 2022.

Table 3-1: Sources of supply and upstream water transfers WFD water bodies

Water body name	Water body ID	Overall status (Cycle 3, 2019/2022)
Rivers		
Middle Level	GB205033000050	Moderate/Moderate
North Level Pumped Areas 2 & 3	GB205032050385	Moderate/Moderate
Nene – Islip to tidal	GB105032050381	Moderate/Moderate
Morton's Leam	GB105032050382	Moderate/Poor
Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes)	GB205033000060	Moderate/Moderate
Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)	GB205033000010	Moderate/Moderate
Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)	GB205033000020	Moderate/Moderate
Ouse (Roxton to Earith)	GB105033047921	Moderate/Moderate
Transitional water		
Nene	GB530503200200	Moderate/Moderate
Great Ouse	GB530503300300	Poor/Poor
Wash Inner	GB530503311300	Moderate/Moderate

Table 3-2: Number of WFD water bodies at each WFD status classification relevant to the sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Classification	WFD status									
	High		Good/ Supports Good		Moderate		Poor		Bad/Fail	
	Assessment year									
Status element	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Surface water bodies										
Ecological	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	2	-	-
Biological quality elements	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	-	-
Fish	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
Invertebrates	3	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined	-	-	1	1	2	21	4	4	-	-
Physico-chemical	-	-	1	-	10	11	-	-	-	-

Classification	WFD status									
	High		Good/ Supports Good		Moderate		Poor		Bad/Fail	
	Assessment year									
Status element	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Hydromorphological Supporting Elements	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical			-	N/A					11	N/A

Notes: Numbers in each column denote the number of water bodies relevant to the sources of supply and upstream water transfers which are designated at each status classification. N/A denotes where assessment has not been made in a particular year.

3.3 Baseline for reservoir site and water treatment works

3.3.1 The reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area is entirely within the Middle Level water body (GB205033000050). There are no groundwater bodies within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area. The Middle Level has a moderate overall status in both 2019 and 2022. Ecological, biological quality elements, macrophytes and phytobenthos were all classified as moderate, invertebrates was classified as high in 2019 and good in 2022, physico-chemical as moderate, and the hydrological regime as 'does not support good'. The chemical status was classified as fail in 2019 (and did not require assessment in 2022). The overall water body's objective is to reach good by 2063.

3.4 Baseline for downstream treated water transfers

3.4.1 Table 3-3 outlines the WFD surface water bodies and groundwater bodies within the WFD study area for the downstream treated water transfers.

Table 3-3: Downstream treated water transfers WFD water bodies

Water body name	Water body ID	Overall status (Cycle 3, 2019/2022)
Rivers		
Middle Level	GB205033000050	Moderate/Moderate
Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)	GB205033000020	Moderate/Moderate
Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)	GB205033000030	Moderate/Moderate
Relief Channel	GB205033047665	Poor/Poor
Cut-Off Channel	GB205033000040	Moderate/Moderate
Stringside Stream	GB105033047810	Poor/Poor
Counter Drain (Sutton & Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)	GB205033000010	Moderate
Ouse (Roxton to Earith)	GB105033047921	Moderate/Moderate
Marley Gap Brook	GB105033042800	Moderate/Moderate
Swavesey Drain	GB105033042770	Moderate/Moderate

Water body name	Water body ID	Overall status (Cycle 3, 2019/2022)
Fen Drayton Drain	GB105033042740	Moderate/Good
Old West River	GB205033043375	Moderate/Moderate
Bin Brook	GB105033042680	Moderate/Moderate
Transitional water		
Great Ouse	GB530503300300	Poor/Poor
Groundwater		
North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands	GB40501G400400	Good/Good
Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands	GB40501G445700	Good/Good

3.4.2 Table 3-4 provides a summary of the status of the water bodies in the WFD study area relevant to downstream treated water transfers. The status of the biological quality elements varied but most water bodies were good or moderate. A number of water bodies had a high status for invertebrates and all support good hydromorphological supporting features. Between 2019 and 2022, only a few water bodies experienced changes in status, with the majority of these experiencing a deterioration. The two groundwater bodies within the downstream treated water transfers WFD study area, are at good status for both quantitative and chemical classifications.

Table 3-4: Number of WFD water bodies per classification element for downstream treated water transfers

Classification	WFD Status									
	High		Good/ Supports Good		Moderate		Poor		Bad/Fail	
	Assessment year									
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Surface water bodies										
Ecological	-	-	1	1	10	10	3	3	-	-
Biological quality elements	1	1	4	5	6	4	3	4	-	-
Fish	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	-	-
Invertebrates	7	6	3	4	3	2	-	1	-	-
Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-
Physico-chemical	-	1	1	1	12	11				
Hydromorphological Supporting Elements	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical			-	N/A					14	N/A
Groundwater bodies										
Quantitative			2	N/A			-	N/A		
Chemical			2	N/A			-	N/A		

Classification	WFD Status									
	High		Good/ Supports Good		Moderate		Poor		Bad/Fail	
	Assessment year									
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022

Notes: Numbers in each column denote the number of water bodies relevant to the downstream treated water transfers which are designated at each status classification. N/A denotes where assessment has not been made in a particular year.

3.5 Future baseline

3.5.1 The future baseline evaluates how the environment is likely to change over time. The future baseline serves as a reference point for comparison with the predicted conditions without the Proposed Development, at the time when the Proposed Development is to be constructed and/or operational.

3.5.2 Climate change is expected to impact WFD status in the study area. Drier summers and drought conditions may lead to reduced water availability. The impact of climate change on flow and water levels has been included in hydrological modelling, which will inform the impacts on hydrological regime for the WFD compliance assessment. These impacts on hydrology may have subsequent effects on ecology and water quality. Additionally, wetter winters and more intense rainfall could result in greater turbidity and nutrient loads in watercourses. These events are likely to influence the WFD baseline, through impacts to the distribution and abundance of aquatic species and changes in water quality in the WFD study area. In addition, climate change could impact on groundwater levels through changes in rainfall and recharge. This may impact on the baseline quantitative status of the groundwater bodies identified within this assessment.

3.5.3 Chapter 23: Cumulative effects will identify the proposed developments that are anticipated to be constructed prior to the construction of the Proposed Development. As such, these developments would form part of the baseline for assessment within the EIA. In addition, the WFD compliance assessment will consider the potential for cumulative effects and this will be reported in the WFD compliance assessment report. This will consider projects not completed prior to construction of the Proposed Development and other water company WRMP options that could also affect the WFD water bodies that could be affected by the Proposed Development.

4 Design evolution

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The design of the Proposed Development has considered environmental constraints and potential environmental effects. The design development process has sought to avoid and reduce environmental effects on WFD elements through good design practice.

4.2 Potential mitigation

4.2.1 The ongoing development of the design will endeavour to avoid adverse effects, or where that is not possible, to incorporate embedded mitigation to reduce adverse effects, where feasible. The following examples of measures have been considered and applied as part of the design process for siting the Proposed Development:

- Avoidance of the most sensitive water bodies and main rivers when siting the Proposed Development, as far as reasonably practicable.
- Removing the need for artificial modifications (such as control structures or hard banks) in watercourses as far as reasonably practicable.
- Use of directional drilling when crossing major watercourses to avoid and reduce impacts on ecology, flow and water quality.
- Continued optimisation of abstraction locations and frequency to avoid and reduce the impacts of abstraction on hydrology, water quality and ecology.
- Open water transfers used where practicable to maintain water in the environment and open opportunities to improve WFD status.
- Provision of an outlet valve test pond to allow water released during regular, planned testing of the bottom outlet infrastructure to be recirculated back into the reservoir.

4.2.2 The WFD compliance assessment will set out the proposed mitigation measures that would be applied throughout the construction and operational periods to provide effective planning, monitoring, management and control. These measures would be applied to mitigate identified risks to WFD compliance, including construction and operation effects.

4.3 Potential enhancements

4.3.1 The design development process includes consideration of enhancement measures to improve the surrounding environment. Potential measures relevant to the WFD compliance may include further enhancements to existing drainage channels, wetlands and habitat creation.

5 Proposed scope of assessment

5.1 Potential compliance risks requiring assessment (scoped in)

5.1.1 The WFD compliance assessment will be carried out in line with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Eighteen, which aims to clarify the information that should be provided with a DCO application with respect to WFD assessments (Planning Inspectorate, 2017).

5.1.2 The WFD: Consistent framework for undertaking no deterioration assessments (All Company Working Group (ACWG), 2020), which was informed by Advice Note Eighteen, will be used to evaluate the potential risk to WFD compliance. This is a standardised methodology applied to Strategic Resource Option (SRO) projects for assessing WFD compliance. It includes the identification of all activities involved in construction and operation for the Proposed Development and the identification of all WFD water bodies which these activities may affect.

5.1.3 As set out further in Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment approach and methodology, there are no plans to decommission the Proposed Development. Therefore, decommissioning impacts have been scoped out of the WFD compliance assessment.

5.1.4 The potential risks requiring assessment for WFD compliance are presented in Table 5-1. The table illustrates the preliminary effects scoped into the WFD compliance assessment; these are subject to change during the ongoing development of the Proposed Development. The activities and effects vary between water bodies, for example, there is a varying scale of effects between downstream water bodies like the Great Ouse and Wash Inner, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

5.1.5 Cumulative effects resulting from the combination of effects from the Proposed Development and other developments, will be assessed in accordance with the approach set out in Chapter 23: Cumulative effects, of the EIA Scoping Report.

Table 5-1: Potential risks to WFD compliance

Activity	Effect	Receptor/s	Zone
Construction			
Construction of reservoir Excavation and earthworks	New embanked reservoir leading to changes to: • Channel footprint. • Creation of new habitats. • Noise and vibration. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. • Flow velocity and volume (increase or decrease). • Sedimentation deposition. The changes above could impact biological, hydromorphological supporting, physico-chemical and chemical elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
	Watercourse realignment or diversion leading to changes to: • Channel footprint. • Sedimentation deposition. • Creation of new habitats. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. The changes could impact biological, chemical and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level.	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers, reservoir site and water treatment works
Construction of structures/buildings Installation of pipelines Excavation and earthworks	Change in water quality due to discharge of groundwater dewatering to a surface water body could impact hydromorphological supporting, physico-chemical and biological elements, and quantitative elements in groundwater.	• Middle Level and all water bodies as set out in Tables 3-1 and 3-3.	All zones

Activity	Effect	Receptor/s	Zone
Construction of structures/buildings	New culverts for road/footpath crossings leading to changes to: • Channel footprint. • Shading. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. • Sedimentation deposition. The changes above could impact biological, hydromorphological supporting and chemical elements.	• Middle Level. • Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain). • Nene – Islip to tidal. • North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3.	All zones
	New sluice gates, locks or other water control structures could lead to changes to: • Channel footprint. • Sedimentation deposition. • Shading. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. The changes above could impact biological, chemical and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level. • Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain). • Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes). • Morton's Leam.	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
	New pumping stations leading to changes to: • Channel footprint. • Noise and vibration. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. • Flow velocity and volume (increase or decrease). • Sedimentation deposition. The changes above could impact biological and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level. • Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain). • Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes). • Nene – Islip to tidal. • North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3.	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers, reservoir site and water treatment works

Activity	Effect	Receptor/s	Zone
	Construction of new water treatment works leading to loss of drainage channels and change in channel footprint. These changes could affect biological, physico-chemical and chemical elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Landscaping and reinstatement	The creation of new habitats could impact biological elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Installation of pipelines	New pipelines/tunnels involving watercourse crossings leading to changes in: • Sedimentation deposition. • Shading. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. The changes above could impact biological and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level. • Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain). • All water bodies as set out in Table 3-3.	All zones
Construction traffic	Changes to traffic volume or new road drainage could impact water quality from highways drainage.	• Middle Level and all water bodies set out in Table 3-1 and 3-3.	All zones
	Potential for use of barges for transportation of construction materials to the site could lead to changes in noise and vibration, sedimentation deposition and hydromorphology, leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream which could impact biological and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Operation			
Operation of the reservoir	Presence of embanked reservoir leading to changes to flow velocity and volume (increase or decrease). These changes	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works

Activity	Effect	Receptor/s	Zone
	could impact biological, hydromorphological supporting, physico-chemical and chemical elements.		
	The presence of pipelines leading to changes in sedimentation deposition and hydromorphology, leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream, could impact biological and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Management of habitat creation	New wetland habitats and new channels will be created as part of the Proposed Development. This could lead to increases in habitat availability with potential for beneficial impact on biological elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Water treatment works	New discharge to a watercourse leading to changes to: • Sedimentation deposition. • Channel footprint. • Flow velocity and volume (increase). • Water quality due to new discharge of water into surface water body. • INNS present in surface water body. The changes above could impact biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level.	Reservoir site and water treatment works
Operation of open channel transfers	New gates, sluices, intakes, outfalls or other control structures leading to changes to flow velocity and volume (increase or decrease). These changes could impact biological, hydromorphological supporting, physico-chemical and chemical elements.	• Middle Level. • Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain). • Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes).	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Activity	Effect	Receptor/s	Zone
		• Morton's Leam.	
	New discharge/transfer to a watercourse leading to changes in: • Increase in flow velocity and level. • Sedimentation deposition. • Water quality due to new cross-catchment discharge. • INNS present in surface water body. The changes could impact biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological supporting elements.	• Middle Level. • Nene – Islip to tidal.	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
Operational traffic movements	Changes to traffic volume or new road drainage outfalls could impact water quality from highways drainage.	Middle Level and all water bodies set out in Table 3-1 and 3-3.	All zones
Abstraction of water from Middle Level system, Ouse Washes or River Great Ouse and Counter Drain (Nene).	New surface water abstractions leading to changes in: • Channel footprint. • Flow velocity and level decrease. • Sedimentation deposition. • Water quality due to new (or changes to existing) discharge of surface water into surface water body. • Water body hydromorphology leading to changes in river processes and habitats upstream and downstream. The changes above could impact biological, hydromorphological supporting and physico-chemical elements.	• Middle Level. • Great Ouse. • Ouse (Roxton to Earith). • Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes). • Wash Inner. • Nene – Islip to tidal. • Nene. • North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3. • Morton's Leam.	Sources of supply and upstream water transfers Reservoir site and water treatment works
Operation of transfers via pipeline	Foundations from service reservoirs and pumping stations impacting on shallow groundwater resources and flows, potentially impacting on quantitative elements.	• North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands. • Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands.	Downstream treated water transfers

5.2 Effects not requiring assessment (scoped out)

5.2.1 The effects proposed to be scoped out of the WFD assessment are detailed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Potential effects to be scoped out of the WFD assessment

Activity/Feature	Effect	Receptor	Justification for scoping out
Features			
Ponds	All potential effects	Ponds	None of the ponds within the WFD study area have an impact on WFD compliance.
Drainage ditches which are dry for some of the year and are dominated by terrestrial ecology	Water quality, hydromorphology	Dry ditches dominated by terrestrial ecology	Discounted as watercourses as no hydraulic connectivity or water habitats.
Bedrock aquifers at the reservoir site and water treatment works	Any potential for change to WFD status or potential to prevent achievement of future objectives	Impacts on the deep bedrock aquifers: Kellaways Sand Member (Secondary A Aquifer); Cornbrash Formation (Secondary A Aquifer); and Blisworth Limestone (Principal Aquifer)	Available ground investigation data shows there is 70m (approximately) of low permeability clay formations overlying the bedrock aquifers at the reservoir site. As such effects posed by construction and operational phases of the reservoir would not extend to these deep aquifers.
Activities			
Construction and operation			
Installation of pipelines Operation of transfers via pipeline	Formation of preferential flow pathway along pipeline routes, facilitating lateral migration of potential contaminants	Groundwater bodies	Impacts will be localised and managed through good construction practice and design

Activity/Feature	Effect	Receptor	Justification for scoping out
			principles (for example use of clay stanks* in pipeline trenches).
Installation of pipelines Operation of transfers via pipeline	Minor permanent changes in flow between groundwater and surface water due to the presence of the below-ground pipeline.	WFD water bodies where pipeline crosses main rivers or minor ditches. Fish and macrophytes where pipeline crosses minor ditches.	Implementation of good construction practice and design principles would mitigate impacts (for example materials, size and depths of pipelines and excavations based on groundwater risk assessment outcomes).
Construction			
Excavation and earthworks	Surface water runoff from construction sites and stockpiles, impact on water quality	WFD water bodies	Addressed through good construction practice (for example through surface water management plans, settlement ponds).
Construction of structures/buildings Installation of pipelines Excavation and earthworks	Change in water level due to groundwater dewatering could impact groundwater quantitative WFD elements	WFD water bodies	Short-term impact, regulation and monitoring of dewatering
All construction activities	Leaks and spills from construction impacting on water quality	WFD water bodies	Addressed through good construction practice (for example bunded storage areas, spill kits, isolation/treatment ponds for site runoff).
All construction activities	Discharge of dewatering water impact on surface water quality	WFD water bodies	Short-term impact, water treated to sufficient quality, regulated by discharge consent.

Activity/Feature	Effect	Receptor	Justification for scoping out
Operation			
Abstraction of water from Middle Level, Ouse Washes or River Great Ouse and Counter Drain (Nene)	Risk of entrapment and/or harm to fish species	Fish through operation of new intakes/outfalls	This impact will be mitigated by providing fish screens on intakes and outfalls as standard in design.

*Notes: * Clay stanks are clay bunds installed within the granular material used around the pipeline*

5.3 Additional baseline information required

Modelling

5.3.1 Modelling exercises are ongoing to gain a better understanding of the WFD study area and potential impacts of the Proposed Development. The following studies are being undertaken:

- Hydrology: Hydrological modelling to understand the potential impact of the sources of supply and upstream water transfers on water levels at key locations and how these could affect the operation of key structures and aquatic ecology.
- Water quality: Modelling of water quality in the River Great Ouse or Ouse Washes, Middle Level, River Nene and proposed discharges from the Counter Drain (Nene), including scenario testing of different discharge regimes and locations.
- Sediment modelling: Numerical sediment modelling to quantify the impact of reduced flow on the sediment regime of the tidal River Nene and River Great Ouse.
- Salinity modelling: Modelling of changes in salinity in The Wash. This study expands the extent of the earlier model to include the tidal reaches of the River Great Ouse and River Nene limits. The modelling aims to identify any changes in salinity in the Wash Inner water body due to the abstractions for the Proposed Development.
- Hydraulic modelling: To quantify flood risk to the Proposed Development; quantify flood levels, flows and velocities in the adjacent level managed watercourses; and assess any change in flood risk from the Proposed Development.

5.3.2 These studies will inform whether further modelling is required.

Hydromorphology

5.3.3 Hydromorphology surveys have commenced in the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area, but will be extended to include water bodies potentially impacted by sources of supply and upstream water transfers and downstream treated water transfers WFD study areas. The surveys will assess the baseline nature and condition of the channels which would be impacted by the Proposed Development, and used to inform the WFD compliance assessment.

Surface water quality

5.3.4 Further water quality monitoring will be undertaken where there is insufficient existing monitoring data available (from new and existing sites) to characterise the baseline water quality. Monitoring is proposed at 14 additional sites within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area and 14 sites in the sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area to address spatial and

temporal gaps in monitoring coverage. The results will support the assessment of physico-chemical elements for WFD compliance.

5.3.5 No additional water quality monitoring surveys are required for the downstream treated water transfers WFD study area, as no risks to water quality are anticipated.

Surface water flow gauging

5.3.6 Additional water level monitoring and spot flow gauging is proposed on the key drainage pathways intersecting the Scoping boundary which are not captured by existing Environment Agency monitoring locations or where the existing monitoring locations do not have sufficient quantity or quality of data. Figure 10.2 in Chapter 10: Water resources and flood risk, of the EIA Scoping Report shows the monitoring locations. Water level monitoring will be carried out at ten sites around the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area in combination with spot flow gauging at nine of these sites.

Biological quality

Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

5.3.7 Further biological quality element surveys are required for sources of supply and upstream water transfers, including fish, invertebrates, and macrophytes. It is expected that any INNS present will be identified through these surveys, and no specific INNS surveys are currently planned. The biological quality element surveys will be carried out in the following water bodies:

- Middle Level – invertebrates, macrophytes and fish (habitat walkovers and eDNA).
- River Nene – macrophytes and invertebrates surveys.
- Great Ouse transitional (tidal) water body – a gap in data regarding fish, macrophytes and invertebrates has been identified. The extent of further ecological data collection in this water body will be dependent on the outcome of the salinity, sediment and water quality modelling.
- Nene transitional – similarly in the tidal Nene there is a lack of monitoring points for all biological parameters. Recommendations for further surveys will be made after the results of the modelling investigations are available.

Reservoir site and water treatment works

5.3.8 A baseline biological quality element survey programme for the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area commenced in 2023 and is ongoing. The survey programme was informed by the ecology walkover results, following the principles shown in Table 5-3. These principles have been developed based on professional judgement and experience of developing similar monitoring programmes.

5.3.9 An understanding of fish populations and habitat utilisation will be provided by a combination of fish habitat surveys and fish surveys. Nine fish habitat surveys are planned within rivers, and 15 are planned within ditches and drains within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area. INNS will also be included as part of these Biological Quality Element surveys.

Table 5-3: Principles for further biological quality element surveys

Watercourse type (as assessed)		Biological quality element/sub-element		
		Fish/fish habitat	Invertebrates	Macrophytes
Unlikely to support aquatic species	-	Not required	Not required	Not required
Limited potential to support aquatic species	-	Not required	Not required	Include in ditch/ drain survey design
Likely to support aquatic species – rivers	<0.25m	Not required	All	All
	≥0.25m	All biological quality element surveys required		
Likely to support aquatic species – ditches/drains	<0.25m	Not required	Include in ditch/ drain survey design	Include in ditch/ drain survey design
	≥0.25m	Include in ditch/ drain survey design		
Potentially high conservation value – rivers	<0.25m	Not required	All	All
	≥0.25m	All biological quality element surveys required		
Potentially high conservation value – ditches/drains	<0.25m	Not required	Include in ditch/ drain survey design	Include in ditch/ drain survey design
	≥0.25m	Include in ditch/ drain survey design		

Downstream treated water transfers

5.3.10 Localised, temporary effects on biological quality elements may occur during construction; however, these would not be notable in relation to a water body scale or WFD cycle. Furthermore, these effects can be mitigated using standard good practice and mitigation. Therefore, no further biological quality element surveys are required for the downstream water bodies.

Methodology

5.3.11 Fish habitat surveys will use a bespoke methodology to characterise relevant aspects of habitat within the river banks, bank faces and channel, and to identify specific features of interest.

5.3.12 River invertebrate sampling will be undertaken in accordance with WFD-compliant methodologies, underpinned by the following guidance:

- Best practice guidance for the undertaking of aquatic macroinvertebrate surveys BS EN ISO 10870 (British Standards Institution (BSI), 2012).

- Water Quality – Guidelines for the Selection of Sampling Methods and Devices for Benthic Macroinvertebrates in Fresh Waters ISO 10870 (ISO, 2012).
- Environment Agency standard macroinvertebrate sampling and analysis manual – BT001 (Murray-Bligh, 1999).
- UK Invertebrate sampling and analysis procedure for STAR project, River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System Macroinvertebrate sampling protocol (Environment Agency, 2002).

5.3.13 River invertebrate data will be processed in accordance with WFD UK-Technical Advisory Group (WFD-UKTAG) guidance (2023) to generate biotic indices used in WFD classification. These indices will be processed in combination with environmental variables (derived in accordance with UK Invertebrate sampling and analysis procedure for STAR project guidance (Environment Agency, 2002)), using the River Invertebrate Classification Tool (Freshwater Biological Association, 2024) to indicate WFD status at each site. Within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area, macroinvertebrate sampling is planned for ten river sites, located on the southern and eastern edges of the study area, and along the Forty Foot Drain.

5.3.14 River macrophyte surveys will follow the WFD River LEAFPACS2 methodology. The purpose of this approach will be to enable River LEAFPACS2 indices to be produced and results to be analysed with respect to WFD classification. These surveys will be undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

- Best practice guidance for the undertaking of macrophyte surveys provided in BS EN 14184: 2014 (BSI, 2014).
- WFD-UKTAG (2014). River Assessment Method Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Macrophytes (River LEAFPACS2) (WFD-UKTAG, 2014a).

5.3.15 River macrophyte survey results will be processed using the River LEAFPACS2 Survey Metric Calculator (WFD-UKTAG, 2014b) to generate the indices used in WFD classification. Subsequently, these indices will be processed in combination with environmental variables (in accordance with the UKTAG guidance) to indicate the WFD status of the Macrophyte sub-element, using the River LEAFPACS2 Classification Calculator (WFD-UKTAG, 2014c), as undertaken in WFD classification. Within the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area, ten macrophyte surveys are planned within rivers.

5.3.16 Within ditches and drains, sampling of invertebrates and macrophytes will follow the ‘Buglife’ manual for the survey and evaluation of the aquatic plant and invertebrate assemblages of grazing marsh ditch systems (Palmer *et al.*, 2013). The results will be used to generate community indices relating to species diversity and conservation value, as described in this guidance. Within ditches and drains in the reservoir site and water treatment works WFD study area, invertebrate surveys are planned for 18 sites, and macrophyte surveys for 28 sites.

5.4 Construction and operation assessment methodology

5.4.1 The ACWG has created a standardised framework for conducting assessments related to the WFD Regulations for SROs (ACWG, 2020). These assessments occur within the context of the Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development (RAPID) gated process. The primary goal is to demonstrate that proposed options will not lead to a deterioration in the status or potential of any WFD designated water bodies. During the assessment, mitigation measures are considered to protect the status or potential of these water bodies. Additionally, the assessment takes into account the WFD future objectives to ensure that the proposed option does not prevent affected water bodies from achieving their status objectives.

5.4.2 Two stages of assessment are completed under the ACWG WFD approach: an initial Level 1 basic screening, the results of which have been used in this WFD scoping, and a Level 2 detailed impact screening. These are conducted/reported using a spreadsheet assessment tool, which is automated based on option information for Level 1 and is generated using professional judgement for Level 2.

5.4.3 The basic structure of the assessment is:

- Level 1 basic screening for impact:
  - Identification of affected water bodies.
  - Identification of possible impacts.
  - Identification of embedded mitigation measures.
  - Screening to remove water bodies where there are no/minor localised impacts.
- Level 2 detailed screening for impact:
  - Water body scale detailed assessment of impacts to each WFD quality element for each activity.
  - Assessment of data confidence level and design certainty.
  - Identification of further mitigation needs. Assessment of impacts after mitigation.

5.4.4 The WFD framework focuses on surface water and transitional water bodies. Whilst this does not explicitly discuss the assessment of groundwater or coastal water, the same principles can be applied. Following the assessment, a cumulative assessment will be carried out.

5.4.5 Previous WFD assessments were submitted at the following RAPID milestones:

- Gate 1 WFD assessment: June 2021. A preliminary Level 2 assessment of the design as of May 2021.

- Gate 2 WFD assessment: November 2022. Level 1, Level 2 and cumulative assessment submitted as part of the Gate 2 submission to RAPID, limited to water bodies directly affected by the Proposed Development.

5.4.6 Table 5-4 demonstrates the scoring system used in the ACWG assessment, ranging from -2, 'very beneficial', to 3, 'high impact'. When separately assessing multiple components involved in the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, on multiple WFD quality elements of a water body, the scores may be combined by taking the mean impact score and the maximum impact score.

Table 5-4: Impact scoring system for WFD assessments

Impact	Score	Description
Very beneficial	-2	Impacts that, taken on their own, have the potential to lead to the improvement in the ecological status or potential of a WFD quality element for the entire water body.
Beneficial	-1	Impacts that, when taken on their own, have the potential to lead to a minor localised or temporary improvement that does not affect the overall WFD status of the water body or any quality elements.
No/minimal	0	No measurable change in the quality of the water environment or the ability for target WFD objectives to be achieved.
Low	1	Impacts that, when taken on their own, have the potential to lead to a minor localised, short-term and fully reversible effect on one or more of the quality elements but would not result in the lowering of WFD status. Impacts would be very unlikely to prevent any target WFD objectives from being achieved.
Medium	2	Impacts that, when taken on their own, have the potential to lead to a widespread or prolonged effect on the quality of the water environment that may result in the reduction in WFD status. Impacts have the potential to prevent target WFD objectives from being achieved.
High	3	Impacts that, when taken on their own lead to a significant effect and permanent deterioration of WFD status. Potential for high impact on preventing target WFD objectives from being achieved.

5.5 Cumulative effects

5.5.1 Inter-project cumulative effects resulting from the combined effects from the Proposed Development with other developments, will be assessed in accordance with the approach set out in Chapter 23: Cumulative effects, in the EIA Scoping Report. The assessment of the likely cumulative effects will be reported in the Level 2 WFD assessment.

5.6 Assessment assumptions and limitations

5.6.1 The following assumptions have underpinned the WFD scoping presented in this report:

- It is assumed that the 2019 Cycle 3 WFD status represents the legal baseline reported in the Anglian RBMP (Environment Agency, 2022). However, 2022 Cycle 3 interim update status will also be considered when assessing impacts, where it differs from 2019.
- It is assumed that all construction activities will apply standard good practices.
- In areas where no groundwater level data is available, it has been conservatively assumed that groundwater levels are at ground surface, until data suggests otherwise.
- Methods used for the calculation of dewatering based on aquifer details obtained from ground investigations and other sources, produce approximate estimates of potential impacts on receptors. However, the estimates of potential impacts should be sufficiently well defined to provide reasonable confidence in the assessments.
- It is conservatively assumed that dewatering will be required along the entirety of the pipeline trenches during construction. However, it is possible that shallow groundwater is not present at some locations, and for these, dewatering may not be required. This will be verified by ground investigation data.
- The assessment of potential ecological impacts will be informed by hydrological and water quality modelling which will indicate the spatial extent and severity of these changes.
- The following limitations are noted that are relevant to the WFD scoping presented in this report:
  - Site-specific groundwater level datasets used within the EIA are only anticipated to cover a period of up to 12 months. No long-term groundwater level data is available for the WFD study area, and therefore long-term trends cannot be predicted. Sensitivity analysis will be conducted to understand the potential implications.
  - Information on abstractions has been provided by the local councils and the Environment Agency. However, it is possible that unregistered unlicensed abstractions are present within the WFD study area, and therefore will not be considered within the WFD compliance assessment.
  - Watercourses potentially impacted by the Proposed Development may be subject to periodic management such as desilting or weed cutting. As such, survey results may be affected by periodic management and in some cases, may not fully reflect the ecological communities which may be supported. Where possible, surveys will be timed to avoid periods when such management is likely. Further surveys may be required where results have been affected by recent management.

6 Summary

6.1.1 A summary of the activities or features scoped in or out of the assessment is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Features and elements scoped in and out of WFD assessment

	WFD element or feature	Source of supply and upstream water transfers		Reservoir site and water treatment works		Downstream water transfers	
		Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation
Ecological	Biological quality	√	√	√	√	X	X
	Physico-chemical quality	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Hydromorphological supporting elements	√	√	√	√	X	X
	Specific pollutants	√	√	√	√	√	√
Chemical	Priority substances	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Priority hazardous substances	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Other pollutants	√	√	√	√	√	√
Features	Ponds	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Dry ditches	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Deep aquifers	X	X	X	X	X	X
Groundwater	Quantitative	√	X	√	√	√	√
	Qualitative	X	X	√	√	X	X

Notes: (Note: tick (√) = scoped in, cross (x) = scoped out)

References

All Company Working Group (2020). Water Framework Directive: Consistent framework for undertaking no deterioration assessments.

ADA (2024). Internal Drainage Boards Map. Available at: https://www.ada.org.uk/idb-map/. Accessed June 2024.

Anglian Water (2024). Revised draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024.

British Standards Institution (2012). Best practice guidance for the undertaking of aquatic macroinvertebrate surveys BS EN ISO 10870.

British Standards Institution (2014). BS EN 14184: 2014: Water quality. Guidance for the Surveying of Aquatic Macrophytes in Running Waters.

Cambridge Water (2024). Revised draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2024). MAGIC mapping portal. Available at: Magic Map Application (defra.gov.uk). Accessed June 2024.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023). National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure. London: Stationery Office.

Environment Agency (2002). UK Invertebrate Sampling and Analysis Procedure for STAR.

Environment Agency (2022). Anglian river basin district river basin management plan: updated 2022. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/anglian-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan-updated-2022 Accessed August 2024.

Environment Agency (2024a). Catchment Data Explorer. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024b). Statutory Main River Map. Available at: https://environment.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=17cd53dfc524433980cc333726a56386. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024c). Hydrology Data Explorer. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/hydrology/explore. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024d). Water Quality Archive. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/water-quality/view/landing. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024e). Ecology and Fish Data Explorer. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/ecology/explorer/. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024f). Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/groundwater-source-protection-zones-spzs Accessed June 2024. Accessed June 2024.

European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. (c. 16). London: The Stationery Office.

Freedom of Information Act 2000. (c. 36). London: The Stationery Office.

Freshwater Biological Association (2024). River Invertebrate Classification Tool.

International Organization for Standardization (2012). ISO 10870. Guidelines for the Selection of Sampling Methods and Devices for Benthic Macroinvertebrates in Fresh Waters

Mott MacDonald (2021). Fens Reservoir Invasive Non-Native Species Risk Assessment: Draft.

Murray-Bligh, J.A.D. (1999). Procedure for collecting and analysing macro-invertebrate sample. Quality Management Systems for Environmental Monitoring: Biological Techniques BT001. Version 2.0. Bristol: Environment Agency.

Natural England (2024). Designated Sites Viewer. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx. Accessed June 2024.

Palmer, M., Drake, C.M. & Stewart, N. (2013). A Manual for the Survey and Evaluation of the Aquatic Plant and Invertebrate Assemblages of Grazing Marsh Ditch Systems, Version 6. Peterborough: Buglife.

Planning Inspectorate (2017). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects – Advice Note Eighteen: the Water Framework Directive.

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. SI 2017/407. London: The Stationery Office.

UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (2024a). Digital river network of Great Britain web map service.

UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (2024b). National River Flow Archive. Available at: https://nrfa.ceh.ac.uk/. Accessed June 2024.

Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Technical Advisory group (2023). UKTAG River Assessment Method. Benthic Invertebrate Fauna. Invertebrates (General Degradation): Whalley, Hawkes, Paisley & Trigg Metric in River Invertebrate Classification Tool. Stirling: Water Framework Directive UK Technical Advisory Group.

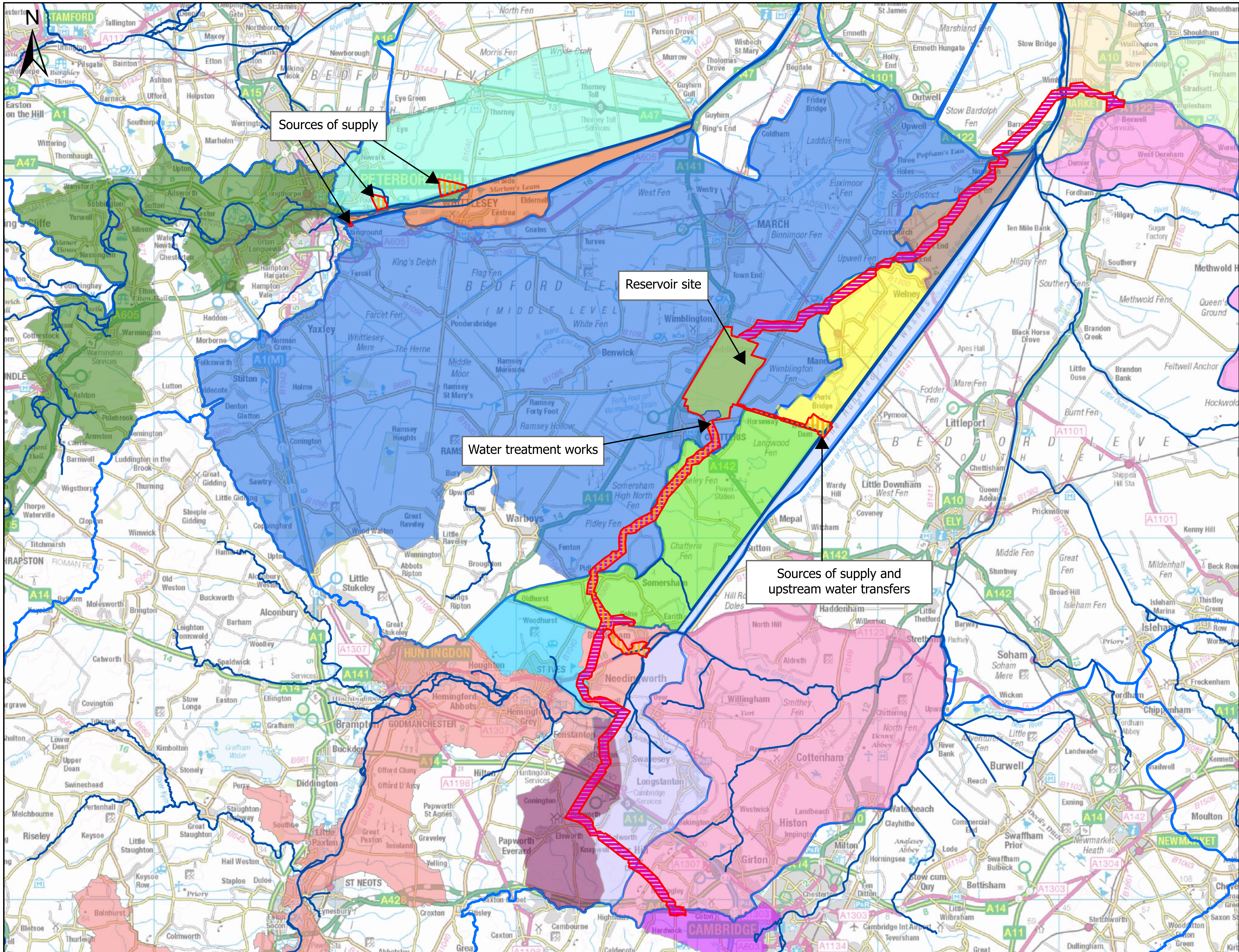
Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group (2014a). UKTAG River Assessment Method Macrophytes and Phytobenthos, Macrophytes (River LEAFPACS2).

Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group (2014b). River LEAFPACS2 class calculator.

Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group (2014c). River LEAFPACS2 survey metric calculator.

Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (2024). Nature reserves. Available at: https://www.wildlifebcn.org/nature-reserves. Accessed June 2024.

Appendix 10.1 – Figures



Legend
- Scoping boundary
- Main rivers
- Reservoir site
- Water treatment works
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Water Framework Directive waterbodies

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries
- Bin Brook
- Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)
- Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)
- Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)
- Cut-off Channel
- Fen Drayton Drain
- Marley Gap Brook
- Middle Level
- Mortons Leam
- Nene - Islip to tidal
- North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3
- Old Bedford River / River Delph (inc The Hundred Foot Washes)
- Old West River
- Ouse (Roxton to Earith)
- Relief Channel
- Stringside Stream
- Swavesey Drain

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE: Fens Reservoir

DRAWING TITLE: EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 1 – WFD study area (surface water bodies)

REVISION: P03 | STATUS CODE: S1

SHEET NUMBER: 1 of 1

SCALE: 0 5 10 Kilometres 1:200,000 @ A3

Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	30/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop anglianwater
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0078

Partner Company: JACOBS https://anglianwater.sharepoint.com/

Template version: P01

Sources of supply

Reservoir site

Water treatment works

Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Reservoir site
- Water treatment works
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Water Framework Directive Groundwater bodies

- Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk
- Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands
- Nene Mid Lower Jurassic Unit
- Nene Northampton Sands
- North West Norfolk Chalk
- North west Norfolk Sandringham Sands
- Northampton Sands
- Upper Bedford Ouse Principal Oolite 2
- Upper Bedford Ouse Woburn Sands
- Welland Limestone Unit A
- Welland Lower Jurassic Unit
- Welland Mid Jurassic Unit

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	Fens Reservoir
DRAWING TITLE	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 2 – WFD study area (groundwater bodies)
REVISION	P03
STATUS CODE	S1
SHEET NUMBER	1 of 1
SCALE	0 5 10 Kilometres 1:200,000 @ A3

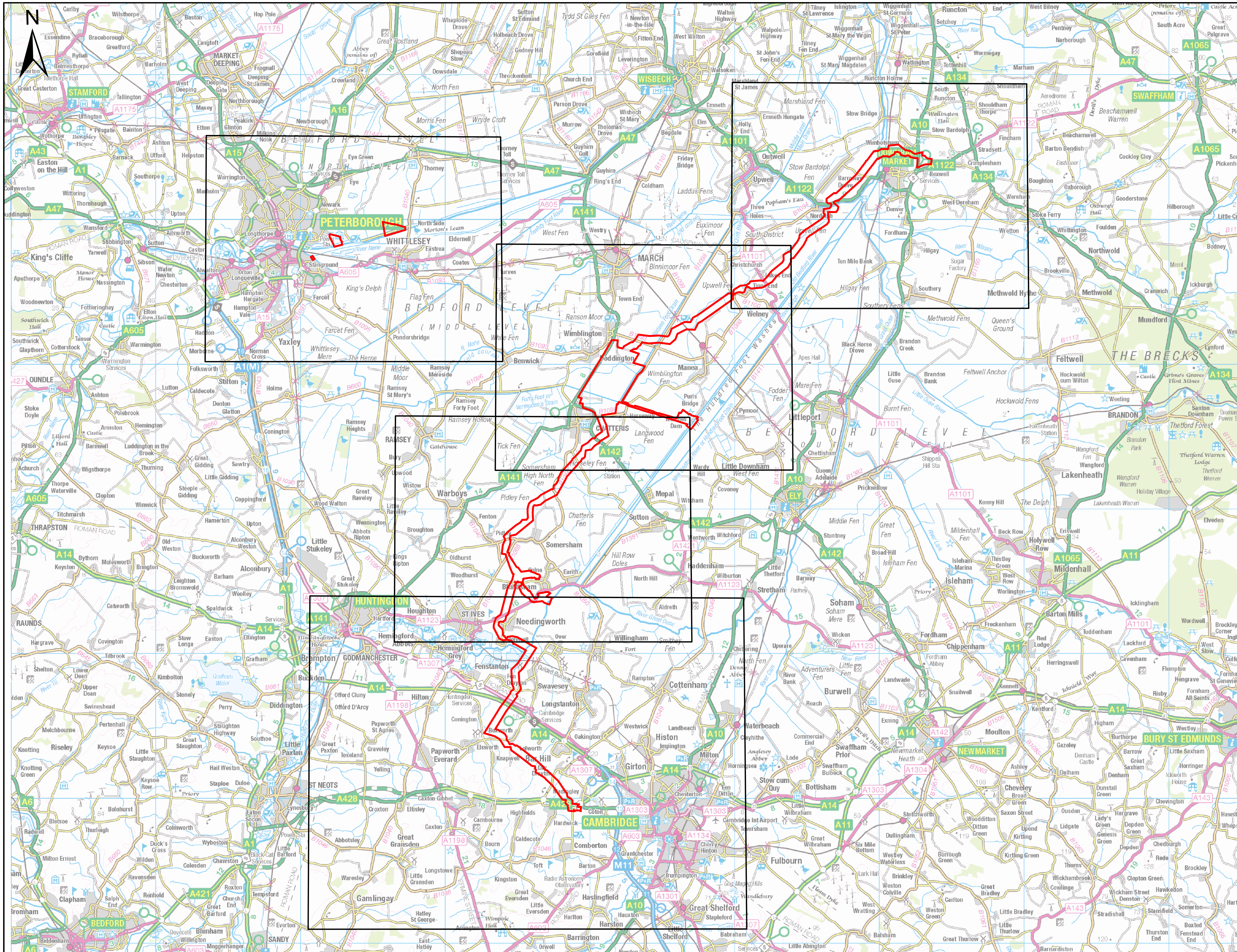
	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop. anglianwater
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0100



Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Fens scoping map series

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – Cover plan	P03	S1	0 5 10 Kilometres
		SHEET NUMBER 1 of 6		1:250,000 @ A3

	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	KB	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	KB
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop anglianwater

Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water

90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0078

Sources of supply

Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

Water Framework Directive river water bodies - water body status

- Moderate
- Poor

Water Framework Directive transitional water bodies - water body status

- Moderate

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

- Middle Level
- Mortons Leam
- Nene - Islip to tidal
- North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	Fens Reservoir
DRAWING TITLE	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – WFD surface water overall status (2019)
REVISION	P03
STATUS CODE	S1
SHEET NUMBER	2 of 6
SCALE	0 1 2 3 Kilometres 1:65,000 @ A3

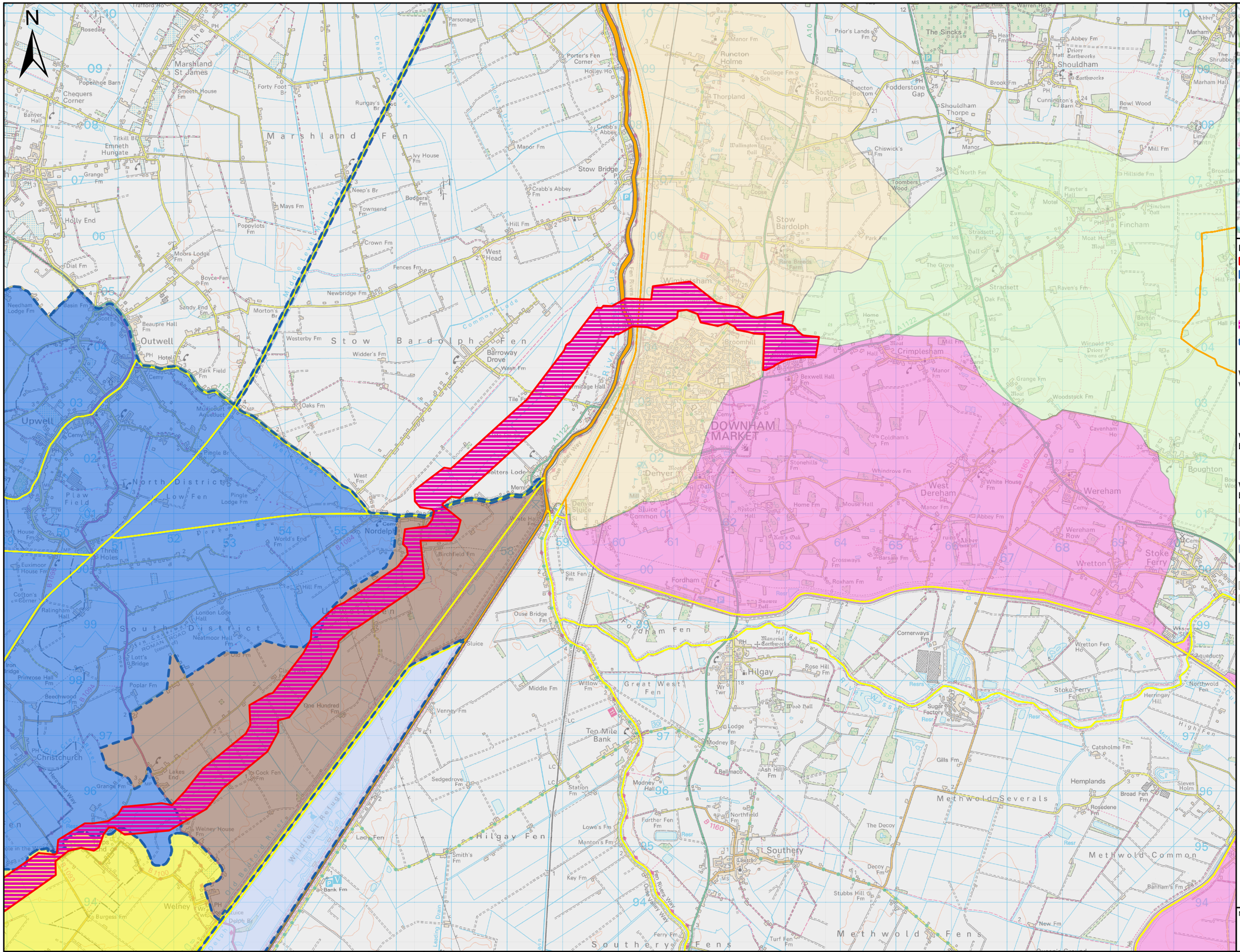
	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0080



Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

Water Framework Directive river water bodies - water body status

- Moderate
- Poor

Water Framework Directive transitional water bodies - water body status

- Poor

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

- Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)
- Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)
- Cut-off Channel
- Middle Level
- Old Bedford River / River Delph (inc The Hundred Foot Washes)
- Relief Channel
- Stringside Stream

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – WFD surface water overall status (2019)	P03	S1	0 1 2 3 Kilometres 1:65,000 @ A3
		SHEET NUMBER 3 of 6		

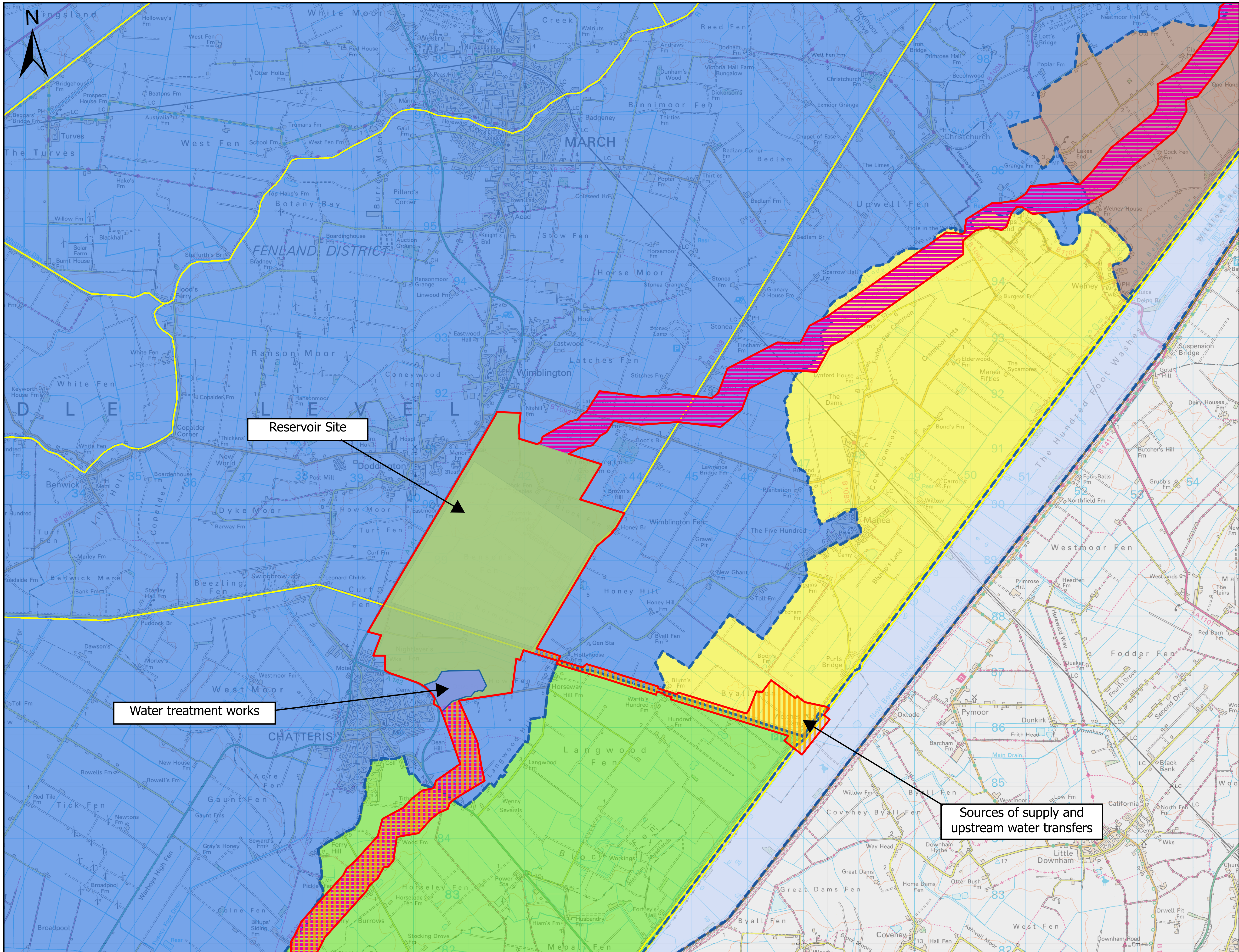
	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

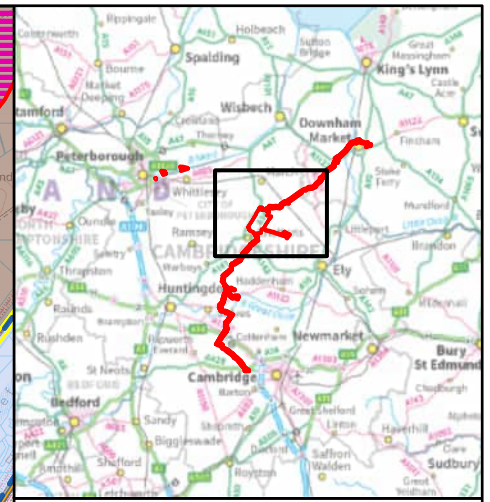
ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop anglian water
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0080





Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

Water Framework Directive river water bodies - water body status

- Moderate

Water Framework Directive transitional water bodies - water body status

- Poor

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

- Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)
- Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)
- Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)
- Middle Level
- Old Bedford River / River Delph (inc The Hundred Foot Washes)

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – WFD surface water overall status (2019)	P03	S1	0 1 2 3 Kilometres 1:65,000 @ A3
		SHEET NUMBER 4 of 6		

	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

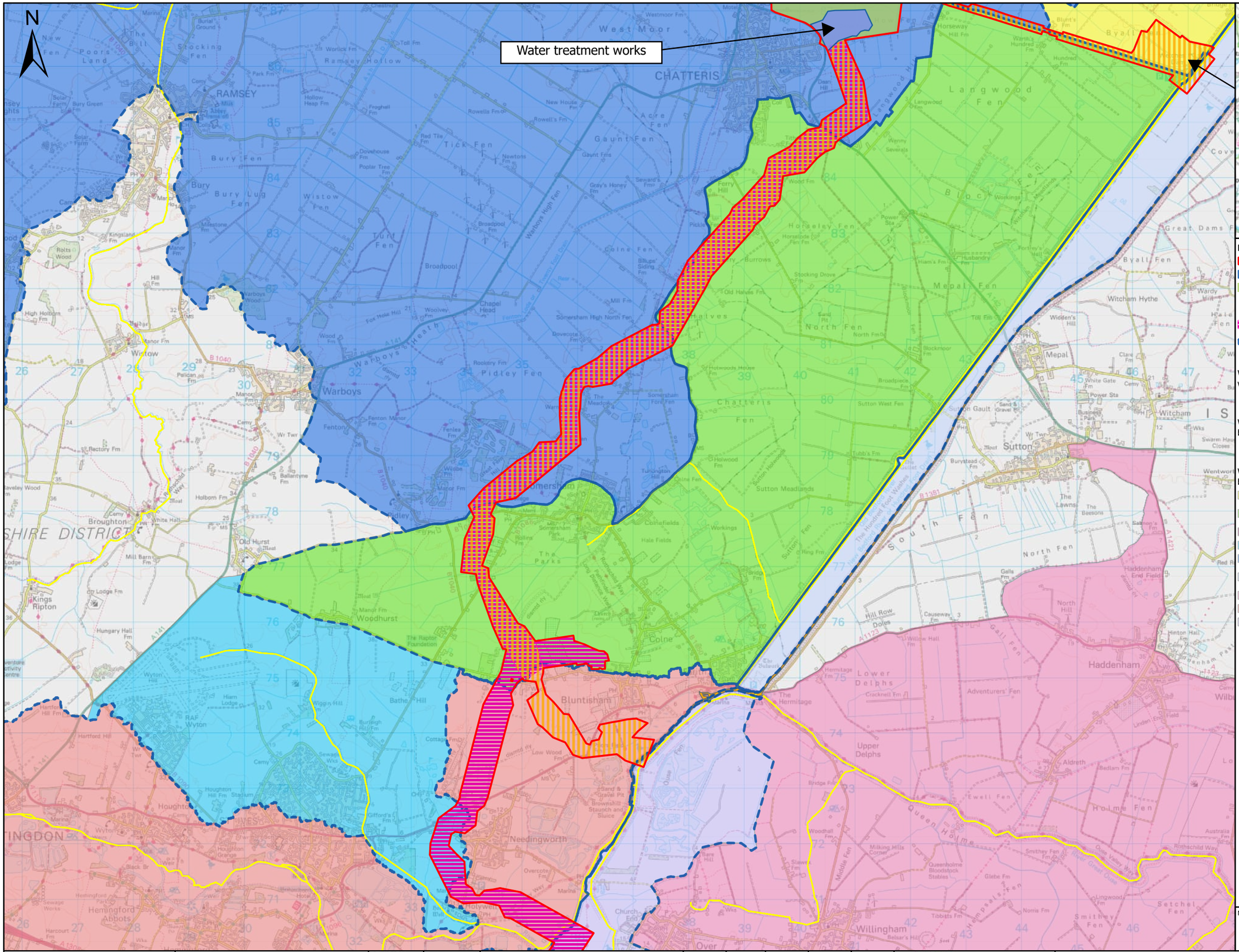
love every drop anglianwater

Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water

90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0080



Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

Water Framework Directive river water bodies - water body status

- Moderate

Water Framework Directive transitional water bodies - water body status

- Poor

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

- Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)
- Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)
- Fen Drayton Drain
- Marley Gap Brook
- Middle Level
- Old Bedford River / River Delph (inc The Hundred Foot Washes)
- Old West River
- Ouse (Roxton to Earith)
- Swavesey Drain

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – WFD surface water overall status (2019)	P03	S1	0 1 2 3 Kilometres 1:65,000 @ A3
		SHEET NUMBER		
		5 of 6		

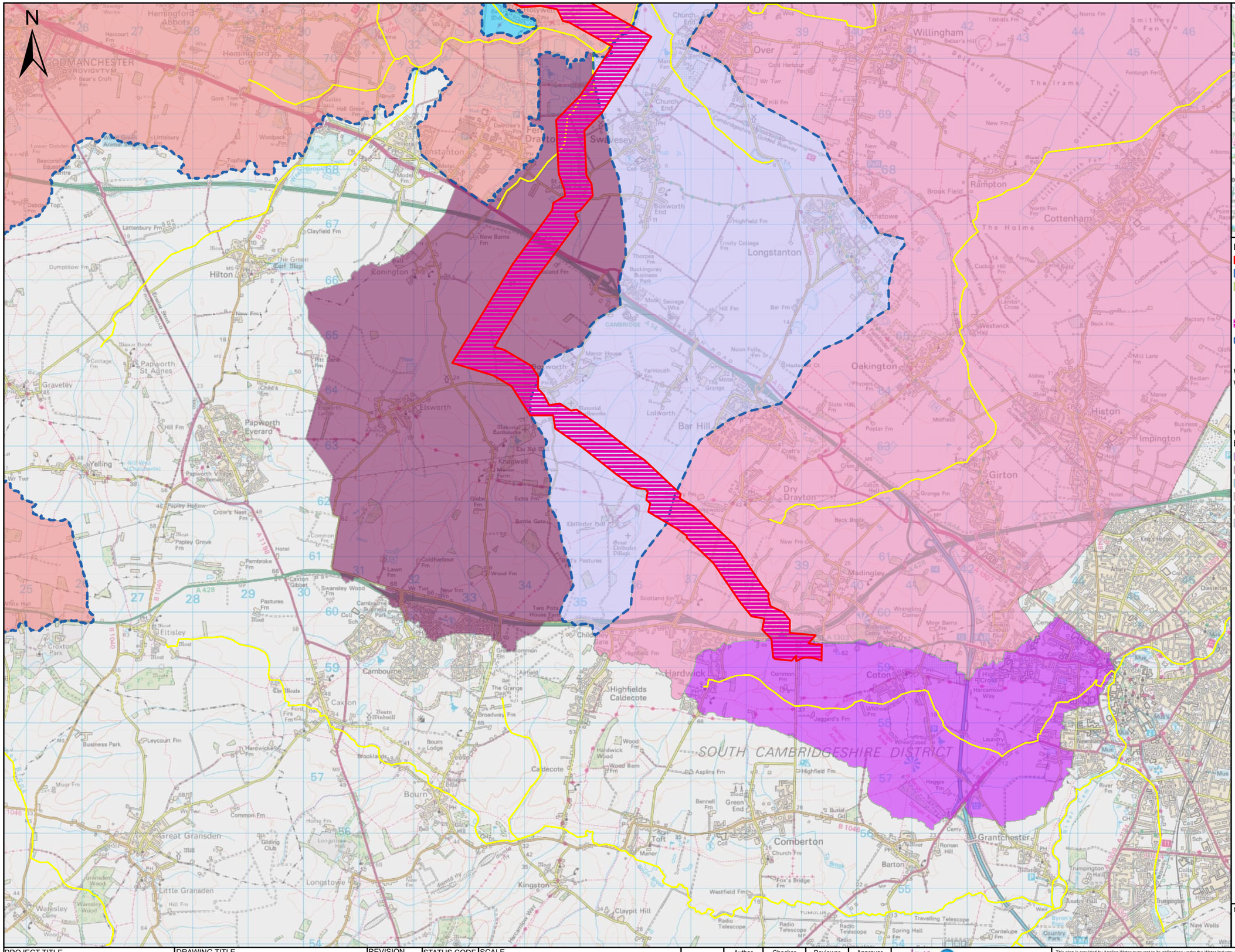
	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop. anglianwater
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0080



Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers
- Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

Water Framework Directive river water bodies - water body status

- Moderate

Water Framework Directive water body catchment boundaries

- Bin Brook
- Fen Drayton Drain
- Marley Gap Brook
- Old West River
- Ouse (Roxton to Earith)
- Swavesey Drain

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION / STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 3 – WFD surface water overall status (2019)	P03 / S1	0 1 2 3 Kilometres 1:65,000 @ A3
		SHEET NUMBER: 6 of 6	

	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop anglian water
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0080

N

Welland Mid Jurassic Unit

Welland Lower Jurassic Unit

Welland Limestone Unit A

Nene Mid Lower Jurassic Unit

Nene Northampton Sands

Northampton Sands

Upper Bedford Ouse Principal Oolite 2

Sources of supply

Reservoir site

Water treatment works

Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Upper Bedford Ouse Woburn Sands

North West Norfolk Chalk

North west Norfolk Sandringham Sands

Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands

Cam and Ely Ouse Chalk

Legend

- Scoping boundary
- Water treatment works
- Reservoir site
- Sources of supply and upstream water transfers
- Downstream treated water transfers

Water Framework Directive Groundwater Bodies - Water Body Status

- Good
- Poor

Notes:

PROJECT TITLE	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	STATUS CODE	SCALE
Fens Reservoir	EIA Scoping Report - Appendix 10.1 Figure 4 – WFD groundwater bodies overall status (Cycle 3 2019)	P03	S1	0 5 10 Kilometres 1:200,000 @ A3
		SHEET NUMBER 1 of 1		

	Author	Checker	Reviewer	Approver
	TW	AJ	KG	LN

ISSUE NO	COMMENTS	DATE	AUTH
P01	INITIAL ISSUE	27/07/2024	TW
P02	SECOND ISSUE	28/08/2024	KB
P03	THIRD ISSUE	12/09/2024	TW

love every drop anglianwater
Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough Cambridgeshire, PE3 6WT
Tel: 01733 414100 Fax: 01733 414111

Cambridge Water
90 Fulbourn Rd, Cambridge CB1 9JN
Tel: 01223 706050

DRAWING No. 07356_JCB_XX_ZZZ_GIS_TW_0082

Annex A – WFD baseline condition

1 Overall WFD water body classification

1.1.1 Table A-1 summarises the overall water body Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification for all water bodies scoped in for WFD compliance assessment. This comprises the WFD cycle 3 classification for both 2019 (the current legal baseline) and 2022, and the water body objectives. The classification data and the reasons for not achieving good ecological status or good ecological potential were taken from the Environment Agency catchment data explorer (2024a).

Table A-1: WFD water body Cycle 3 classification summary

Water body ID	Water body name	Water body type	Overall water body classification (Cycle 3 2019)	Overall water body classification (Cycle 3 2022)	Overall water body objective
GB205033000050	Middle Level	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB205032050385	North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB105032050381	Nene – Islip to tidal	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB530503200200	Nene	Transitional	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB105032050382	Mortons Leam	River	Moderate	Poor	Good by 2063
GB205033000060	Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes)	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB205033000010	Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB205033000020	Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB105033047921	Ouse (Roxton to Earith)	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB530503300300	Great Ouse	Transitional	Poor	Poor	High by 2063
GB530503311300	Wash Inner	Transitional	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB205033000030	Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB205033047665	Relief Channel	River	Poor	Poor	Good by 2063
GB205033000040	Cut-off Channel	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063
GB105033047810	Stringside Stream	River	Poor	Poor	Good by 2063

Water body ID	Water body name	Water body type	Overall water body classification (Cycle 3 2019)	Overall water body classification (Cycle 3 2022)	Overall water body objective
GB40501G400400	North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands	Groundwater	Good	N/A*	Good by 2015
GB40501G445700	Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands	Groundwater	Good	N/A*	Good by 2021
GB105033042800	Marley Gap Brook	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB105033042770	Swavesey Drain	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB105033042740	Fen Drayton Drain	River	Good	Good	Good by 2063
GB205033043375	Old West River	River	Moderate	Moderate	High by 2063
GB105033042680	Bin Brook	River	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2063

*Notes: * Groundwater bodies have not been reassessed in 2022 so no status updated can be provided.*

2 WFD baseline conditions

2.1 WFD river water bodies

Middle Level (GB205033000050)

2.1.1 Table A-2 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Middle Level surface water body. The water body is designated as an artificial water body (AWB) and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.2 The reasons for not achieving good (RNAG) and reasons for deterioration (RFD) are:

- Phosphate and ammonia: sewage discharge (continuous) from the water industry.
- Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined: physical modification (land drainage) and poor soil management from the agriculture and rural land management.
- Hydrological regime: flow is below the environmental flow indicator but it is not causing an ecological failure.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modification with the sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE): both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-2: Middle Level WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Middle Level		
Water body ID	GB205033000050		
National grid reference	TL2387187267		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Old Bedford and Middle Level		
Operational catchment	Middle Level		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2015
Fish	High	High	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	High	Good	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2015

Water body name	Middle Level		
Acid neutralising capacity	High	High	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	Good	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	Good	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Poor	Bad	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Temperature	Good	Good	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Does not support good	Does not support good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3 (GB205032050385)

2.1.3 Table A-3 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3 surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.4 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Ammonia: continuous and intermittent sewage discharge from the water industry and natural conditions.
- Phosphate: continuous and intermittent sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery’.

Table A-3: North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3 WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	North Level Pumped Areas 2 and 3		
Water body ID	GB205032050385		
National grid reference	TL2598699764		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Nene		
Operational catchment	Nene Lower		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Acid neutralising capacity	Not assessed	High	Not assessed
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Poor	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	Good	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Good	High	Good by 2021
Phosphate	Poor	High	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Temperature	Good	Good	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Mitigation measures assessment	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Nene – Islip to tidal (GB105032050381)

2.1.5 Table A-4 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Nene – Islip to tidal surface water body. The water body is designated as a heavily modified water body (HMWB) and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.6 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Phosphate: poor nutrient management and poor livestock management from the agriculture and rural land management, sewage discharge (continuous) and trade/industry discharge from the water industry, natural conditions, and urbanisation (urban development) from the urban and transport.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications due to navigation sector.
- Perfluorooctane sulphonate (PFOS): unknown (pending investigation) with the activity and category unknown and pending investigation.
- Temperature: high to Good deterioration (no action required, RFD only).
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-4: Nene – Islip to tidal WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Nene – Islip to tidal		
Water body ID	GB105032050381		
National grid reference	TL0094880442		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Nene		
Operational catchment	Nene Middle		
A/HMWB	Heavily modified		
Classification item	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Fish	High	High	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Acid neutralising capacity	High	High	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	Moderate	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	High	High	Good by 2015

Water body name	Nene – Islip to tidal		
Phosphate	Poor	Moderate	Good by 2015
Temperature	Good	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

Mortons Leam (GB105032050382)

2.1.7 Table A-5 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Morton's Leam surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.8 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Fish: poor livestock and soil management and land drainage from the agriculture and rural land management, invasive non-native species (Chinese mitten crab), physical modifications related to inland boating from local and central government and a monitoring site change (RFD only).
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from agriculture and rural land management.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-5: Mortons Leam WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Mortons Leam
Water body ID	GB105032050382
National grid reference	TF3430300423
River basin district	Anglian
Management catchment	Nene
Operational catchment	Nene Lower

Water body name	Mortons Leam		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Poor	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Poor	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Fish	Poor	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Poor	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Good	Moderate	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Moderate	Good	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Good	Moderate	Good by 2015
Temperature	High	Good	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Does not support good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes) (GB205033000060)

2.1.9 Table A-6 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes) surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.10 The RNAG are:

- Dissolved oxygen: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications, with the sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation) with the activity and category unknown, pending investigation.

Table A-6: Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes) WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes)		
Water body ID	GB205033000060		
National grid reference	TL4796286985		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Old Bedford and Middle Level		
Operational catchment	Old Bedford		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	High	High	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	High	Good	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Poor	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence

Water body name	Old Bedford River/River Delph (inc. The Hundred Foot Washes)		
Phosphate	Poor	Moderate	Good by 2015
Temperature	Good	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	High	High	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain) (GB205033000010)

2.1.11 Table A-7 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain) surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.12 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Ammonia: poor nutrient management and land drainage in the agriculture and rural land management category and sewage discharge (continuous) from the water industry.
- Dissolved oxygen: method change (RFD only), no sector responsible.
- Phosphate: sewage discharge (continuous) from the water industry.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications with the sector under investigation.
- Hydrological regime: flow is below the environmental flow indicator but it is not causing an ecological failure.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery’.

Table A-7: Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain) WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)		
Water body ID	GB205033000010		
National grid reference	TL4173178831		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Old Bedford and Middle Level		
Operational catchment	Old Bedford		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Good	Good by 2021
Fish	Moderate	Good	Good by 2021
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Poor	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	High	High	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Phosphate	High	High	Good by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

Water body name	Counter Drain (Sutton and Mepal IDB incl. Cranbrook Drain)		
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB) (GB205033000020)

2.1.13 Table A-8 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 WFD Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB) surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.14 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications with the sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-8: Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB) WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)		
Water body ID	GB205033000020		
National grid reference	TL5013490059		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Old Bedford and Middle Level		
Operational catchment	Old Bedford		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Fish	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	Good	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	High	Moderate	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Poor	Bad	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Temperature	Good	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015

Water body name	Counter Drain (Manea and Welney IDB)		
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Ouse (Roxton to Earith) (GB105033047921)

2.1.15 Table A-9 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Ouse (Roxton to Earith) surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.16 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Phosphate: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry, and poor livestock management and poor nutrient management in the agriculture and rural land management.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from local and central government and recreation.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-9: Ouse (Roxton to Earith) WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Ouse (Roxton to Earith)		
Water body ID	GB105033047921		
National grid reference	TL1797957309		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Ouse Upper and Bedford		
Operational catchment	Great Ouse Lower		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed

Water body name	Ouse (Roxton to Earith)		
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Fish	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and pytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	Good	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	High	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	High	High	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Poor	Poor	Moderate by 2015
Temperature	Good	Good	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB) (GB205033000030)

2.1.17 Table A-10 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB) surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.18 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are listed below:

- Dissolved oxygen: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications, with the sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-10: Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB) WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)		
Water body ID	GB205033000030		
National grid reference	TL5581597725		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Old Bedford and Middle Level		
Operational catchment	Old Bedford		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	High	High	Good by 2015
Fish	High	High	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Good	Good	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Good	High	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Bad	Bad	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Poor	High	Moderate by 2015
Phosphate	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	Moderate	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015

Water body name	Counter Drain (Upwell and Outwell IDB)		
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Relief Channel (GB205033047665)

2.1.19 Table A-11 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Relief Channel surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.20 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Phosphate and macrophytes and phytobenthos combined: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry, and poor nutrient management from the agriculture and rural land management.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications, sector under investigation.
- Hydrological regime: suspect data, no sector responsible.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-11: Relief Channel WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Relief Channel		
Water body ID	GB205033047665		
National grid reference	TF5906401127		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	North West Norfolk		
Operational catchment	North West Norfolk Rivers		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Ecological	Poor	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Poor	Poor	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Poor	Poor	Not assessed 2015

Water body name	Relief Channel		
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	High	High	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Does not support good	Does not support good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Cut-off Channel (GB205033000040)

2.1.21 Table A-12 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Cut-off Channel surface water body. The water body is designated as an AWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.22 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Dissolved oxygen: physical modifications from local and central government, continuous sewage discharge from the water industry and low flow (not drought), no sector responsible.
- Fish: suspect data, no sector responsible.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications, no sector responsible.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery’.

Table A-12: Cut-off Channel WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Cut-off Channel		
Water body ID	GB205033000040		
National grid reference	TF5900300921		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Cam and Ely Ouse		
Operational catchment	South Level and Cut-Off Channel		
A/HMWB	AWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Fish	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	High	High	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	Good	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Moderate	Good	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Stringside Stream (GB105033047810)

2.1.23 Table A-13 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Stringside Stream surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.24 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Fish: physical modification from land drainage structures, sector under investigation.
- Macrophytes and Phytobenthos combined: poor nutrient management and land drainage from agriculture and rural land management, physical modifications from local and central government, and continuous sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from local and central government, and agriculture and rural land management.
- Hydrological regime: groundwater abstraction from water industry category, and surface water abstraction from agriculture and rural land management.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery.

Table A-13: Stringside Stream WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Stringside Stream		
Water body ID	GB105033047810		
National grid reference	TF7077403707		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Cam and Ely Ouse		
Operational catchment	Wissey		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Ecological	Poor	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Poor	Poor	Good by 2060
Fish	Poor	Poor	Good by 2060
Invertebrates	High	High	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed 2027 – Low confidence
Macrophytes sub element	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Good	High	Good by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015

Water body name	Stringside Stream		
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	High	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Good	High	Good by 2015
Phosphate	High	High	Good by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Does not support good	Does not support good	Supports good by 2027 – Low confidence
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Marley Gap Brook (GB105033042800)

2.1.25 Table A-14 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Marley Gap Brook surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.26 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. RNAG are:

- Phosphate: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Invertebrates: continuous sewage discharge and flood protection structures from the water industry and transport drainage from industry.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from the water industry, local and central government and agriculture and rural land management.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery’.

Table A-14: Marley Gap Brook WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Marley Gap Brook		
Water body ID	GB105033042800		
National grid reference	TL3195573411		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Ouse Upper and Bedford		
Operational catchment	Great Ouse Lower		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Poor	Moderate by 2015
Fish	Good	Good	Good by 2021
Invertebrates	Moderate	Poor	Moderate by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Phosphate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Swavesey Drain (GB105033042770)

2.1.27 Table A-15 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Swavesey Drain surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.28 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Phosphate and ammonia: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Dissolved oxygen: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry, and land drainage from agricultural and rural land management.
- Invertebrates: physical modifications and flow related to land drainage from agricultural and rural land management, continuous sewage discharge from the water industry and natural drought conditions.
- Fish from physical modifications related to flood protection structures and land drainage from local and central government.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-15: Swavesey Drain WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Swavesey Drain		
Water body ID	GB105033042770		
National grid reference	TL3760473882		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Ouse Upper and Bedford		
Operational catchment	Great Ouse Lower		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Fish	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Invertebrates	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	Poor	High	Poor by 2015
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not assessed	High	Not assessed
Dissolved oxygen	Moderate	Good	Moderate by 2021

Water body name	Swavesey Drain		
Phosphate	Poor	Poor	Poor by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed 2015
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Not assessed
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Fen Drayton Drain (GB105033042740)

2.1.29 Table A-16 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Fen Drayton Drain surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.30 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG for PBDE are assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-16: Fen Drayton Drain WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Fen Drayton Drain		
Water body ID	GB105033042740		
National grid reference	TL3472968517		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Ouse Upper and Bedford		
Operational catchment	Great Ouse Lower		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Good	Good	Not assessed
Ecological	Good	Good	Good 2021
Biological quality elements	Good	Good	Good 2015
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015

Water body name	Fen Drayton Drain		
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Good	Good	Good 2021
Mitigation measures assessment	Good	Good	Good 2021
Specific pollutants	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Old West River (GB205033043375)

2.1.31 Table A-17 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Old West River surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.32 The RNAG and RFD are:

- Ammonia: continuous sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Dissolved oxygen: poor nutrient management and land drainage in the agriculture and rural land management, continuous sewage discharge from the water industry and low flow (not drought), no sector responsible.
- Phosphate: poor nutrient management in the agriculture and rural land management, continuous and intermittent sewage discharge from the water industry.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from the agriculture and rural land management, local and central government and recreation.
- PFOS: unknown (pending investigation), with the sector under investigation.
- PBDE: assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery.

Table A-17: Old West River WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Old West River		
Water body ID	GB205033043375		
National grid reference	TL4020674016		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Cam and Ely Ouse		
Operational catchment	South Level and Cut-Off Channel		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Macrophytes and phytobenthos combined	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed 2015
Macrophytes sub element	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2021
Phosphate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Temperature	High	High	Good by 2015
pH	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

Bin Brook (GB105033042680)

2.1.33 Table A-18 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Bin Brook surface water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.1.34 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG is listed below:

- Phosphate: poor nutrient and livestock management in the agriculture and rural land management, continuous sewage discharge from the water industry and urbanisation (urban development) in the urban and transport.
- Invertebrates: physical modifications relating to land drainage from the agriculture and rural land management, and flood protection from the urban and transport.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications from the local and central government, agriculture and rural land management and urban and transport.
- PBDE: assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-18: Bin Brook WFD surface water body classification

Water body name	Bin Brook		
Water body ID	GB105033042680		
National grid reference	TL4137958333		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Cam and Ely Ouse		
Operational catchment	Cam Lower		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Biological quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Invertebrates	Moderate	Moderate	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Ammonia (phys-chem)	High	High	Good 2015
Dissolved oxygen	Good	Good	Good 2015
Phosphate	Poor	Poor	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Temperature	High	High	Good 2015
pH	High	High	Good 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015

Water body name	Bin Brook		
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good 2027 – Low confidence
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good 2015
Other pollutants	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment 2015

2.2 Transitional water bodies

Nene (GB530503200200)

2.2.1 Table A-19 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Nene transitional water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.2.2 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Dissolved inorganic nitrogen: poor nutrient management in the agriculture and rural land management.
- Mitigation measures assessment: physical modifications, sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-19: Nene WFD transitional water body classification

Water body name	Nene		
Water body ID	GB530503200200		
National grid reference	TF4570713005		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Anglian transitional and coastal waters (TraC)		
Operational catchment	The Wash TraC		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Not assessed	High	Not assessed 2015

Water body name	Nene		
Phytoplankton	Not assessed	High	Not assessed
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Moderate	Moderate	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Mitigation measures assessment	Moderate or less	Moderate or less	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

Great Ouse (GB530503300300)

2.2.3 Table A-20 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Great Ouse transitional water body. The water body is designated as a HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological potential.

2.2.4 The RNAG and RFD are listed below:

- Angiosperms: coastal squeeze from agriculture and rural land management, flood protection sediment management and flood protection structures from local and central government.
- Dissolved inorganic nitrogen and phytoplankton: suspect data, no sector responsible.
- Hydrological regime: low flow below environmental flow indicator but not causing an ecological failure, no sector responsible.
- Benzo(g-h-i)perylene: unknown (pending investigation), sector under investigation.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as ‘measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery’.

Table A-20: Great Ouse WFD transitional water body classification

Water body name	Great Ouse		
Water body ID	GB530503300300		
National grid reference	TF5779827049		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Anglian TraC		
Operational catchment	Great Ouse		
A/HMWB	HMWB		
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Poor	Poor	Not assessed
Ecological	Poor	Poor	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Poor	Poor	Moderate by 2015
Angiosperms	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Saltmarsh	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Phytoplankton	Poor	Poor	Good by 2027 – Low confidence
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Hydrological regime	Supports good	Supports good	Supports good by 2015
Supporting elements (surface water)	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Mitigation measures assessment	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

Wash Inner (GB530503311300)

2.2.5 Table A-21 provides information from the 2019 and 2022 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Wash Inner transitional water body. The water body is not designated as an AWB or HMWB and therefore the aim is to reach good ecological status.

2.2.6 There are no reasons for deterioration in this water body. The RNAG are:

- Benzo(g-h-i)perylene: unknown (pending investigation) with the sector under investigation.
- Dissolved inorganic nitrogen: suspect data – activity not applicable and no sector responsible.
- Mercury and its compounds and PBDE: both assessed as 'measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery'.

Table A-21: Wash Inner WFD transitional water body classification

Water body name	Wash Inner		
Water body ID	GB530503311300		
National grid reference	TF5083830063		
River basin district	Anglian		
Management catchment	Anglian TraC		
Operational catchment	The Wash TraC		
A/HMWB	Not designated as AWB or HMWB		
Classification item	2019 Cycle 3	2022 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall	Moderate	Moderate	Not assessed
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Biological quality elements	Good	Moderate	Good by 2021
Angiosperms	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Saltmarsh	Good	Good	Not assessed
Invertebrates	Good	Good	Good by 2015
Infaunal quality index	Good	Good	Not assessed
Macroalgae	High	High	Good by 2015
Opportunistic macroalgae	High	High	Not assessed
Phytoplankton	Good	Moderate	Good by 2021
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate by 2015
Dissolved oxygen	High	High	Good by 2015
Hydromorphological supporting elements	Supports good	Supports good	Not assessed in 2015
Morphology	Supports good	Supports good	Not assessed in 2015
Specific pollutants	High	High	High by 2015
Chemical	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063
Priority hazardous substances	Fail	Does not require assessment	Good by 2063

Water body name	Wash Inner		
Priority substances	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015
Other pollutants	Good	Does not require assessment	Good by 2015

2.3 WFD groundwater bodies

North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands (GB40501G400400)

2.3.1 Table A-22 provides information from the 2019 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands groundwater body. Groundwater bodies have not been reassessed in 2022 so no status update can be provided.

2.3.2 As all of the classification items are at good/show no trend, there are no RNAG or RFD.

Table A-22: North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands WFD groundwater classification

Water body name	North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands	
Water body ID	GB40501G400400	
National grid reference	TF6751430556	
River basin district	Anglian	
Management catchment	Anglian GW	
Operational catchment	North West Norfolk Sandringham Sands	
A/HMWB	N/A	
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative status element	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative dependent surface water body status	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative GWDTEs test	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative saline intrusion	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative water balance	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical (GW)	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical status element	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical dependent surface water body status	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical drinking water protected area	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical GWDTEs test	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical saline intrusion	Good	Good by 2015
General chemical test	Good	Good by 2015
Supporting elements (groundwater)	Not assessed	Not assessed
Prevent and limit objective	Active	Not assessed
Trend assessment	No trend	Not assessed

Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands (GB40501G445700)

2.3.3 Table A-23 provides information from the 2019 Cycle 3 WFD assessment data for the Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands groundwater body.

2.3.4 The classification data was taken from the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer (2023). The RNAG for the chemical drinking water protected area and trend assessment tests are poor nutrient management in the agriculture and rural land management category.

Table A-23: Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands WFD groundwater body classification

Water body name	Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands	
Water body ID	GB40501G445700	
National grid reference	TL6200380614	
River basin district	Anglian	
Management catchment	Anglian GW	
Operational catchment	Cam and Ely Ouse Woburn Sands	
A/HMWB	N/A	
Classification	2019 Cycle 3	Objective
Overall water body	Good	Good by 2021
Quantitative	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative status element	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative dependent surface water body status	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative GWDTEs test	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative saline intrusion	Good	Good by 2015
Quantitative water balance	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical (GW)	Good	Good by 2021
Chemical status element	Good	Good by 2021
Chemical dependent surface water body status	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical drinking water protected area	Good	Good by 2021
Chemical GWDTEs test	Good	Good by 2015
Chemical saline intrusion	Good	Good by 2015
General chemical test	Good	Good by 2015
Supporting elements (groundwater)	Not assessed	Not assessed
Prevent and limit objective	Active	Not assessed
Trend assessment	Upward trend	Not assessed

APPENDIX 10.2: Groundwater baseline

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix provides additional groundwater baseline information relating to groundwater within Chapter 10: Water resources and flood risk, of the EIA Scoping Report.

1.2 Baseline data collection

Summary of ground investigations

Sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area

1.2.1 Historical ground investigation (GI) data has been reviewed for several Anglian Water owned sites located within the sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area (refer to Section 10.4 in the EIA Scoping Report). These GIs provide geological and hydrogeological data and a summary of these GIs is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Historical GIs within the study area

Reference	Relevant GI scope	Proposed Development element*
Sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area		
Endeavour Drilling (2023a). Long term groundwater installations (Factual Report). Ref: END23-011	Four cable percussive boreholes installed to depths ranging from 9.5 to 10.5m below ground level (bgl). All boreholes were completed with standpipe piezometer installations for long term groundwater monitoring.	Within the River Nene and its Counter Drain pumping station (near Fengate option)
Endeavour Drilling (2023b). Ground Investigation Report (Factual), Flag Fen WRC Phase 3 Storm Tanks. Ref: END23-021	Two cable percussive boreholes installed to depths of 10.9 and 12.8m bgl. Both boreholes were completed with semi-permanent standpipe piezometer installations for groundwater monitoring.	
AF Howland Associates (2003a). A report on a ground investigation for Flag Fen Waste Water Treatment Works: proposed bio-solids dryer (Factual). Ref: ACM/03.054.	Six cable percussive boreholes installed to depths of up to 12m bgl. All boreholes were completed with standpipe piezometers for groundwater and ground gas monitoring. Six trial pits to depths of between 1.2 and 3.3m bgl. Laboratory testing on groundwater samples from all six trial pit locations.	

Reference	Relevant GI scope	Proposed Development element*
AF Howland Associates (2004). A Ground Investigation at Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works. Ref: GNB/04.077.	Four trial pits to depths ranging from 2.3 to 2.8m bgl.	
AF Howland Associates (1997). A Report on a Ground Investigation for the Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works: River Quality Improvements (Factual). Ref: GGB/96.248.	11 cable percussive boreholes to depths ranging from 13.4 to 16.4m bgl. Installation of standpipe piezometers to 10 of these boreholes, and a double piezometer fitted in one location.	
AF Howland Associates (2003b). Section 101A (Water Industry Act 1991) Percolation Tests – Somersham, Cambridgeshire. Letter Report. Ref: HMB/02.162.	Percolation testing at an unspecified number of hand pit locations. All carried out on trial pits which were excavated to depths of 1m bgl. Observations of groundwater seepage recorded at the trial pit locations.	Within the 500m buffer of the River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir pipeline corridor
AF Howland Associates (2010). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Somersham S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual). Ref: FRH/10.010.	One cable percussive borehole to a depth of 10m bgl. Borehole was backfilled upon completion – no groundwater monitoring installation installed.	

*Notes: * Further details on the Proposed Development elements can be found in Chapter 2: Project description of the main EIA Scoping Report.*

Reservoir and water treatment works study area

1.2.2 A geotechnical and geo-environmental GI was undertaken by Geotechnics Limited across the Scoping boundary for the proposed reservoir and water treatment works between July and September 2023. The GI scope of works of relevance to water resources and flooding is listed below:

- Excavation of 24 boreholes using a combination of cable percussion, dynamic sampling and rotary drilling techniques. These were advanced to depths between 10.2 and 81.7m bgl.
- Groundwater monitoring installations include:
  - Six standpipe piezometers within the superficial deposits (up to 4m bgl).
  - 16 standpipe piezometers within the upper bedrock clay (up to 18m bgl.
  - Six vibrating wire piezometers within confined bedrock aquifers (up to 80m bgl).

- Groundwater level monitoring was carried out at the locations listed above between six and 12 months post borehole construction.
- Soakaway tests at 11 trial pit locations at depths of between 2 and 4m bgl.
- *In situ* rising head permeability tests at one borehole location, and *in situ* falling head permeability tests at two borehole locations, all within the upper bedrock clay.
- *In situ* packer permeability tests were undertaken in the rotary boreholes in accordance using a single packer configuration during the drilling operations at four borehole locations and for depths ranging between 15m bgl and 40m bgl.

Downstream treated water transfers study area

1.2.3 Historical GI data has been reviewed for several Anglian Water owned sites located within the downstream treated water transfers study area (refer to Section 10.4 in the EIA Scoping Report). These GI provide geological and hydrogeological data and a summary of these GIs is provided in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Historical GIs within the study area

Reference	Relevant GI scope	Proposed Development element*
Downstream treated water transfers study area		
AF Howland Associates (2008). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Christchurch and Welney S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual – Addendum). Ref: APS/08.098/Add.	Two cable percussive boreholes to depths of 15m bgl. Both boreholes were completed with standpipe piezometer installations for groundwater monitoring. *In situ* permeability testing (rising head) at one location.	Within the 500m buffer zone of the proposed reservoir to Bexwell pipeline corridor
AF Howland Associates (2006a). Stoke Ferry to Downham Market Link Main, Desk Study Report. Ref: GNB/06.164.DS	Summary of a previous ground investigations on the site, which comprised four cable percussive boreholes to depths of between 5.0 and 5.5m bgl. Four months of groundwater level monitoring data for the four borehole locations.	
AF Howland Associates (2007). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Christchurch and Welney S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual). Ref: ADB/78.093.	Two cable percussive boreholes to depths of 12.0m bgl. Four window sample boreholes to depths of 5.0m bgl. Installation of standpipe piezometers for groundwater monitoring at the four window sample borehole locations.	Within the proposed reservoir to Bexwell pipeline corridor
AF Howland Associates (2006b).	Two window sample boreholes to depths of 3.9 and 4.5m bgl.	

Reference	Relevant GI scope	Proposed Development element*
Ground Investigation for Stoke Ferry to Downham Market Link Main. Letter report. Ref: ADB/06.164.	Both boreholes were completed with standpipe piezometer installations for groundwater monitoring.	
AF Howland Associates (2010). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Somersham S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual). Ref: FRH/10.010.	One cable percussive borehole to a depth of 10m bgl. Borehole was backfilled upon completion – no groundwater monitoring installation installed.	Within the 500m buffer of the proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham pipeline corridor

*Notes: * Further details on the Proposed Development elements can be found in Chapter 2: Project description of the main EIA Scoping Report.*

1.3 Groundwater feature survey

1.3.1 A groundwater feature walkover survey was carried out at the reservoir and water treatment works study area on the 4 and 5 December 2023. The survey identified key water features that may be affected by the Proposed Development and assesses the status of possible groundwater dependent water bodies. Several groundwater monitoring boreholes drilled as part of the Proposed Development Phase 1 GI (Geotechnics, 2024) were also included in the survey, to ascertain their status and location and reviewed in relation to nearby surface water features.

1.3.2 The scope of the survey locations was based on the following criteria:

- **Borehole locations**: Three GI boreholes installed within the superficial deposits were selected as long-term monitoring boreholes. These boreholes were included to ascertain their status and location which was/will be reviewed in relation to nearby surface water features.
- **Pond locations:** Identified using a combination of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping and aerial imagery. All ponds identified within the study area and where land access was available were selected for the survey.
- **Drains and rivers:** Several locations have been selected for long-term water quality and hydrology monitoring, all of which were included in the survey scope. Additional survey points were selected in areas underlain by superficial deposits (as indicated by British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 superficial geology mapping (BGS, 2024)) and close to the proposed long-term groundwater monitoring boreholes installed within the superficial deposits.

2 Baseline conditions

2.1 Sources of supply and upstream water transfers

Aquifer bodies

2.1.1 Environment Agency designated aquifer bodies and corresponding geological units within the sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area, have been identified using a combination of BGS 1:50,000 GeoIndex (BGS, 2024) and Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (Magic) mapping portal (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2024). A summary is provided in Table 2-1. The following aquifer categories have been identified:

- Principal Aquifer: Defined as permeable layers which provide significant quantities of drinking water, and water for business needs. They may also support rivers, lakes and wetlands.
- Secondary A Aquifer: Defined as permeable layers that can support local water supplies and may form an important source of baseflow to rivers.
- Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer: Defined as having variable characteristics and are considered to have minor value.
- Unproductive Stata: Defined as strata that are largely unable to provide usable water supplies and are unlikely to have surface water and wetland ecosystems dependent on them.

Table 2-1: Environment Agency designated aquifer bodies intersecting the sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area

Proposed Development element*	Geological unit	Environment Agency aquifer designation
Superficial aquifers		
Nene to Counter Drain pumping station and associated infrastructure (near Fengate option)	Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	Peat	Unproductive
Nene to Counter Drain pumping station and associated infrastructure (eastern option, near Levitt's Drove)	Peat	Unproductive
	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Unproductive
Stanground Lock culvert	Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Secondary A
River Great Ouse pumping station	Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Secondary A

Proposed Development element*	Geological unit	Environment Agency aquifer designation
	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir pipeline	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Glaciofluvial Deposits	Secondary A
	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	Tidal Flat Deposits	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	March Gravels Member	Secondary A
	Head	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Tidal Flat Deposits	Unproductive
	Peat	Unproductive
Welches Dam pumping station	Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	Peat	Unproductive
Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir transfer	River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)	Secondary A
	March Gravels Member	Secondary A
	Peat	Unproductive
	Tidal Flat Deposits	Unproductive
Bedrock aquifers		
Nene to Counter Drain pumping station and associated infrastructure (option near Fengate)	Kellaways Sand Member	Secondary A
	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
Nene to Counter Drain pumping station and associated infrastructure (eastern option, near Levitt's Drove)	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
Stanground Lock culvert	Kellaways Sand Member	Secondary A
	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
River Great Ouse pumping station	West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive
River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir pipeline	West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive
	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
Welches Dam pumping station	Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive

Proposed Development element*	Geological unit	Environment Agency aquifer designation
Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir transfer	Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive

*Notes: * Further details on the Proposed Development elements can be found in Chapter 2: Project description of the main EIA Scoping Report.*

Groundwater abstractions

2.1.2 There are 59 Environment Agency licensed groundwater abstraction licences within a 5km radius of the Scoping boundary, which are detailed in Table 2-2. None of these abstractions are located within the study area.

Table 2-2: Licensed groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the Scoping boundary of the sources of supply and upstream water transfers study area

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Gravel pit S of Holywell	6/33/26/*G/0011	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pit SE of St Ives	6/33/26/*G/0012	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pit at Bluntisham	6/33/26/*G/0022	Industrial, commercial and public services
Well SE of Needingworth	6/33/26/*G/0078	Agriculture
Borehole 1 at St Ives Cambs	6/33/26/*G/0266/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole 2 at St Ives Cambs	6/33/26/*G/0266/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole SE of St Ives	6/33/26/*G/0268	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pit at Block Fen	6/33/52/*G/0006	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction pt 2 at Colne	6/33/52/*G/0007	Agriculture
Pit 1 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 2 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 3 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 1 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 2 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 3 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Claypit nr Whittlesey	6/33/53/*G/0357	Industrial, commercial and public services
Claypit nr Whittlesey	6/33/53/*G/0357	Industrial, commercial and public services
Claypit nr Whittlesey	6/33/53/*G/0357	Industrial, commercial and public services
Wellpoints at Chatteris	6/33/53/*G/0810	Agriculture
Point A at Needingworth quarry	AN/033/0026/063	Industrial, commercial and public services

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Pit A at Langwood Farm, Chatteris	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Pit B at Langwood Farm, Chatteris	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Wellpoints at Langwood Farm	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Gravel pit 2 at Chatteris	AN/033/0052/020	Agriculture
Block Fen quarry fresh water lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen quarry fresh water lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen quarry fresh water lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal eastern abstraction area	AN/033/0052/043	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal northern abstraction area	AN/033/0052/043	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pits 1 & 1a Horseley Fn	AN/033/0052/045	Agriculture
Gravel pits 2 & 2a Horseley Fn	AN/033/0052/046	Agriculture
Borehole 1 at Doddington	AN/033/0053/046	Agriculture
Whittlesey quarry	AN/033/0053/161	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area A at Needingworth quarry	AN/033/0026/064	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area at River Terrace Deposits at Willow Hall Farm	AN/033/0035/024	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area at River Terrace Deposits at Willow Hall Farm	AN/033/0035/024	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen quarry	AN/033/0052/030	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal eastern abstraction area	AN/033/0052/037	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal northern abstraction area	AN/033/0052/037	Industrial, commercial and public services
Sump at Witcham Meadlands quarry	AN/033/0052/038	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction area 1 – Mick George Ltd	AN/033/0052/039	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction area 2 – Mick George Ltd	AN/033/0052/039	Industrial, commercial and public services
Whittlesey quarry	AN/033/0053/162	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pit "A" at Decoy Farm	5/32/11/*G/0087	Agriculture
Gravel pit "B" at Decoy Farm	5/32/11/*G/0087	Agriculture
Borehole at Westwood Farm, Bretton gate, Peterborough	5/32/11/*G/0093	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel pit at Eldernell Farm	5/32/11/*G/0166	Agriculture

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Catchpit at Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/001/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Catchpit at Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/001/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Catchpit at Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/001/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Catchpit at Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/001/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Nene Sands and Gravels at Thorney	AN/032/0011/035	Agriculture
Pasture House Farm	AN/032/0011/037/R01	Industrial, commercial and public services
Lagoon at Eye landfill	AN/032/0011/053	Industrial, commercial and public services
Bar pastures quarry [extension to Pode Hole quarry]	AN/032/0011/044	Industrial, commercial and public services
Bar pastures quarry [extension to Pode Hole quarry]	AN/032/0011/044/R01	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area 'A' at Willow Hall quarry, Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/048	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area 'B' at Willow Hall quarry, Thorney, Peterborough	AN/032/0011/048	Industrial, commercial and public services
Underground strata at Frank Perkins way	AN/032/0011/068	Industrial, commercial and public services

Hydraulic properties

2.1.3 As part of the Proposed Development Phase 1 GI (Geotechnics, 2024), *in situ* permeability testing was carried out at two locations within the study area, along the proposed Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir transfer. Details of the aquifer permeability calculated from this testing is presented in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Summary of Proposed Development Phase 1 GI permeability testing

Test type	Lithology	No. of tests	Derived permeability value (m/s)
Variable Head	River Terrace Deposits	1	2.95×10^{-05}

2.1.4 AF Howland Associates carried out percolation testing at hand pit locations within a 500m buffer zone of the River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir pipeline corridor. No permeability values were derived from these tests. However, it was observed that there was a naturally high groundwater table in the area and '*poor drainage conditions*' with '*percolation values exceeding 100 seconds*' (AF Howland Associates, 2003b).

2.1.5 Scoping is currently underway for GI across the upstream water transfers study area. This will include *in situ* permeability testing within shallow groundwater monitoring wells.

Groundwater flow and levels

2.1.6 As part of the Proposed Development Phase 1 GI, four groundwater monitoring piezometers were installed along the Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir transfer study area: two installed within the superficial deposits and two installed within the upper bedrock (upper weathered Ampthill Clay Formation). Groundwater level monitoring at these locations is currently ongoing.
A summary of the groundwater levels measured between September 2023 and February 2024 is presented in Table 2-4

Table 2-4: Phase 1 groundwater level summary (September 2023 to February 2024)

Borehole ID	Screened lithology	Max. groundwater level		Min. groundwater level	
		m AOD	m bgl	m AOD	m bgl
BH506 S	Peat/River Terrace Deposits	-0.30	0.50	-1.11	1.31
BH507 S	Peat/River Terrace Deposits	-1.17	0.89	-1.80	1.52
BH506 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-0.39	0.59	-10.80	11.00
BH507 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.16	0.88	-10.20	9.92

2.1.7 GI and groundwater monitoring have taken place at the Flag Fen archaeological site, which is located within the proposed area for the Nene to Counter Drain (option near Fengate) pumping station. Groundwater level datasets from these GI have been requested but were not available at the time of writing this report.

2.1.8 Regional hydrogeological mapping (Institute of Geological Sciences, 1977) shows that the bedrock aquifers (Kellaways Sand Member, Cornbrash Formation, Blisworth Limestone Formation and Lincolnshire Limestone Formation) outcrop to the west of the study area, with regional groundwater flow directed from this recharge zone eastwards towards the coast.

Groundwater quality

2.1.9 Groundwater quality in the study area is set out in Section 10.4 of the EIA Scoping Report. No further groundwater quality data is available in this area.

2.2 Baseline conditions for reservoir and water treatment works

Aquifer bodies

2.2.1 Aquifer bodies present in the study area are presented in Section 10.4 of the EIA Scoping Report. No additional information is available.

Groundwater abstractions

2.2.2 Data on licensed and unlicensed groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the study area has been obtained from the Environment Agency and local authorities through Freedom of Information Act in 2024 requests. This identified 76 groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the study area, which are detailed in Table 2-5. Three of these abstractions are located within the study area and these are highlighted in bold.

Table 2-5: Unlicensed and licensed groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the Scoping boundary of the reservoir and water treatment works study area

Name/well reference	Primary use
Unlicensed	
TL 48/01	Unknown
TL 48/02	Unknown
TL 48/03	Unknown
TL 48/04	Unknown
TL 48/06	**Unknown**
TL 48/07	Unknown
TL 48/08	**Unknown**
TL 48/11	Unknown
TL 48/13	Unknown
TL 48/14	Unknown
TL 48/15	Unknown
TL 48/16	Unknown
TL 48/18	Unknown
TL 48/19a	Unknown
TL 48/19b	Unknown
TL 48/20	Unknown
TL 48/22	Unknown
TL 48/23	Unknown
TL 48/25	Unknown
TL 48/26	Unknown
TL 48/27	Unknown
TL 48/28	Unknown
TL 48/29	Unknown
TL 48/30	Unknown
TL 48/31	Unknown
TL 48/34 and/or 48	Unknown
TL 48/51	Unknown
TL 48/52	Unknown
TL 48/57	Unknown
TL49/01	Unknown
TL49/02	**Unknown**
TL49/03	Unknown
TL49/04	Unknown
TL49/05	Unknown
TL49/06	Unknown

Name/well reference	Primary use
TL49/08	Unknown
TL49/09	Unknown
TL49/010	Unknown
TL49/11	Unknown
TL49/13	Unknown
TL49/14	Unknown
TL49/16	Unknown
TL49/17	Unknown
TL49/18	Unknown
TL38/01	Unknown
TL38/03	Unknown
TL38/04 and 05	Unknown
TL38/06	Unknown
TL38/07	Unknown
TL39/01	Unknown
Licensed	
Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Industrial, commercial and public services
B.S. Pension Fund Trustees Limited	Agriculture
B.S. Pension Fund Trustees Limited	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
P A Markwell & Son	Agriculture
A & E G Heading Ltd	Agriculture
Stearn Farms Ltd	Agriculture
Stearn Farms Ltd	Agriculture
Stearn Farms Ltd	Agriculture
Stearn Farms Ltd	Agriculture
Tarmac Aggregates Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Tarmac Aggregates Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Tarmac Aggregates Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Delfland Nurseries Ltd	Agriculture
Tarmac Trading Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mick George Limited	Industrial, commercial and public services

Hydraulic properties

2.2.3 As part of the Proposed Development Phase 1 GI, *in situ* permeability testing was carried out at two locations within the study area, along the proposed Ouse Washes (River Delph) to proposed reservoir transfer. Details of this testing is shown in Table 2-6. The majority of the testing focused on the bedrock deposits.

Table 2-6: Summary of permeability testing carried out at the reservoir and water treatment works study area during the Phase 1 GI

Test type	Lithology	No. of tests		Derived permeability values		
		Total	Successful*	Maximum (m/s)	Minimum (m/s)	Geometric mean (m/s)
Superficial geology						
Rising head test	Peat	2	2	8.96×10^{-8}	2.95×10^{-8}	5.14×10^{-8}
	Tidal Flat Deposits	3	3	6.90×10^{-4}	1.07×10^{-8}	6.49×10^{-7}
Bedrock geology						
Rising head test	Weathered bedrock clay	27	27	3.92×10^{-4}	6.55×10^{-10}	9.39×10^{-9}
Oedometer	Weathered bedrock clay	13	13	1.00×10^{-10}	4.29×10^{-12}	1.36×10^{-11}
	Bedrock clay	15	15	2.90×10^{-11}	2.39×10^{-12}	7.81×10^{-12}
Variable Head	Weathered bedrock clay	8	2	1.40×10^{-6}	2.48×10^{-7}	3.37×10^{-7}
	Bedrock clay	41	7	1.20×10^{-5}	1.81×10^{-8}	5.62×10^{-7}
CPT dissipation tests	Bedrock clay	32	23	1.63×10^{-8}	1.42×10^{-11}	2.00×10^{-10}
Triaxial	Weathered bedrock clay	5	5	3.30×10^{-9}	3.20×10^{-11}	1.64×10^{-10}
	Bedrock clay	12	12	2.50×10^{-10}	1.00×10^{-11}	5.28×10^{-11}

*Notes: * Successful = test successfully completed such that permeability values could be calculated.*

Groundwater flow and levels

2.2.4 As part of the Phase 1 GI (Geotechnics, 2024), groundwater monitoring has been carried out at 18 locations within the study area. A summary of the groundwater levels measured at these locations between September 2023 and February 2024 is presented in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Proposed Development Phase 1 GI groundwater level summary September 2023 to February 2024

Borehole ID	Screened lithology	Max. groundwater level		Min. groundwater level	
		m AOD	m bgl	m AOD	m bgl
BH102 S	Tidal Flat Deposits	-1.29	0.52	-2.05	1.28
BH110 S	Tidal Flat Deposits	-1.31	0.39	-2.38	1.46
BH501 S	Tidal Flat Deposits	-0.70	0.26	-2.09	1.65
BH504 S	Tidal Flat Deposits	-0.85	0.08	-3.07	2.30
BH101 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-2.12	1.54	-2.38	1.80
BH102 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.39	0.62	-2.31	1.54
BH103 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-0.40	1.31	-1.64	2.55
BH104 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	2.67	0.16	1.68	1.15
BH105 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-0.94	0.92	-1.70	1.68
BH106 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	3.47	0.09	-0.08	3.64
BH107 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.92	0.79	-2.42	1.29
BH108 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-2.13	1.98	-2.54	2.39
BH109 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-2.62	2.33	-8.50	8.21
BH110 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.31	0.39	-2.33	1.41
BH501 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.62	1.18	-1.99	1.55
BH502 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.63	0.74	-1.95	1.06
BH503 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-1.03	0.92	-1.37	1.26
BH504 P	Ampthill Clay Formation	-0.93	0.16	-3.07	2.30

Notes: Summary does not include groundwater levels recorded during or immediately following borehole purging events

2.2.5 Four piezometers were installed within the superficial deposits with dual installation wells, with the superficial monitoring locations paired with deeper installations completed within the upper bedrock clay. Groundwater level in the superficial deposits and upper bedrock in these dual installation wells show similar

trends, indicating that the two strata are in hydraulic continuity. Typically, groundwater elevations are slightly higher within the shallow installations than the deeper ones, indicating that there is a slight downward head gradient from the superficial deposits to the upper bedrock.

2.2.6 Groundwater levels from the shallow piezometers within the reservoir and water treatment works study area indicate that shallow groundwater flow directions are influenced by the principal drains within the centre of the reservoir and water treatment works study area. This suggests that shallow groundwater within the study area is in hydraulic continuity with these drains.

2.2.7 Six vibrating wire piezometer installations were completed as part of the Phase 1 GI. Of these, five monitor the Oxford Clay Formation (between 20m and 48m bgl) and one monitors the Kellaways Sand Member (at 81m bgl). Available monitoring data at the time of reporting indicates (September 2023 to February 2024) piezometric levels within the Oxford Clay range from 7.24mAOD (0.61m bgl) to -9.05mAOD (7.94m bgl). Piezometric levels in the Kellaways Sand Member range from 8.58mAOD (-9.14m bgl) to 6.98mAOD (-7.54m bgl).

Groundwater quality

2.2.8 As part of the Phase 1 GI, groundwater quality samples were collected. At the time of writing, 10 groundwater samples have been collected within the study area (in October 2023): four samples from installations within the superficial deposits and six samples from installations within the upper bedrock clay. These were analysed for pH and sulphate as SO_4. In addition, *in situ* recordings of the following parameters were collected from all groundwater monitoring wells:

- pH.
- Temperature.
- Electrical conductivity.
- Dissolved oxygen.
- Oxidation reduction potential (Redox).

2.2.9 Additional rounds of groundwater sampling will continue during the Phase 1 GI as well as Phase 2 of GI. All future groundwater samples will undergo laboratory testing in line with the groundwater suite, as outlined in Table 2-8 below.

Table 2-8: Groundwater suite

Parameter	Maximum allowable limits of detection	Reporting unit
Arsenic (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Barium (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Beryllium (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Boron (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Cadmium (dissolved)	<0.08	µg/l
Chromium – III	<1	µg/l

Parameter	Maximum allowable limits of detection	Reporting unit
Chromium – Hexavalent (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Copper (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Iron (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Lead (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Magnesium (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Manganese (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Mercury (dissolved)	<0.01	µg/l
Molybdenum (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Nickel (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Selenium (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Vanadium (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Zinc (dissolved)	<1	µg/l
Total Hardness	<1	µg/l
pH	0.1	pH units
Sulphate (water soluble)	<1	mg/l
Cyanide – Free	<0.001	mg/l
Cyanide – Complex	<0.05	mg/l
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	<1	µg/l
Chloride	<1	mg/l
Nitrate	<1	mg/l
Phenols – Speciated	<0.01	mg/l
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (aliphatic/aromatic split)	<0.1	µg/l
Naphthalene	<0.01	µg/l
Acenaphthylene	<0.01	µg/l
Acenaphthene	<0.01	µg/l
Fluorene	<0.01	µg/l
Phenanthrene	<0.01	µg/l
Anthracene	<0.01	µg/l
Fluoranthene	<0.0063	µg/l
Pyrene	<0.01	µg/l
Benzo[a]anthracene	<0.01	µg/l
Chrysene	<0.01	µg/l
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	<0.01	µg/l
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	<0.01	µg/l
Benzo[a]pyrene	<0.00017	µg/l
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)Pyrene	<0.001	µg/l
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	<0.001	µg/l
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	<0.001	µg/l
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	<0.1	µg/l

2.3 Baseline conditions for downstream treated water transfers

Aquifer bodies

2.3.1 Environment Agency designated aquifer bodies and corresponding geological units within the study area have been identified using a combination of BGS 1:50,000 geological mapping (BGS, 2024) and the Defra Magic mapping portal (Defra, 2024). These are summarised in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Environment Agency designated aquifer bodies intersecting the downstream treated water transfers study area

Design element	Geological unit	Environment Agency aquifer designation
Superficial aquifers		
Proposed reservoir to Bexwell pipeline	Lowestoft Formation	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Tottenhill Gravel Member	Secondary A
	March Gravels Member	Secondary A
	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Peat	Unproductive
	Tidal Flat Deposits	Unproductive
	Tidal River or Creek Deposits	Unproductive
Bexwell service reservoir	Lowestoft Formation	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
Proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham pipeline	March Gravels Member	Secondary A
	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	River Terrace Deposits	Secondary A
	Alluvium	Secondary A
	Glaciofluvial Deposits	Secondary A
	Tidal Flat Deposits (sand and silt)	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Head	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
	Peat	Unproductive
	Tidal Flat Deposits (clay and silt)	Unproductive
Madingley service reservoir	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
Bluntisham spur pipeline	Glaciofluvial Deposits	Secondary A
	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
Bluntisham service reservoir	Glaciofluvial Deposits	Secondary A
	River Terrace Deposits	Secondary A
	Oadby Member	Secondary (Undifferentiated)
Bedrock aquifers		
Proposed reservoir to Bexwell pipeline	Carstone Formation	Principal
	Leziate Member	Principal
	Mintlyn Member	Principal
	Roxham Member	Principal
	Kimmeridge Clay Formation	Unproductive
	Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive

Design element	Geological unit	Environment Agency aquifer designation
Bexwell service reservoir	Carstone Formation	Principal
	Leziate Member	Principal
	Gault Formation	Unproductive
Proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham pipeline	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation	Principal
	Woburn Sands Formation	Principal
	Gault Formation	Unproductive
	Kimmeridge Clay Formation	Unproductive
	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
Madingley service reservoir	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation	Principal
	Oxford Clay Formation	Unproductive
Bluntisham spur pipeline	Ampthill Clay Formation	Unproductive
Bluntisham service reservoir		

Groundwater abstractions

2.3.2 Information on licensed groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the study area has been obtained from the Environment Agency. This information identified 62 groundwater abstractions within the 5km radius of the study area, which are detailed in Table 2-10. Two of these abstractions are located within the study area. Abstractions within the study area are highlighted in bold.

Table 2-10: Licensed groundwater abstractions within a 5km radius of the Scoping boundary of the downstream treated water transfers study area

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Gravel Pit S of Holywell	6/33/26/*G/0011	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel Pit Se of St Ives	6/33/26/*G/0012	Industrial, commercial and public services
Well at Fenstanton	6/33/26/*G/0019	Water Supply
Well at St Ives	6/33/26/*G/0020	Water Supply
Gravel Pit at Bluntisham	6/33/26/*G/0022	Industrial, commercial and public services
Well SE of Needingworth	**6/33/26/*G/0078**	**Agriculture**
Well NW of Fenstanton	6/33/26/*G/0080	Agriculture
Borehole 1 at St Ives Cambs	6/33/26/*G/0266/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole 2 at St Ives Cambs	6/33/26/*G/0266/R02	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole SE of St Ives	6/33/26/*G/0268	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole NW of Comberton	6/33/32/*G/0017	Agriculture

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Borehole W of Girton	6/33/35/*G/0075	Industrial, commercial and public services
***Borehole S of Dry Drayton**	**6/33/35/*G/0125**	**Agriculture**
Borehole – Bar Hill, Cambridge	6/33/35/*G/0296/R03	Industrial, commercial and public services
Borehole at Girton Golf Club	6/33/35/*G/0305/R03	Industrial, commercial and public services
Gravel Pit at Block Fen	6/33/52/*G/0006	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction Pt 2 at Colne	6/33/52/*G/0007	Agriculture
Pit 1 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 2 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 3 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 1 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 2 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Pit 3 Mepal	6/33/52/*G/0027	Agriculture
Wellpoints at Chatteris	6/33/53/*G/0810	Agriculture
Pit South of Runcton Holme	6/33/56/*G/0017	Industrial, commercial and public services
Pit East of South Runcton	6/33/56/*G/0047	Agriculture
Pit East of South Runcton	6/33/56/*G/0047	Agriculture
Seepage Pit at Wereham	6/33/56/*G/0273/R02	Agriculture
Seepage Pit at Wereham	6/33/56/*G/0273/R02	Agriculture
Seepage Pit at Runcton Holme	6/33/56/*G/0281/R02	Agriculture
Seepage Pit A, West Dereham	6/33/56/*G/0283/R01	Agriculture
Seepage Pit B, West Dereham	6/33/56/*G/0283/R01	Agriculture
Borehole No.1,Shouldham Thorpe	6/33/56/*G/0295/R02	Agriculture
Borehole at Fen Drayton	AN/033/0026/007	Agriculture
Borehole at Fen Drayton	AN/033/0026/007	Agriculture
Point A at Needingworth Quarry	AN/033/0026/063	Industrial, commercial and public services
Pit A at Langwood Farm, Chatteris	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Pit B at Langwood Farm, Chatteris	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Wellpoints at Langwood Farm	AN/033/0052/019	Agriculture
Gravel Pit 2 at Chatteris	AN/033/0052/020	Agriculture
Block Fen Quarry Fresh Water Lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen Quarry Fresh Water Lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen Quarry Fresh Water Lagoon	AN/033/0052/021	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal Eastern Abstraction Area	AN/033/0052/043	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal Northern Abstraction Area	AN/033/0052/043	Industrial, commercial and public services

Name	Licence no.	Primary use
Gravel Pits 1 & 1A Horseley Fn	AN/033/0052/045	Agriculture
Gravel Pits 2 & 2A Horseley Fn	AN/033/0052/046	Agriculture
Borehole 1 at Doddington	AN/033/0053/046	Agriculture
Well Point 3 – Crimplesham	AN/033/0056/008	Industrial, commercial and public services
Well Point A – Crimplesham	AN/033/0056/008	Industrial, commercial and public services
Well Point B – Crimplesham	AN/033/0056/008	Industrial, commercial and public services
Hemingford Lake Groundwater	AN/033/0026/059	Environmental
Hemingford Grey Excavation Area	AN/033/0026/059	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area A at Needingworth Quarry	AN/033/0026/064	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area at River Terrace Deposits at Willow Hall Farm	AN/033/0035/024	Industrial, commercial and public services
Area at River Terrace Deposits at Willow Hall Farm	AN/033/0035/024	Industrial, commercial and public services
Block Fen Quarry	AN/033/0052/030	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal Eastern Abstraction Area	AN/033/0052/037	Industrial, commercial and public services
Mepal Northern Abstraction Area	AN/033/0052/037	Industrial, commercial and public services
Sump at Witcham Meadlands Quarry	AN/033/0052/038	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction Area 1 – Mick George Ltd	AN/033/0052/039	Industrial, commercial and public services
Abstraction Area 2 – Mick George Limited	AN/033/0052/039	Industrial, commercial and public services

Hydraulic properties

2.3.3 Hydraulic properties in the study area are set out in Section 10.4 of the EIA Scoping Report. No further data is available on hydraulic properties in this area.

Groundwater flow and levels

2.3.4 The following historical Anglian Water ground investigations included some groundwater level monitoring installations. Groundwater level datasets from these GIs were not available at the time of reporting.

- In the vicinity of the proposed reservoir to Bexwell pipeline corridor: AF Howland Associates (2006a, 2006b, 2007 and 2008): Ten shallow groundwater monitoring installations across four existing Anglian Water sites.

- In the vicinity of the proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham pipeline corridor: AF Howland Associates (2010): One shallow groundwater monitoring installation.

2.3.5 The regional hydrogeological map (Institute of Geological Sciences, 1977) shows the bedrock aquifers crop out to the west of the study area, with regional groundwater flow in the Principal aquifers directed from this recharge zone eastwards towards the coast.

Groundwater quality

2.3.6 Groundwater quality in the study area is set out in Section 10.4 of the EIA Scoping Report. No further groundwater quality data is available in this area.

References

AF Howland Associates (1997). A Report on a Ground Investigation for the Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works: River Quality Improvements (Factual). Ref: GGB/96.248.

AF Howland Associates (2003a). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Flag Fen Waste Water Treatment Works: Proposed Bio-Solids Dryer (Factual). Ref: ACM/03.054.

AF Howland Associates (2003b). Section 101A (Water Industry Act 1991) Percolation Tests – Somersham, Cambridgeshire. Letter Report. Ref: HMB/02.162.

AF Howland Associates (2004). A Ground Investigation at Flag Fen Sewage Treatment Works. Ref: GNB/04.077.

AF Howland Associates (2006a). Stoke Ferry to Downham Market Link Main, Desk Study Report. Ref: GNB/06.164.DS.

AF Howland Associates (2006b). Ground Investigation for Stoke Ferry to Downham Market Link Main. Letter report. Ref: ADB/06.164.

AF Howland Associates (2007). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Christchurch and Welney S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual). Ref: ADB/78.093.

AF Howland Associates (2008). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Christchurch and Welney S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual – Addendum). Ref: APS/08.098/Add.

AF Howland Associates (2010). A Report on a Ground Investigation for Somersham S101A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Factual). Ref: FRH/10.010.

British Geological Survey (BGS) (2024). 1:50,000 GeoIndex (onshore) map viewer. Accessed May 2024. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2024). Magic map. Accessed June 2024. Available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx

Endeavour Drilling (2023a). Long Term Groundwater Installations (Factual Report). Ref: END23-011.

Endeavour Drilling (2023b). Ground Investigation Report (Factual), Flag Fen WRC Phase 3 Storm Tanks. Ref: END23-021.

Environment Agency (2024). Groundwater abstraction licences data requested under Freedom of Information Act.

Geotechnics (2024). Fens Reservoir Gate 3 Ground Investigation, Factual Report. Project No: PC238628.

Institute of Geological Sciences (1977). Hydrogeological Map of England and Wales.

APPENDIX 11.1: Historic environment baseline report – reservoir

Summary

This document outlines the baseline with respect to the historic environment for the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure (the 'Proposed Development'). It provides an overview of the historic environment for the reservoir element only. It should be read with Appendix 11.2, the historic environment baseline for the transfers and associated infrastructure.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a), Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b), Geoarchaeological Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023c), Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d) and Archaeological Aerial Investigation and Mapping Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023e).

The historic environment baseline has been compiled for an inner study area (within 500m of the Scoping boundary), an intermediate study area (within 2km) and outer study area (utilising the Zone of Theoretical Visibility within 10km). The baseline has been compiled from desk-based sources including databases, historical, cartographic and pictorial documents, and secondary documentary sources. It has been supplemented by further desk-based and field surveys including historic landscape (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024a), aerial investigation and mapping (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024b), geoarchaeology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024c), geoarchaeological monitoring of ground investigations (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024d), geophysics (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024e) and the archaeological risk mapping (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024f).

This baseline will provide the foundation for assessment of the impacts and likely effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This document will allow statutory consultees, members of the public and the Secretary of State to identify and understand the historic environment baseline. It presents information on the geology, topography and palaeoenvironment of the Proposed Development. It presents an archaeological and historical background on the Proposed Development from the prehistoric to modern periods.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This document has been written to inform the historic environment baseline and survey work, as well as support the EIA Scoping, for the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure (forthwith referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). This report includes the following annexes:

- Annex A: Gazetteer of assets.
- Annex B: Non-designated heritage assets identified through map regression.

1.1.2 The historic environment baseline data has been collected for the proposed reservoir site, the water treatment works and the Ouse Washes (River Delph) transfer. It does not include the baseline for the transfers and associated infrastructure both to and from the reservoir which are provided in Appendix 11.2.

1.1.3 This baseline will provide the foundation for assessment of the impacts and likely effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This document will allow statutory consultees, members of the public and the Secretary of State to identify and understand the historic environment baseline.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The aims of the historic environment baseline are to:

- Characterise the historic environment in particular heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest.
- Assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment.
- Identify where currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, could be discovered in the future.

1.2.2 The objectives of this report are to:

- Provide a contextual background and narrative for the historic environment. This includes buried archaeological remains, geoarchaeological deposits, built heritage and the historic landscape. These are placed within a geological and topographic context.
- To support the assessment of heritage value and reporting of predicted effects on the historic environment, within the ES.
- Identify research priorities for the historic environment (to be populated in a future version).

2 Methodology

2.1 Defining the historic environment

2.1.1 The historic environment comprises all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2023, para 4.8.2).

2.1.2 Those elements of the historic environment identified as having a degree of significance (termed heritage value in this document) meriting consideration in planning decisions because of their historic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these (Defra, 2023, para 4.8.3). Heritage assets are the receptors considered during the EIA of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

2.1.3 The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest is referred to as its significance. The interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Defra, 2023, para 4.8.3). Within national planning policy and guidance, the value attributed to the heritage asset is referred to as its 'significance' or 'importance'. To prevent confusion with EIA terminology, the definition of 'heritage value' or 'value' equates to 'significance' and 'importance' as used in national planning policy and guidance. How this is defined is discussed further in Section 2.6 below.

2.1.4 The setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance/heritage value of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance/heritage value, or may be neutral (Defra, 2023, pp. 67).

2.1.5 Some heritage assets have a level of significance/heritage value that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are:

- World Heritage Sites.
- Scheduled monuments.
- Listed buildings.
- Protected wreck sites.
- Registered parks and gardens.
- Registered battlefields.
- Conservation areas.

2.1.6 Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance/heritage value meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019, para 039). Non-designated heritage assets may also be identified as meriting consideration during the examination/determination phase of a planning application. (Defra, 2023, para 4.8.6).

2.1.7 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance/heritage value to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of a designation for such heritage assets does not automatically indicate lower significance/heritage value (Defra, 2023, para 4.8.5).

2.2 Summary methodology

2.2.1 This document has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in the following documents for the Proposed Development:

- Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a).
- Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b).
- Geoarchaeological Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023c).
- Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).
- Archaeological Aerial Investigation and Mapping Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023e).

2.2.2 These methodologies were issued to Historic England and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team as part of ongoing engagement about the Proposed Development.

2.3 Study area

2.3.1 The following study areas have been used to guide the historic environment baseline:

- The inner study area – defined as within the project and within 500m of the Scoping boundary.
- The intermediate study area – defined as between 500m and 2km of the Scoping boundary.
- The wider study area – defined as being between 2km and 10km of the Scoping boundary and within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility.

2.3.2 Assets within the wider study area have informed the baseline, where relevant. In the context of impact assessment, these have been subjected to a scoping exercise

as part of this report, to determine whether they will be assessed further. This considered the setting of the heritage asset, whether it contributes to the asset's value, and if any elements of that setting may be changed by the Proposed Development. This has utilised the Zone of Theoretical Visibility, to understand the extent of intervisibility, rather than solely due to their distance from the Proposed Development.

2.3.3 The study areas are considered sufficient to produce a baseline that will allow assessment of potential impacts to the significance/heritage value of heritage assets from the Proposed Development, including those resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets.

2.4 Data sources

2.4.1 The following list of sources were consulted during the production of the historic environment baseline. This is in line with paragraph 4.8.8 of the National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (Defra, 2023) as a requirement for an appropriate desk-based assessment, and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and Historic England (Historic England, 2019). References to specific reports, items, website, or archival material, for example, can be found within the references section of this report.

Databases

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database, maintained by Historic England, for World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, registered historic battlefields and conservation areas (Historic England, 2024a).
- The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) database for both designated and non-designated heritage assets and results of previous archaeological investigations.
- Archaeological excavation and survey records, such as the Historic England National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) excavation index for England (available on the Archaeology Data Service – ADS) and those available on Heritage Gateway (Historic England, 2012).
- Historic England's Heritage at Risk East of England Register (Historic England, 2023b) and online mapping (Historic England, 2023a) for historic buildings and sites in the wider study area that are at risk of loss through neglect, decay or development, or are vulnerable to becoming so.
- The Defence of Britain database (available on ADS (Council for British Archaeology, 2006)) for 20th century military features.
- The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain database (available on ADS (Allen *et al.*, 2018)) for settlement evidence in Roman Britain.

- The Building Stones Database for England via an online map explorer (British Geological Survey and Historic England, 2023) to gain an understanding of historic building stone use and quarrying.

Historical documents

- Archive materials held by Cambridgeshire Archives.
- Archive materials held by Cambridge University Archives.

Cartographic and pictorial documents

- Maps and pictorial documents held by Cambridgeshire Archives, Cambridge University Archives, the National Library of Scotland and the British Library.

Aerial photography and satellite imagery

- LiDAR data held by the Environment Agency, as available online (LiDARFinder, no date).
- National Mapping Programme data held by Historic England (Historic England, 2021).
- Aerial photographs and satellite images held by Historic England, local authorities and Google Earth.

Geotechnical information

- Geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey (BGS, 2024).

Secondary and statutory sources

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment.
- Grey literature reports (any information produced outside of traditional publication channels, either electronic or in print), including building surveys obtained from CHER and other online sources such as the ADS and Heritage Gateway.
- Conservation area appraisals and mapping, available from East Cambridgeshire District Council, Fenland District Council, and Huntingdonshire District Council.
- The East of England Regional Research Framework.
- Publications, including journal articles.

2.5 Additional baselining and surveys undertaken

2.5.1 The following additional baseline reports have been compiled, in support of the historic environment baseline:

- Historic Landscape Baseline (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024a).

- Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) Baseline (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024b).
- Geoarchaeological Baseline (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024c).

2.5.2 A map regression exercise has been undertaken to identify previously unrecognised non-designated heritage assets, the results of which are presented in Annex B.

2.5.3 This baselining has been supported by the following site walkovers, which were undertaken in May 2023.

- Site walkover to identify and assess heritage assets, and to undertake setting descriptions and value assessment.
- Site walkovers to understand character of the historic landscape and its value and capacity for change.

2.5.4 In addition, the following field survey reports should be read in conjunction with the historic environment baseline.

- Phase 1 Geoarchaeological Monitoring Report (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024d). This also supports the Geoarchaeological Baseline.
- Phase 1 Geophysical Survey (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024e).

2.5.5 These surveys have been agreed with Historic England and Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team and used to inform the baseline and the assessment of impacts and effects as part of the environmental assessment process. They will also inform further seasons of field survey, including further site walkovers, geophysical survey, geoarchaeological purposive work and archaeological trial trenching.

2.5.6 The strategy for the field survey and site walkovers can be found within their respective reports for Fens and Lincolnshire as follows:

- Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a).
- Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b).
- Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).

2.6 Assessment of heritage value

2.6.1 Assessment of effects (in EIA terms) and harm on the historic environment is based on an understanding of the heritage value of assets. Heritage value has been assessed against five value categories: **very high**, **high**, **medium**, **low** and **negligible**. In particular, the level of heritage value will be informed by the following:

- Archaeological interest.
- Historic interest.
- Architectural/artistic interest.

- Communal value where applicable.
- Group value, where applicable.
- The contribution to value made by a heritage asset's setting.

2.6.2 Heritage value assessment has been informed by the designation of assets. However, the designation of an asset may not determine its value in every instance. This assessment is in accordance with paragraph 4.8.3 of the National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (Defra, 2023) and considers national planning guidance (DLUHC, 2019) and relevant Historic England guidance (Historic England, 2008, 2015b, 2017a and 2019).

2.6.3 An assessment of value for all assets within the inner and intermediate study area and all assets in the wider study area with the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development is provided in the gazetteer of heritage assets.

2.7 Referencing heritage assets

2.7.1 Within the historic environment reporting, various reference numbers have been used to provide a unique identifier to heritage assets. As stated above in Section 2.1, heritage assets are considered as receptors for EIA assessment and in the assessment of harm. For this reason, heritage assets are given unique identifiers which are prefixed with the acronym for the project, for example **FR_0001**. These have been allocated to all heritage assets listed within Annex A.

2.7.2 In addition, historic landscape character areas (HLCAs), archaeological character areas (ACAs) and the more narrowly defined archaeological risk-zones (ARZs) have been defined. Geophysical survey anomalies and AIM features have also been identified. These also have unique identifiers referenced in the baseline reports, supporting volumes and assessments and maps. They are as follows:

- HLCAs also have a unique identifier, for ease of cross referencing, formatted to HLCAFRXX01, where XX refers to the character zone (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024a).
- ACAs and ARZs have been given a unique identifier, for example: archaeological character area FR_ACA01 and archaeological sub-zone FR_ACA01.001. These have been allocated to all of the assessed ACAs and ARZs provided in the archaeological risk mapping (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024f).
- Features identified through AIM have been allocated a unique identifier and prefixed by the acronym for the survey (Remote Sensing, another name for AIM), for example RS-FR-001. These have been allocated to all of the identified AIM features, provided in the AIM baseline (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024b).
- Field survey, including geophysical survey areas and features identified through the geophysical survey have been allocated a unique identifier, for example: geophysical survey area FR_001, and geophysical survey features FR_GSA001.001. These have been allocated to all of the identified geophysical

survey areas and features, provided in the geophysical survey report (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024e).

- Some archaeological sites, findspots or investigations may be referenced to provide context for sites within the study area. These will be referenced using pre-existing unique identification numbers provided on databases from the NHLE or CHER where necessary.
- Features identified through desk-based and field survey (including historic landscape, AIM and geophysical survey) have been assessed and professional judgement exercised as to whether they should be defined as heritage assets. These newly defined assets have been added to the heritage gazetteer and assessed for their potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

2.8.1 The following assumptions and limitations apply to the production of the historic environment baseline and assessment methodology for the Proposed Development.

2.8.2 Data sources on the historic environment can be limited by the dependence on opportunities for historical and archaeological research, fieldwork and discovery. Where nothing of historical interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to a lack of prior research or investigation, rather than to an absence of heritage assets. The following sources have known limitations:

- Information provided by the CHER can be limited as it is reliant on previous archaeological and historic research.
- Historic maps provide a glimpse of land use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land use are not shown and therefore not available for assessment.
- Documentary sources are rare before the post-medieval period, and many historical documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.
- Maps pre-dating the post-medieval period are rare and earlier maps can be inaccurate, therefore they are utilised specifically to:
  - Define changes in the post-medieval and modern periods at a site and landscape level.
  - Identify new or potential heritage assets.
  - Define the baseline for existing heritage assets, in terms of their historic context and any changes over time, such as loss of ancillary buildings for built heritage assets or effects on the condition of archaeological remains. Changes noted on maps can also be used to assess the changes of setting and how this contributes to the value of heritage assets.
  - Define HLCA.

- The study area has not been included within the National Mapping Programme by Historic England or any other known comprehensive programme of aerial investigation.
- Cambridgeshire has not published a historic landscape character assessment. Assessment of the historic landscape is reliant on the sources and methodology outlined in the Historic Landscape baseline (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024a).
- Additional specific assumptions and limitations discussed in other historic environment baseline reports may also be relevant to this report.

3 Baseline overview

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The baseline sets out the archaeological and historic background of the Proposed Development and surrounding study areas (defined in Section 2.3) to aid an understanding of the historic environment. The baseline has been established using the sources outlined in Section 2.4 of this report. Sections 3 to 5 provide a summary of the historic environment baseline conditions. The heritage assets described within these sections are not exhaustive, but rather utilised to provide an indication of the nature of the historic environment through time.

3.1.2 A full gazetteer of all heritage assets within the study areas is located within Annex A of this report, with drawings showing their locations included as Figure 11.1 and 11.2 in the EIA Scoping Report.

3.1.3 All heritage assets have been assigned a unique identification number, prefixed by FR. This is for ease of identification and cross reference.

3.2 Chronological periods

3.2.1 Where dates and periods are referred to in the baseline, these are based on those outlined in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.

3.2.2 Table 3-1 outlines the geological periods utilised in discussion of the geology and palaeoenvironment. Where geological periods are used, BP is used to indicate 'years Before Present'.

3.2.3 Table 3-2 outlines the archaeological and historic periods used throughout the report. It is accepted that these date ranges are subjective, but are supplied to ease discussion based on the relevant research framework and Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH), in conjunction with professional judgement.

3.2.4 The chronological periods and their overlap with glacial, interglacial (long warm periods) and interstadial events (shorter warmer periods, which occur during glaciation events) in the Palaeolithic period are set out in Table 3-3.

Table 3-1: Geological epochs and the glacial and interglacial periods discussed in the text

Period	Epoch	Glacial and interglacial periods
Quaternary 2,000,000 BP to the present	Holocene 10,000 BP to the present	For a breakdown of the archaeological periods used to discuss the Holocene see Table 3-2.
	Pleistocene 2,000,000 BP to 10,000 BP	Devensian Glacial 115,000 to 11,500 BP
		Ipswichian Interglacial 130,000 to 115, 000 BP
		Wolstonian Glacial 374,000 to 130,000 BP
		Hoxnian Interglacial 424,000 to 374,000 BP
		Anglian Glacial 478,000 to 424,000 BP
		Cromerian (multiple glacial and interglacial periods) 860,000 BP to 478,000 BP

Source: BGS, 2020b

Table 3-2: Archaeological and historic periods discussed in the text

Prehistoric periods	Historic periods
Palaeolithic 1,000,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial/Mesolithic 10 000 to 4,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic 4,000 to 2,200 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Early – Middle Bronze Age 2,600 to 1,200 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,200 to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to present
Early Iron Age 800 to 300 BC	
Middle Iron Age 300 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age/Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

Table 3-3: Pleistocene glacial and interglacial periods and corresponding archaeological periods

Name	Glacial or interglacial	Date range (years ago BP)	Archaeological period	Key characteristics
Cromerian	Interglacial	860,000 to 478,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Appearance of Acheulian technology, dominated by the use of handaxes Homo Erectus present
Anglian	Glacial	478,000 to 424,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Humans largely absent, large-scale landscape change through advance of glaciers (e.g. erosion of the River Bytham)
Hoxnian	Interglacial	424,000 to 374,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Continued presence of Acheulian technology Earliest evidence for Neanderthals
Wolstonian	Glacial	374,000 to 130,000	Lower-Middle Palaeolithic	Appearance of Levallois technology
Ipswichian	Interglacial	130,000 to 115,000	Middle Palaeolithic	Deposition of March Gravels
Devensian	Glacial	115,000 to 11,500	Middle-Upper Palaeolithic	Emergence of anatomically modern humans

Source: BGS, 2020b

4 Geology, topography and palaeoenvironment

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section provides a background narrative of the physical environment for the wider study area relevant to the Proposed Development. This narrative provides the context within which human occupation (as discussed in Chapter 5) has occurred through prehistory and history.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 BGS mapping (BGS, 2020a) shows that the underlying bedrock of the Proposed Development consists of Jurassic Mudstone deposits belonging to the Ampthill Formation and West Walton formation. These deposits have no archaeological interest as their formation predates human occupation. However, these deposits may have been subject to quarrying as mudstones are often used as a source for brick making.

4.2.2 The earliest superficial deposits present in the vicinity of the Proposed Development are the sands and gravels, known as the March Gravels, which are found in and around Doddington, Chatteris and Honey Hill. These were deposited in the Ipswichian interglacial stage (West *et al.*, 1995) when the melting of ice sheets overlying Britain led to rising sea levels causing high energy rivers to form. One such high energy river flowed through the Proposed Development carving the underlying bedrock to form the Fenland Basin, depositing sands and gravels on the river valley edges, which formed the high islands we see today (Gibbard *et al.,* 2018). The March Gravels were subject to reworking during the Devensian glaciation by cold climate freshwater rivers and has been observed at heights above 3.5m OD.

4.2.3 Also during the Devensian glaciation, sands and gravels associated with the first and second terraces of the Great Ouse would have been deposited by a braided river channel system. BGS mapping (BGS, 2020a) shows these deposits are present on the eastern margins of the Proposed Development, along Vermuyden's Drain and to the west of Doddington.

4.2.4 The youngest deposits shown on BGS mapping within the vicinity of the Proposed Development are Holocene tidal flat and tidal creek deposits. These deposits have a complex depositional history with distinct layers of peat and clay that formed from the Mesolithic through to the post-Roman period.

4.3 Topography and landform

4.3.1 The Proposed Development lies in north-east Cambridgeshire, in the extremely flat and low-lying rural landscape of the Fens. This former wetland region was greatly influenced by changes during the glacial and interglacial periods of the Pleistocene (see Section 4.2 above). A programme of extensive post-medieval drainage (see Section 5.10) has also had a major influence on the appearance of the landscape

character today. This has created a flat agricultural landscape, divided mostly by drains rather than hedgerows or walls. Tall vegetation cover in the landscape is fairly sparse, with trees mostly in copses and deliberate planting, rather than hedgerows or scattered. This often results in open vistas over long distances. Within the Fens, slightly higher areas, which often lie on the gravel deposits above mentioned (see Section 4.2), are often referred to as fen 'islands'. These subtle hills are mostly c.5–15m AOD, whereas the Fenland Basin lies at 0–4m AOD. This means that all topographical change in this landscape is very subtle.

4.3.2 The majority of the Proposed Development is low-lying within the Fenland Basin, with relative high ground located on the margins of the Proposed Development at Doddington to the north-west, Chatteris to the south-west, and Honey Hill to the east. Other settlements in the landscape also lie mostly on higher ground, including Wimblington to the north, the town of March beyond and Manea to the east. Of these, Chatteris and March are the most substantial. The nearest city is Ely, approximately 7km from the nearest part of the Proposed Development in the east. The high ground at Chatteris and Doddington extends as a loose ridge in a curve to the south. An area of lower ground separates this former 'island' from the Isle of Ely. The higher ground emerges again near Sutton and Witchford, through to Ely, which is a high point in the landscape at up to 30m AOD. The small collection of farmsteads at Horseway, in the south of the Proposed Development, is on slightly lower-lying ground. There are isolated farmsteads throughout the landscape, including in the lower-lying fen.

4.3.3 The land within the Proposed Development is comprised of predominantly arable fields of varying sizes, mostly divided by field drains with occasional hedgerows. Also notable are the more substantial drains the field drains feed into. There are three within the immediate vicinity of the reservoir: Vermuyden's, or Forty Foot, Drain which runs east to west; Sixteen Foot Drain which runs north-east to south west; and Old Bedford River which is also north-east to south west. All of these drains comprise a substantial open-cut channel and accompanying banks either side, they are all straight and intersect one another at approximate right angles. Sixteen Foot and Vermuyden's Drain intersect west of Horseway. Old Bedford River and Vermuyden's Drain intersect at Welches Dam to the far east of the Proposed Development. Old Bedford River is accompanied by a parallel counter drain to the west/and the New Bedford River to the east, here approximately 850m away. An expansive area of periodically waterlogged farmland between the rivers is known as the Bedford Washes.

4.3.4 The Proposed Development is crossed by several minor lanes and droves, which are mostly straight and often align to the above-mentioned drains. Beyond the Proposed Development, the A141 Isle of Ely Way runs to the south-west (as the A142), west and north-west and is the most substantial nearby road. The B1098 New Road/Sixteen Foot Bank runs along the south and eastern parts of the Proposed Development. Additional minor roads, such as the B1093 Doddington Road, provide connections between the settlements around the Proposed Development. The Ely to Peterborough line railway is to the north-east, through

Manea and March. Some of the drains, such as sections of the Old Bedford River, are also navigable by boat.

4.4 Palaeoenvironment

4.4.1 The Proposed Development lies within the Fenland Basin, which has high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to survive. Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data can enable patterns of human occupation at different periods to be related to successive palaeolandscapes of the Fens (Waller, 1994). There is limited evidence for palaeoenvironmental datasets of the Pleistocene period. However, palaeochannels excavated along Ireton's Way, Chatteris, originated during the Ipswichian interglacial or early Devensian glacial stage (Brittain and Collins, 2013). Organic deposits dating to the Ipswichian interglacial recovered from Block Fen indicate that this area was part of a freshwater or brackish floodplain environment (West *et al.*, 1995).

4.4.2 For most of the last 10,000 years (during the Holocene), sediment has been accumulating within the Fenland Basin. The basin is not fully concave or flat, as it incorporates more resistant geologies which project at a higher level. These islands were permanently dry, as low energy sediments accumulated across the lower levels during prehistory. These islands are still recognisable, particularly the Isle of Ely, which is one of the highest (at 26m AOD), but also at March and Whittlesey for example (Hall and Coles, 1994) (see also Sections 4.2 and 4.3). Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data can enable patterns of human occupation at different periods to be related to successive palaeolandscapes of the Fens (Hall and Coles, 1994). There has been a long history of study of the depositional sequence across the Fens, which means that different definitions have been employed over the past one hundred years of scholarly study. For this baseline, the naming conventions set out in the Fenland Project (Waller, 1994) are followed. Broadly speaking, there is a four-part depositional sequence of Holocene deposits consisting of the Lower Peat (deposited in the Mesolithic to Neolithic), Alluvial Barroway Drove Beds (deposited in the Neolithic), the Nordelph Peat (deposited late Neolithic to early Bronze Age) and Alluvial Terrington Beds (deposited in Bronze Age through to Roman period). All of these deposits have high potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains.

4.4.3 Following the initial waterlogging and peat formation at lower-lying levels, the sea levels continued to rise causing widespread flooding, depositing the tidal flats (the Barroway Drove Beds). Within these tidal flats, there was a network of tidal creeks, which gradually became inactive and silted up during the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period. Post-medieval drainage has led to the accelerated loss of the Nordelph Peat through wastage and shrinkage and the silts filling the former tidal channels have been left exposed. These often sit at a higher level than the surrounding, eroded landscape and are commonly known as roddons. These tidal creeks likely had their origins in the early Holocene or even Pleistocene and it is likely that some of the channels disappeared prior to the deposition of the lower peat; evidence of such can be seen in the archaeological record in and around Chatteris.

4.4.4 A number of palaeochannels have been investigated archaeologically in the past around Chatteris, but only some had palaeoenvironmental potential. The creeks at Honeysome Road were fairly shallow, measuring around 0.5m in depth. Some contained single fills with little palaeoenvironmental potential; however, others contained a sequence peat deposits and waterlogged remains were present. There was evidence for migration of creeks as well as periods of stabilisation allowing peat to form. A larger palaeochannel was also identified, that contained peat deposits and a large quantity of wood and reed remains. In addition, three large pieces of worked wood were identified within the peat deposit. Unfortunately, no dating evidence could be recovered although some of the creeks appear to be part of the marine inundation phase as they truncated the Barroway Drove Beds (Jones, 2015). Two Holocene palaeochannels were also revealed at Tithe Barn Farm near Chatteris, which were largely infilled during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. These channels were filled with sterile colluvium and therefore had little potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to survive. However, features cut into the silts dating to the Bronze Age, did contain waterlogged remains. The larger palaeochannel ran north–south along the eastern edge of the site and also appeared to influence human settlement patterns, with a distinct focus to the west of it (Atkins, 2011) (see Section 5.5).

5 Archaeological and historic background

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides a chronological narrative of the archaeological and historic background for the wider study area relevant to the Proposed Development. Additional detail will be provided for the inner study area. It will cross reference to examples of relevant heritage assets, in particular those which have the potential to be impacted by the project. This narrative provides a context for understanding the heritage value of assets and the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development.

5.2 Palaeolithic

5.2.1 During the Palaeolithic, people would largely have adopted a nomadic lifestyle, hunting animals and gathering natural resources and settlement would likely have been short lived and seasonal. Settlement within Britain during this period was dependent on the stages of glacial and interglacial climates; however, the glacial periods were punctuated by warmer interstadials. The interglacial periods would have been longer, warmer stages. During these interglacials and interstadials, hominins would have returned to Britain and conditions would have been conducive for human settlement and activity. Archaeological evidence for occupation during the Palaeolithic is rare. The cycle of advancing and retreating ice sheets would have involved significant shifts of material as ice melted, removing artefacts from their primary context and redepositing them elsewhere. The vast majority of evidence comes from redeposited flint flakes and tools, which would have been used for activities such as hunting and animal butchery. East Anglia, however, lay beyond the limits of the Devensian ice sheet and therefore is one of the few areas to produce *in situ* occupation evidence.

Lower and Middle Palaeolithic (1,000,000 – 40,000 BC)

5.2.2 Hominins including Homo Erectus and Neanderthal occupied Britain from at least 750,000 BP; however, we have little direct evidence for their presence in the form of skeletal fossils. The main form of evidence are the tools they produced and utilised, of which the handaxe dominated. Much of this evidence has been revealed through quarrying activities, with evidence for human activity recovered from several metres below the modern ground surface (Wymer, 1999). East Anglia has produced some of the earliest evidence for *in situ* human occupation during the Lower Palaeolithic period (1,000,000 – 150,000 BP). Sites such as Pakefield, Boxgrove and Happisburgh have evidence for human occupation during the Cromerian interglacial. However, most of the sites in East Anglia were occupied during the Hoxnian interglacial (approx. 424,000 to 374,000 BP). This includes sites such as Hoxne in Suffolk (Austin, 1997). Around 300,000 years ago, Levallois technology begins to appear in the archaeological record, as humans returned to Britain during the warmer periods.

From around 115,000 BP, there is a sharp decline in hominin populations and it is thought that Britain was once again uninhabitable until around 40,000 BP.

5.2.3 Lower and Middle Palaeolithic occupation is difficult to characterise across the Fenland Basin. The Fenland Basin at this time would have been a large marine embayment, and a significant barrier to movement during this period. Deposits contemporary with the earliest periods of occupation have either been destroyed or are deeply buried by the varying glacial and interglacial conditions. Although *in situ* evidence for occupation is severely lacking in the Fenland Basin, locations where rivers and streams flowed into the basin may have been favoured for occupation. There are a number of flint implements that have been recovered from areas of March Gravels and outcrops of Oadby Member glacial tills within the Fenland Basin. These deposits would have been deposited prior to the Late Upper Palaeolithic and would have represented the surface during this period. These deposits extend southwards into the Proposed Development at Doddington, Chatteris, and Honey Hill. Most artefacts have been recovered from close to the surface, although some have been found within deep pits or during deeper excavations. Although few of these artefacts have been found, they demonstrate that hominins were present in the area and exploiting the landscape during the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods. These finds are poorly provenanced and are not closely dated, but include handaxes (CHER: MCB29362; MCB27266; 06037; 05812) and various other flint implements (CHER: MCB16104; MCB7183) recovered from around Wimblington, March and Chatteris. Several flint implements (CHER: 05871; 05981; 3km north-west of the Proposed Development) are also recorded on the fen-edge at Manea.

Upper Palaeolithic (40,000 – 10,000 BC)

5.2.4 Early hominins began to reoccupy Britain from around 60,000 BP; however, this initial reoccupation appears to have been intermittent. Warmer interstadials and colder conditions continued to fluctuate during this period and culminated in a reoccupation of Britain during the Late Upper Palaeolithic (around 13,000 BP). During this period, humans could have been temporary visitors who exploited the warmer conditions in search of game or fish along the coasts and rivers of the British Isles. The sea level was approximately 30m below present levels and Britain was part of the European landmass and connected via Doggerland. This connection to Europe allowed the first anatomically modern humans to occupy the British Isles, around 35,000 BP. However, towards the end of this period and into the Mesolithic, sea levels began to rise over the course of around 4,000–5,000 years. Doggerland was inundated by the rising waters around 8,000 – 6,000 BP (Smith *et al.*, 2012) and East Anglia was cut off from Europe permanently. The warmer climate meant that most of the land became afforested and the Fens would have offered a rich range of resources for humans to exploit. The presence of humans across the Fens during this period is attested to be residual flint artefacts, found in reworked and redeposited gravel and alluvium.

5.2.5 There are few Upper Palaeolithic sites within East Anglia, largely due to the absence of geology suitable for preserving cave sites, where evidence from this period is most visible (Austin, 1997). The Early Upper Palaeolithic is poorly understood,

although there is an increasing presence of Late Upper Palaeolithic flints recovered from across the region, which are often found in later features or recovered from the topsoil (Billington, 2021). Several new tool types found in the archaeological record demonstrate a greater use of non-localised material and emphasises the possible links with the European mainland reached via Doggerland (McNabb *et al.*, no date). Upper Palaeolithic activity within the study area is largely absent. Possible activity has been identified at Sutton (CHER: 05642); however, most of the Palaeolithic material identified across the study area is earlier.

5.2.6 No known Palaeolithic material has been recovered from within the Proposed Development. A poorly provenanced single flint flake (CHER: 05928) is recorded within the Proposed Development (Hall, 1992); however, it is more likely to have been recovered from the March Gravels, which are recorded c.160m north of the given location. Lower and Middle Palaeolithic material has been recovered from the March Gravels, but *in situ* activity is unlikely. There is potential for human activity in the Upper Palaeolithic, which is reflected in the presence of an organic lens within the March Gravels in the Proposed Development. This may be evidence for a warm interstadial stage.

5.3 Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

5.3.1 The Mesolithic is the archaeological period that followed the last Ice Age. It is characterised by a rapidly warming climate in which humans occupied the British Isles once more. Modern humans would have occupied the mainland of Britain passing over the land mass we now know as Doggerland, which has been subsequently submerged under the North Sea. As the ice retreated, this led to considerable change in the environment, with large swathes of forest replacing the open, late glacial landscape. Deciduous woodland would have developed on the higher ground. The lower-lying areas would have been dominated by a riverine environment, which would have slowly been enveloped by marine waters and become marshier (Knight and Brudenell, 2020). People would have continued living nomadically, gathering natural resources, fishing and hunting, often by clearing wooded areas through burning to encourage animals to graze (Emery, 2005). Concentrations of flint tool fragments forms the main body of evidence for Mesolithic activity and are indicative of areas being repeatedly occupied seasonally, over long periods of time. These tend to be located on localised higher and drier areas, particularly sandy gravel pockets. The evidence suggests that mobile communities seasonally occupied the higher and drier areas, hunting game and gathering fruits and berries and also exploiting the marshes and rivers for waterfowl and fish.

5.3.2 Sea levels continued to rise during the Mesolithic reaching their maximum around 6,000 BP. Doggerland was drowned and Britain was cut off from the European landmass, creating the island as we know it today (see above). As sea levels rose throughout the early Mesolithic, the Proposed Development and the wider study area was dominated by fast flowing rivers and associated tributaries, emptying into the former course of the River Great Ouse to the west. Towards the end of the Mesolithic, the deeper areas of the Fenland Basin would have had tidal and

intertidal marshes lying between the channels leading to peat growth (Thatcher, 2008). Whilst these areas would not have been stable enough to support settlement, the marshes and rivers would have been a focus for collection of natural resources and hunting (Thatcher, 2008).

5.3.3 Evidence for possible settlement and occupation sites of the Mesolithic period is defined by areas that have produced a significant quantity of worked flints and fire-cracked flint. Concentrations of flint tool fragments are indicative of areas being repeatedly occupied and over longer periods of time, possibly seasonally. These concentrations are found on pockets of sandy gravel, which would have been localised areas of higher ground that were later drowned in the Neolithic. Many of these have been revealed following the erosion of peat that once sealed them. This includes a flint scatter on a sandy gravel pocket near Purl's Bridge (CHER: MCB24727; 1.6km north of the Proposed Development), which is comprised of flint blades, microliths, cores and a tranchet axe. Mesolithic communities were present on a small island site (CHER: 07789; 07786; 05840; c.2.2km south of the Proposed Development) overlooking the Ouse Washes. A further flint scatter has been revealed by the wasting peat to the north of Manea (CHER: 05990; 3.6km north-east of the Proposed Development). In the same locality, several other findspots of flint implements (CHER: MCB15984; 05977; 05978; 05971) are indicative of a possible focus of occupation north of Manea (Hall, 1992).

5.3.4 However, most evidence for Mesolithic activity is largely characterised by residual finds from later features or isolated findspots. These represent the presence of Mesolithic communities within a wider area. There is tentative evidence for occupation on the higher, drier areas at Chatteris and Wimblington, although this is not *in situ*. Several flints have been recovered during excavations at the western end of New Road (CHER: ECB2211; 1km south-west of the Proposed Development) (Thatcher, 2008) and at Tithe Barn Farm (CHER: ECB3632; 1.3km south-west of the Proposed Development) (Atkins, 2011). At New Road, twenty-eight struck flints dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age period and a small quantity of burnt flint fragments were recovered. These were predominantly derived from the tertiary fills of features. Thirty-eight worked flints of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered from a Holocene palaeochannel at Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins, 2011). Potential evidence for permanent occupation was revealed at Norfolk Street in Wimblington (CHER: ECB2723; 2.5km north of the Proposed Development), where the terminus of a ditch containing burnt flint and paleoenvironmental remains was revealed suggestive of a Mesolithic date (Nugent, 2007).

5.3.5 There is more diffuse evidence for Mesolithic activity in the form of unstratified findspots, at several locations within the Proposed Development and across the wider landscape of the study area. These have largely been recovered from the ploughsoil and are few in number to be able to impart meaningful patterns of Mesolithic occupation. However, some have been recovered from locations on the fen edge, which may indicate a level of activity focused around here. This includes a macehead (CHER: 05911) from the edge of the Doddington 'island' and another macehead (CHER: 05822) and digging stick weight (CHER: 05818) from Chatteris. There is also possible evidence for occupation on the gravels at Honey Hill, where

various flint implements (CHER: 05810; MCB29552; 1km east of the Proposed Development) have been found.

5.3.6 Much of the Proposed Development would have drowned following marine incursions during the later part of this period. Therefore, there is the possibility that occupation evidence could lie deeply buried beneath the fen deposits. Deposit modelling of the Proposed Development has shown that the landscape around this time was lower lying towards the central part, where it was at its deepest. Here, there is possible evidence for an active channel during the early Mesolithic running north–south through the Proposed Development. This may have been a focal point for human activity prior to the formation of the late Mesolithic peat deposition. There is also a likelihood for activity on the sands and gravels towards Honey Hill. However, the Mesolithic land surface would likely have been eroded by subsequent waterlogging and there is no evidence for a buried soil horizon.

5.4 Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

5.4.1 The Neolithic period saw the introduction of permanent settlement, domesticated crops, animals and pottery. The prevalent theory of Neolithic settlement practices in Britain argues that a rapid adoption of permanent settlement occurred, related to dedicated farming of an intensification never seen previously, particularly of cereals. This was coupled with large-scale deforestation of upland areas to create larger areas of farmland (Whittle, 1978). This view has been challenged more recently, with the argument being that nascent farming and semi-permanent or periodic settlement, complimented a mobile pattern of settlement as seen in the Mesolithic (Thomas, 1991). Recent ancient DNA studies may indicate that during the early Neolithic, farming and hunter-gathering may have been undertaken by separate groups of people. It has been suggested that colonist farmers from Europe would have introduced farming practices to Britain. Different populations would have migrated from mainland Europe and entered different parts of Britain, but there is little evidence for mixing with the hunter-gatherer populations during the earlier Neolithic (Brace *et al.*, 2019). This may indicate that cultural and reproductive boundaries were maintained for several centuries after initial contact, before populations mixed (Bollongino *et al.*, 2013).

5.4.2 During the earlier Neolithic, the lower-lying areas continued to be inundated by marine waters, which would have been drained by tidal creeks and channels. The mature trees that thrived in the lower-lying areas would have slowly drowned as the sea levels rose and became preserved within the peat. These are commonly known as bog oaks or wood. The name oak is misleading as there would have been a wide range of tree species present within the wider landscape preserved within the peat. Towards the end of the Neolithic, the Fens was characterised by five distinct landscape zones, offering a unique range of resources, as well as presenting a series of challenges to their exploitation all the way through to the post-medieval period. The mudflats gave way to saltmarsh which was utilised for seasonal pasture. The reed swamp and sedge fen gave way to fen carr, which would have bordered the higher, drier land. Within this mosaic of environments, a variety of resources would have been exploited including fish, shellfish, wildfowl and a variety

of animals and plants. The higher ground and fen edge offered perfect positions to exploit the wide range of natural resources. However, the margin between wet and dry land would have altered over time therefore humans remained largely mobile, possibly until marine influence reduced into the early Bronze Age (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.4.3 During the earlier Neolithic, as humans continued to practice nomadic lifestyles, farming would have been adopted. Recent ancient DNA studies suggests that colonist farmers from Europe would have had a significant role in introducing farming practices. However, this would have been a gradual process as environmental evidence suggests that hunting, fishing and foraging would still have played a major role in people's lifestyles (Huisman, 2019). Agriculture would have been experimental, so continued access to wild plants, animals and other fen resources would have been essential as the practice was established. It is likely that the generations of hunter-gatherers who intimately knew their landscapes would have adopted and applied agriculture. The low rises in the Fenland Basin would likely have been an early target for cultivation, where woodland clearance would have been sporadic, exposing the well-drained soils the trees grew in. Over time, Neolithic people would have extended control over the land and opened larger areas for agriculture, through felling woodland and enlarging existing clearances (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.4.4 The gradual adoption of agriculture meant that Neolithic people would have had to adapt their lifestyle and settle on a more permanent basis. Neolithic occupation within the Fens appears to have been sparse and largely focused on or near the fen edge and within river valleys. It has been suggested that the lower-lying sand and gravel ridges across the Fenland Basin would have been occupied seasonally during summer. The fen edge upslope may have been the focus of more permanent activity (Hall and Coles, 1994). Permanent settlement in the Neolithic is difficult to identify in the Fens; however, a tentative glimpse of activity is offered through a dispersed pattern of artefacts. These are either recorded as isolated findspots or found within later features on archaeological sites (e.g. New Road (Thatcher, 2008) and Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins, 2011), Chatteris).

5.4.5 Evidence of settlement and landscape organisation has been identified south of Chatteris around the Horseley and North Fen areas, concentrated on an area of river terrace deposits and a sandy 'island'. Although there is evidence for intensive activity during this period, it is debatable if this can be seen as permanent settlement. Rather, these sites formed favourable locations for semi-nomadic and seasonal occupation over the course of several generations and into the early Bronze Age. Occupation sites and flint scatters have been identified at Horseley Fen, one of which was partially buried by the marine clay (Glazebrook, 1997). Another site comprises a series of rectilinear enclosures, with surviving earthworks (FR_0001) (Hall and Coles, 1994). Evidence for possible field systems has also been identified near Greys Farm (Moloney, 1997) and at Block Fen, which demonstrates the extent of woodland clearance in some fen areas. North Fen became an island relatively early on and was surrounded by a wetter environment by the late Neolithic (Webley and Hiller, 2009), located just north of the prehistoric course of

the River Great Ouse. It was occupied discontinuously over a period of around 400 years. During the late Neolithic, there was agricultural activity taking place in the wider area as well as seasonal foraging, with the presence of burnt hazelnut shells. A number of pits were dug and a number of natural hollows were also repurposed. Activity appears to have been fairly intense and the island continued to be a focus into the early Bronze Age (Rees, 2010).

5.4.6 Another glimpse of settlement and agricultural activity is offered by the wide distribution of Neolithic axeheads across the study area (e.g. 12001; 08888; 05837; 05880). There is a particular concentration south of Chatteris, which coincides with areas of permanent settlement. However, most of these are poorly provenanced although they are largely made of flint. They may indicate where areas of woodland were cleared. It appears that the flint would have been obtained from the nearest and most easily obtainable sources (Hall and Coles, 1994) as the Fens is a relatively flint poor area (Brown and Murphy, 1997). However, there are also axes made of non-local materials, including Langdale axes (e.g. CHER: 03675; 03699; 05895) and other greenstone ones (CHER: 03683; 05855). These reflect the presence of a highly complex trade network and are unlikely to have been used as tools, but may have been ceremonial in use (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.4.7 Evidence for burial during this period is largely absent from the study area, although the Fens to the west of Haddenham has revealed evidence for three long barrows. These comprise of a large and long mound, normally up to 50m in length, constructed of material thrown up from ditches alongside. They were largely used for communal burial and were opened from time to time, when body parts would be removed or added (Darvill, 2023). The barrows at Haddenham have emerged from the eroding peat and were initially recorded during the Fenland Survey. One was excavated, revealing evidence for a preserved oak mortuary chamber and contained at least five bodies. These burial sites also lie amongst a wider landscape of later, Bronze Age barrows (Hall and Coles, 1994) and suggests that this area formed a focus for burial over a long period of time.

5.4.8 The Proposed Development would have encompassed the rich mosaic of environments recorded during the Neolithic. The higher, drier areas with lighter soils, particularly around Honey Hill, would have been attractive for settlement. However, where the bedrock is exposed around the lower slopes of Chatteris and Doddington, this would have been more difficult to farm and settle. Much of the central part of the Proposed Development was hemmed in by the higher and drier ground at Doddington to the west, Chatteris to the south and Honey Hill to the east. Honey Hill and Chatteris formed part of a larger, dry landmass which joined up with areas around Block Fen and Langwood Fen. A complex network of connected major and minor watercourses can be seen on LiDAR data, which would have drained into the former, prehistoric course of the River Great Ouse to the west of the Proposed Development (Hall, 1992). Bog oaks recovered from within the Proposed Development near Honey Hill Farm (FR_0196) (Kemp, 1999) are probably remnants of the woodland that thrived here prior to marine inundation. The Proposed Development would have been exploited for a variety of resources such as reed harvesting, hunting and fishing. These activities may leave behind the

remains of tools, traps and weapons within an environment that provide a rare opportunity for the survival of organic elements that would not be preserved in other circumstances.

5.4.9 There is very little evidence for Neolithic activity within the Proposed Development; however, artefact distribution points to at least a low level of activity and settlement within the immediate surroundings. Axeheads recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development hint at possible areas of woodland clearance across the drier areas. There is tentative evidence for a complex of three Neolithic barrows and a mortuary enclosure on Honey Hill (see Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024b). These D-shaped barrows are of an unusual form and there are only ten recorded examples nationally (Historic England, 2024b). Greenstone and polished axeheads, including one recovered from within the Proposed Development (CHER: 12001), suggests that the people living here were also partaking in a complex trade network.

5.5 Bronze Age (2,200 – 800 BC)

5.5.1 The beginning of the Bronze Age and the transition from the late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age in the UK is identified with a notable shift in pottery types, with the introduction of beaker pottery. There is also a more noticeable degree of social stratification in the form of individual burial. The period is also characterised by the introduction of metalworking to the UK, specifically bronze. There is further evidence for migration from Europe during this period, which is largely evidenced in southern Britain. These populations became thoroughly mixed with the southern British population by the late Bronze Age, by which time across Britain there was intense and sustained contact with a wide range of communities both local and in Europe (Patterson *et al.*, 2022).

5.5.2 However, there are elements of continuity in the archaeological record as flint continued to be utilised into the Bronze Age. Surface flint scatters are often associated with late Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity (Clay, 2012). Although the marine influence subsided during this period, the water table continued to rise, drowning the lower-lying but previously dry and settled areas and creating islands. Woodland clearance continued; however, there is difficulty in determining what was lost due to human factors or what was lost due to the rising groundwater. A mixed agricultural regime continued, with evidence for the raising of cattle, sheep, goat and pigs as well as exploitation of woodland pannage. (Brown and Murphy, 1997) There is settlement continuity on the fen edge, as well as evidence for communities adapting to the rising water levels as former dry areas were submerged. There is also evidence for many people migrating from Europe during this period, but how the incoming population interacted with those already dwelling amongst the Fens is poorly understood (Huisman, 2019). There is still a distinct lack of settlement evidence when compared to funerary monuments, which themselves are well recorded across the study area. The past submergence of former dry areas means that there is difficulty tracing patterns of occupation during this period. The silts derived from repeated flooding and water table rises

both preserve and destroy archaeological remains and many have emerged from the peat as it wastes away (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.5.3 The marine influence within the wetter, low-lying areas began to subside during the early Bronze Age. However, the water table continued to rise throughout this period, drowning lower lying, formerly dry areas and creating islands. The tidal creeks and channels largely silted and peat fen formed, encroaching on the southern and eastern extremities of the drylands. During the later Bronze Age, a further phase of marine inundation spread across some areas of the Fens. Following the recession of this later phase of marine inundation, peat accumulated once more (Hall, 1992). This environmental change pushed these productive wetland landscapes closer to the fen edge (Huisman, 2019), allowing for widespread exploitation of resources.

5.5.4 The dominance of wetland conditions meant Bronze Age communities needed to navigate the waters. Several Bronze Age logboats recovered from Must Farm near Whittlesey attests to people moving across water during this period. One, albeit poorly recorded, logboat was discovered near Chatteris in 1882. A bronze rapier recovered from within it (CHER: 03777) means it is assigned a Bronze Age date. There is also evidence further afield for the construction of timber causeways during this period. These tended to run across the shortest distance and linked newly created islands. One of the best known examples is that at Flag Fen, which connected the islands at Whittlesey and Peterborough. There are at least four recorded around the Isle of Ely, such as at Barway, Stuntney and Wilburton (Barrowclough, 2013), connecting the island to the fen periphery.

5.5.5 Agricultural practices intensified during this period and fen dwellers continued to exploit the wide range of natural resources available to them. At Block Fen, the late Neolithic field system was reorganised during the early Bronze Age. To allow this shift, tree clearance intensified, but there appears to have been underlying ideological concerns, as agricultural land was deliberately moved away from the wetter areas and places of burial (McConnell and Roberts, 2006). There is tentative evidence for agricultural activity into the late Bronze Age at Block Fen (Jones, 2001) (CHER: MCB20135), even though this area is thought to have been drowned by this period (Hall and Coles, 1994). There may be more nuance to when areas were submerged and some lower-lying areas may not have been drowned until much later. There is also evidence for a middle Bronze Age field system at Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins, 2011). Further evidence for this agricultural intensification can be seen in the pollen data, with cereal crops likely to have been grown extensively across the higher ground. Livestock raising had also become cemented as part of a farming and gathering regime (Hall and Coles, 1994). Evidence for resource gathering is sparse; however, fishing is evidenced through well preserved Bronze Age fish weirs at Needingworth Quarry (Evans and Tabor, 2019) and Must Farm.

5.5.6 Evidence for permanent settlement is still largely absent, yet the presence of field systems shows that communities endured in some locations over a long period of time. Occupation would likely still have been semi-nomadic and seasonal in nature, focused on areas already known to the fen communities and linked to the movement of animals, through transhumance (Huisman, 2019). As the water levels

rose, some settlements had to be abandoned altogether but in other areas, communities simply shifted their attention further upslope. However, the settlement at Must Farm which was constructed over an active watercourse and pile driven into soft, river borne silts shows that the wetlands could have been used for habitation. North Fen continued to be seasonally occupied into the early part of this period but was abandoned by the middle Bronze Age as the area was inundated. There is evidence for discrete episodes of activity which focused on different tasks on a domestic scale, with possible animal, bone or woodworking taking place in one zone and plant processing done in another (Webley and Hiller, 2009). At Tithe Barn Farm, a well and a hollow containing early Bronze Age pottery sherds (Atkins, 2011) represents the extent of activity during this part of the period, at around 0–1m AOD. However, as the water levels rose, activity moved upslope focusing between 7–9m AOD (Atkins, 2011). The longevity of occupation here is unclear; however, several phases of activity were identified meaning it was likely occupied over a long period of time. However, it had been abandoned by the later Bronze Age (Atkins, 2011). Evidence for occupation during the late Bronze Age is also sparse but the lack of continuity at sites like Tithe Barn Farm may indicate a further shift in settlement location. Late Bronze Age settlement activity has been identified at Stonea Grange (Potter and Jackson, 1982), Neale Wade Community College at March (CHER: MCB20107) and Honey Hill (CHER: 04499).

5.5.7 The majority of evidence for this period is funerary in nature, with several small barrow cemeteries recorded across the study area. Round barrows are defined by earthen mounds, surrounded by ring ditches from which the earth and stone for the mound was dug. They formed part of a major burial rite throughout the early and middle Bronze Ages (2200–1200 BC) (Historic England, 2015a). Across the Fens, the mound has largely been ploughed away but the ring ditch can be identified from aerial survey evidence. Barrows tend to be located along the drier ground of the fen edge and the lower reaches of the March Gravels and River Terrace Deposits. Clusters have been identified at Stonea, Block Fen and Honey Hill, as well as more isolated ones (e.g. near the church at Chatteris (Roberts, 2000)) although these would have likely formed part of a wider cemetery as well. They also appear to occupy distinct landscape zones, separate to areas of agriculture and settlement (Hall and Coles, 1994) and may have been utilised to claim rights to land (Evans and Knight, 2000). At Block Fen, barrows were constructed along the contemporary fen edge and deliberately separate from the areas of agricultural activity (McConnell and Roberts, 2006). There is also evidence for continuity of burial at Needingworth Quarry, where both Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows have been recorded (Evans and Tabor, 2019).

5.5.8 Very few barrows have been excavated within the study area, as many are protected as scheduled monuments (e.g. FR_0003; FR_0004; FR_0005; FR_0007). Those that have been excavated are largely isolated examples of larger cemeteries. At North Fen, there are at least six barrows recorded approximately 300m north of the settlement site (see above). One was excavated revealing evidence for two centrally placed pits, one of which contained the cremated remains of a young adult and the other containing possible receptacles associated with the burial (Connor, 2009). Further afield, at Needingworth Quarry, there are examples of

secondary internment where further burials have been placed within the surrounding ring ditch (Evans and Tabor, 2019).

5.5.9 Funerary rites were not exclusively restricted to burials within barrows and a variety of burial contexts have been recorded across the Fens. It has been argued that there may have been a transition from barrows to different forms of burial (Hall and Coles, 1994). However, there is very little dating evidence to confirm a definitive transition and the different burial rites that have been dated span the same time period as barrows. Three cremations were identified at New Road in Chatteris (Thatcher, 2008). Human bone fragments have been recovered from a number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age occupation sites around the fen edge (Healy and Houseley, 1992). This suggests that human remains were curated as relics and subject to secondary rites, where a period of time passes before a body is recovered from its original place of deposition (Parker Pearson, 2004). This practice is well recorded in southern England; Neolithic long barrows were opened from time to time and body parts removed or added, suggesting they had been stored or buried elsewhere (Darvill, 2023). However, excavations at North Fen revealed that a human cranium and longbone were deliberately deposited into the upper fill of an early Bronze Age waterhole, potentially as a closing deposit (Webley and Hiller, 2009). Several bodies thought to date to the Bronze Age are thought to have been deposited in watery contexts in the Norfolk Fens, particularly around Hilgay and Southery. Burials within Bronze Age field boundaries are also recorded at Fengate near Peterborough (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.5.10 The metalworking industry is evidenced through the relative abundance of bronze artefacts recovered from across the study area and is generally assumed to be later in date. There is very little evidence for manufacturing, and most of it evidenced in the Fens is small scale in nature (Hall and Coles, 1994). The vast majority of metalwork finds have been recovered from the plough soil so are often poorly provenanced and their original context is largely unknown. However, it appears that many metal artefacts were deposited within watery contexts, perhaps alongside burials as well. There is a close association with routeways, which would have connected the gravel islands across the Fens. A substantial amount of metalwork has been recorded around the timber causeway at Flag Fen near Peterborough. Other hoards have also been recovered near causeways around the Isle of Ely (see above) (Barrowclough, 2013). Across the study area, at least three late Bronze Age hoards have been recorded around Stonea Grange (CHER: 00974; 06057a; 05948). Another hoard was recovered from Langwood Fen in 1870 and included a rare late Bronze Age shield, as well as a rapier and socketed spearhead (CHER: 06054; 03697). The shield was comprised of sheet bronze and had alternating rows of concentric ribs and dots, with a central boss. Other possible late Bronze Age isolated artefacts, such as bronze axes, palstaves and daggers have been recovered from unstratified contexts from around Doddington (e.g. CHER: 02014), Chatteris (e.g. CHER: 04068) and Manea (e.g. CHER: 05861).

5.5.11 The Proposed Development would have encompassed the rich mosaic of environments recorded during the Bronze Age, as it did during the Neolithic. The subsidence of marine influence and encroachment of freshwater conditions meant

that many of the tidal creeks dominating the central part of the Proposed Development would have become choked with silt. The only flowing watercourse would have been the one running from north-east to south-west. The rising water levels crept up the edges of the higher landmasses, flooded lower-lying areas and created islands around Chatteris and Honey Hill, Doddington and March as well as at Stonea. It is highly likely that the Proposed Development would have been crossed by timber causeways, connecting the islands. The start/end point of these may coincide with the undated trackways crossing Chatteris and Honey Hill. Navigation may also have been possible via the remaining active river channels.

5.5.12 There is a clear focus of burial on Honey Hill, immediately east of the Proposed Development, where approximately 21 barrows have been recorded. The burials are focused on the highest areas of the island and around three, possibly earlier, barrows. This opens up the possibility for settlement and agricultural activity to be present on the lower slopes, as has been suggested for the landscape around the Flag Fen basin (Knight and Brudenell, 2020). Further burials may exist within the Proposed Development where the site of a funerary pyre has been recorded to the south-east of Doddington (Jones, 2006) (FR_0173). The lack of evidence for Bronze Age activity on the western side of the Proposed Development may be because of the heavier soils, which would have been less attractive for settlement.

5.6 Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

5.6.1 During the Iron Age, Britain underwent profound social and economic change, with visible burial rites largely disappearing and a wholesale change in metalworking techniques. Social stratification is largely evidenced through visible icons of centralised power in the form of monumental earthworks, such as hillforts. However, it is also evidenced through the appearance of geographically distinctive, and in some cases hierarchical, tribal units. Centralised societal power manifested itself in different forms and appears to have been difficult to exercise over the Fens. The water table continued to rise during the Iron Age and a further phase of marine inundation spread as far as Chatteris, evidenced by saltworking here. However, marine inundation would have been fleeting and intermittent during this period. Most of the southern Fens consisted of freshwater wetland. There is also a shift onto heavier, clay soils, which may have been made possible by advances in agricultural technology and the introduction of iron ploughing tools (Hall and Coles, 1994). Woodland clearance continued and a mixed agricultural scheme pervaded, combined with exploitation of wetland habitats (Hall and Coles, 1994). Early Iron Age settlement in the Fens is sparse but focuses on places previously occupied or utilised during the Bronze Age. During the later part of the period, there is a shift towards nucleated settlements and hillforts.

5.6.2 During the later Iron Age, there is a move towards larger, nucleated settlements in some parts of the region, such as the one at Langwood Hill Drove (1km south of the Proposed Development). A number of hillforts are also constructed across the Fens. However, there is a notable lack of hillforts when compared to southern England. The topography of the area means that these sites are much smaller, generally in unelevated positions and less elaborate in their construction. Evidence suggests

that industrial production was a part-time activity for a significant proportion of the late Iron Age. Evidence is localised, with evidence for saltworking and metalworking at Chatteris. However, it seems likely that other industrial activities, such as pottery production, cloth weaving and bone, glass and stone working were all taking place, particularly within larger settlement complexes (Glazebrook, 1997). The presence of late Iron Age coinage also demonstrates that inhabitants were partaking in a complex trade network and either belonged to, or were trading with, nearby tribal units.

5.6.3 The area of wetland across the Fens reached its maximum during the Iron Age. This may have made the landscape more difficult to traverse and interact with and it has been suggested that large parts may have been abandoned (Huisman, 2019). It is unlikely that the landscape would have been totally abandoned, however, because the discontinuous settlement pattern suggests that the area may have been infrequently visited. The resources of the Fens continued to be exploited and wetland resources have been recovered from dryland sites further afield. During the later part of the period, evidence suggests settlement would have been much more widespread within the Fens (Huisman, 2019). Causeways across the wetland would still have formed a vital part of the communication network. Some of these causeways are believed to be Bronze Age in date (see Section 5.5) but there is little evidence for repair or new construction during this period. At Flag Fen, the causeway was no longer maintained, but it still continued to be a focus for deposition of artefacts (Pryor, 2019). The close connection of these routes with Iron Age hillforts indicates that they continued to be used (see below).

5.6.4 Agricultural practices intensified during this period and fen dwellers continued to exploit the wide range of natural resources available to them. The introduction of the plough ard tool meant that habitation of the heavier, clay soils was fruitful. This meant there was further woodland clearance to open up the land for agriculture. Extensive field systems are also thought to date to this period (Glazebrook, 1997) although there is evidence for their use and reorganisation into the Roman period (see Section 5.7). A field system and series of enclosures, excavated to the east of Doddington is thought to have originated around 300 BC. The remains of a possible temporary structure were revealed, and the enclosure is interpreted as being used for livestock, rather than arable crops (Jones, 2006). A number of undated field systems may also be indicative of activity during this period across the study area (e.g. CHER: MCB27263; 10677; MCB20094). However, it has already been seen that field systems have origins stretching back to the Neolithic period (see above). Faunal remains, such of those recovered at Haddenham, Upper Delphs, reveal that humans practised husbandry with cattle and sheep raised and managed. Wetland resources continued to be exploited and during this period species such as beaver, swan and a variety of wildfowl were hunted (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.6.5 During the early Iron Age, there is evidence for settlement focusing on areas of, or within proximity to, earlier Bronze Age activity. This was undertaken sporadically and was largely unenclosed, possibly reflecting an element of seasonality to community movement and occupation. At Cromwell Community College in Chatteris, an early Iron Age unenclosed settlement respected an earlier, Bronze Age

field system to the west. This field system may be a continuation of the one at Tithe Barn Farm (see Section 5.5) that lies immediately south. The community here constructed four post-structures and excavated pits, which likely hint at discontinuous occupation. No evidence was found for roundhouses, therefore settlement either lay elsewhere or it has been truncated by later ploughing. It was also not clear if it was seasonally or permanently occupied (Atkins and Percival, 2014). Sporadic activity has also been identified at New Road, Chatteris, which was located in close proximity to the middle Bronze Age cremations (see above), though it is debatable whether anything remained visible of these. The high water table and risk of inundation may be why the site was sporadically occupied. Nevertheless, communities continued to return to the site to repeatedly occupy the area throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period (Thatcher, 2008). At March Road in Wimblington, the site was occupied through to the Roman period. Initially this was sporadic and unenclosed; however, occupation intensified and field systems and small enclosures were created during the middle and late Iron Age. Larger enclosures were created in the Roman period (see Section 5.7) (Jones, 2019). The settlement at Tithe Barn Farm was re-established during the middle Iron Age, in the same area as the middle Bronze Age one, where a possible roundhouse and enclosure were revealed (Atkins, 2011). Further settlement is also evidenced at Fenland Way, which lies on the western side of Chatteris island, as well as a field system, which was maintained into the Roman period (Lane *et al.*, 2019).

5.6.6 During the Iron Age, there appears to be a gradual move towards focusing activity within larger, nucleated settlements in some parts of the region. There may have been a larger settlement at Langwood Farm (see Section 5.7). This appears to have originated in the late Bronze Age and organically evolved into a large, 'open' settlement with clusters of ditched compounds and an estimate of around 100–150 buildings (Dickens, 1999). At its largest, it was around 10 hectares in size. Only one 'hillfort' is located within the Fens itself, at Stonea (FR_0002) and is a relatively late example, constructed around 100 BC. Others have been identified around the south and west peripheries of the Fens at Arbury Camp, Belsar's Hill and Borough Fen. There is also the ringwork site at Wardy Hill (CHER: 09497) near Coveney. These sites likely have their origins within the earlier part of the Iron Age and had differing functions. The longevity of use of some of these hillforts indicate that their function could have changed over time. Borough Fen has occupation evidence (Heritage Gateway, 2012), as does Wardy Hill, whereas others may have been related to the control of movement across the Fens (Huisman, 2019). The ringwork at Wardy Hill is thought to have been located in close proximity to a causeway, which would have connected to the island at Coveney. The Aldreth causeway approaches the Isle of Ely from the south and may have been overseen by the hillfort at Belsar's Hill, east of Willingham (Evans, 2003a).

5.6.7 Evidence for burial is rare across the Fens. The visible rite of burying in round barrows disappeared during the later Bronze Age, as did cremation. There is a pervasive view that excarnation was the dominant rite, where the dead would have been left in the open air on platforms. This is also evidenced through the recovery of parts of human bodies from settlement sites, particularly across southern Britain (Cunliffe, 2004). Although there is limited evidence, there is a mix of burial rites

present. Disarticulated human remains have been recovered from Wardy Hill (Evans, 2003a) and at Needingworth Quarry. The latter has evidence for a larger ritual complex with deposition into watery contexts associated with the former course of the River Great Ouse (Evans, 2013). A possible late Iron Age cremation was found at Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins, 2011). A child's skeleton, which displayed evidence for sword cuts, was deposited during the late Iron Age within one of the ditches at Stonea Camp (Malim, 1992).

5.6.8 Evidence suggests that industrial production was a part-time activity for a significant proportion of the late Iron Age. However, it seems likely that other industrial activities, such as pottery production, cloth weaving and bone, glass and stone working were all taking place, particularly within larger settlement complexes (Glazebrook, 1997). There is evidence for saltworking at Fenland Way, which is rare within this part of the Fens, in an area thought to have been '*well away from the saltern industry*' (Hall, 1992). The marine influence in this area appears to have been fleeting and intermittent which may explain why it did not form a major industry in the area. Regardless, salt would have been a significant commodity, and there is evidence that it would have elevated the status of contemporary sites. However, it is argued that this was not the case for the Chatteris saltern due to the intermittent availability of marine waters (Lane *et al.*, 2019). Metalworking was also carried out on a small scale at Tithe Barn Farm (Atkins, 2011). Despite the small-scale nature of industrial activity, the fen islands attracted skilled metalworkers and saltworkers and indicates a level of elevated status conferred on the settlements like those at Fenland Way and Tithe Barn Farm.

5.6.9 How this evidence relates to the organisation of Iron Age tribes is unclear and tracing their origins is difficult. It is likely that the territorial extent associated with the tribes would have developed during the Iron Age and would have looked different across Britain. This may be reflected in the construction of large-scale boundaries, evidenced in south Cambridgeshire. These boundaries may reflect the beginning of more competitive and controlled land division, marking the territory of smaller groupings that would later become part of larger tribal areas. Evidence for the organisation or political structuring by the time the Romans invaded in AD 43 is varied. Some tribes may have been socially cohesive with definable urban centres, which is reflected in the south-east. However, others may not have had harmonious relationships (Cunliffe, 2004) and may have consisted of disparate groups, working on uneasy truces or alliances. This may be the case for the Fens where later writings in the Tribal Hidage of the 7th century AD (see Section 5.8) hint at the unconsolidated nature of the Fens. Multiple small tribes were recorded and this could reflect a longstanding situation which raises questions as to whether the Fens, or parts of it, ever fell within a single tribal polity at all.

5.6.10 The Fens appears to have lain within the territories of the Iceni, the Catuvellauni and the Corieltauvi tribes (Potter, 1989). However, where these boundaries were, if they physically existed, is unclear. The Cambridgeshire Fens are thought to have been part of the territory of the Iceni tribe, which is reflected in the coinage recovered from the area. The coinage recovered from the Fens is dominated by Icenian coins such as at Langwood Fen (CHER: 01377), March (CHER: 05919) and

Stonea (CHER: 06063; 06064). Corieltauvi coins have also been recovered from Stonea Camp (CHER: 06033), the only site to have produced ones of this tribe. It has been argued that Stonea Camp reflects Icenian expansion into the Fens (Malim, 1992); however, the presence of Iceni and Corieltauvi coins may be a reflection of local trade links. It is possible that Stonea Camp became a focus for one of the major tribes, building on its pre-existing position as a local landmark and place of social gathering. The island at Stonea may have been key to the consolidation of tribal identity, especially in the context of the Icenian resistance to Roman rule (see below) and its subsequent role as an important administrative centre.

5.6.11 Within the Proposed Development, the wetland area was reaching its maximum and the rivers which once flowed across here were now completely choked. However, it would still have offered a rich mosaic of environments for exploitation. Water levels continued to rise but the populations were now used to the island environments. Timber causeways would likely have still been vital to moving across this landscape and some of the trackways crossing Chatteris and Honey Hill may have been formalised during this period. Although there does not appear to have been any active water channels, there is evidence for modification of the major east–west river channel across the Proposed Development. Although movement across water is not documented until the medieval period, it is possible that navigation along them was maintained. Although fragmentary, the settlement evidence from the Chatteris and Doddington islands means that the higher ground across the Proposed Development would have been attractive for settlement. Isolated findspots of pottery west of Honey Hill and east of Chatteris (CHER: MCB29549; 05816), within the Proposed Development, may hint at settlement activity.

5.7 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

5.7.1 The Roman occupation of Britain began in AD 43; however, there is evidence for contact in the decades prior to the conquest. The formal occupation of Britain ended with the removal of Roman garrisons in AD 410. However, many areas of southern Britain continued to be Romanised for many decades after this. The Romans reached the Fens within the first few years of conquest, with forts established around the periphery, such as at Godmanchester and Cambridge. The relationship between the incoming Romans and the indigenous populations in the Fens does not appear to have been cordial. The Iceni tribe revolted in AD 47 against the Romans, which culminated in the large-scale revolt which reached London in AD 61 before being suppressed. This suppression appears to have been successful and settlement flourished in the Fens. However, there is little evidence for the imposition of road infrastructure or the flourishing of larger and high status civil settlements. Instead, pre-existing routeways were consolidated and control may have been exerted through a small, high status administrative centre at Stonea Island. Although settlement is more extensive than that of the Iron Age, many occupation sites continued to be a focus of activity into the Roman period. Activity appears to have intensified with wholesale rearrangement of field systems or substantial enclosures constructed. How this ties into Roman influence is unclear

but it suggests that there may have been some external influence on the landscape organisation. Until around the early 3rd century AD, the Proposed Development area may have been directly administered from nucleated settlements at Stonea Grange (Allen *et al.*, 2018) and Langwood Fen. After which, direct administration may not have been needed (as the Fens as the region prospered). Alternatively, the administration of the area may have shifted away from Stonea Grange, to somewhere like Grandford at March.

5.7.2 The landscape at this time is more difficult to construct due to the effect of peat wastage, which has removed large parts of the peat sequence dating to this period. Although the water table was slightly lower than the Iron Age, it has been debated whether this would have opened areas up for exploitation or not (Wallis, 2002). Some settlement further north of Stonea and Manea appears to have migrated onto the roddon silts (Hall, 1992), suggesting this would have formed a stable enough surface for occupation, even if for short periods. The wetlands would still have provided a variety of resources for exploitation, such as reed harvesting, hunting and fishing.

5.7.3 The Iceni are thought to have initially established a cordial relationship with Rome prior to the conquest, although this quickly soured with a revolt in AD 47. The Iceni were defeated in battle, purportedly at Stonea Hillfort. The hillfort, up until this point was not a focus for occupation but an intense period is recorded around AD 40–60 when the site may have been used as a refuge (Jackson and Potter, 1996). The Iceni revolted again in AD 60–61 after the death of King Prasutagus, this time led by his wife Boudica. This more serious revolt led to widescale looting and destruction of settlements at Colchester, London and St Albans, before being quashed and subdued. What happened after this is not clearly recorded. However, the flourishing of civil settlements and procession northwards of the Roman army indicates that the revolt was terminally quashed.

5.7.4 Although there are no known legionary fortresses within the Fens, control may have been exerted from the periphery during the early years of the invasion. Forts were established at Durovigutum (Godmanchester), Duroliponte (Cambridge) and Durobrivae (Water Newton, near Peterborough). Their positioning may have been a way to initially try and penetrate into the Fens, particularly during the turbulent early years when relations with the Iceni were less than cordial. However, the military phase of these sites did not last long and each one flourished as a civil settlement. At Godmanchester, two successive and short-lived forts were established here during the early years of the initial occupation. Once the army pushed northwards, the civil settlement was established and flourished here until the late 4th century (Casa-Hatton, 2019).

5.7.5 A network of Roman communication routes was established across the Fens, both land and waterborne (Green and Malim, 2017). However, there are questions over how much of an established network of routeways already existed. The Fens Causeway at least partially utilises prehistoric routes, such as the Flag Fen causeway. It ran 24 miles from Durobrivae in the west to Denver, Norfolk in the east. The routeway originated as a canal across the wetter areas and when this silted, the road was raised above the marshy fens (Hall, 1992) and crossed the

Whittlesey Island and along the northern side of March. Akeman Street also ran from Duroliponte; however, its course is uncertain once it reaches the Fens. The major rivers of the Ouse and Cam would also have been utilised and from the Ouse, a road is thought to have run across Chatteris island, northwards along Honey Hill and towards Stonea (Green and Malim, 2017).

5.7.6 A series of canals were also established, although there is debate over whether the Roman canals were communication routes or part of a drainage network. Car Dyke is one of the most substantial of these, and was an artificial drainage channel/canal along the Fen edge between Lincoln and Peterborough. There is also some debate as to whether Car Dyke was connected to the Car Dyke section at Waterbeach. The section at Waterbeach linked the West Water and River Cam, skirting around the south-western edge of the Cambridgeshire Fens. It is thought that this would have functioned as one whole system that helped to drain the Fens. However, this idea is linked to the theory that the Fens was operated as part of the imperial estate, an idea that has been criticised in recent years (Evans, 2003b). It relies on presumptions of the Fens being 'marginalised' and desolate, whereas the archaeological evidence suggests thriving communities able to exploit a range of resources and traversing a well-developed communication network. It is conceivable that the Car Dykes would have had multiple functions, including navigation, as has been shown at the Waterbeach section (Macaulay and Reynolds, 1994).

5.7.7 It is plausible that Roman canals (or drainage ditches) would have formed connections between Wimblington, Manea and Chatteris across the Proposed Development. These may have been the basis for the lodes and leames which are recorded from the medieval period (see below). Some of the straightened courses of modern rivers may have originated during the Roman period, although it has been argued that this may be related to early medieval organisation of the Fenland (Hall and Coles, 1994). There appears to have been a canal which ran north of Stonea Island, along the eastern side of the March island to join the Fens Causeway. Additionally, one is thought to have connected Stonea to Wimblington in the south (Hall, 1987). Some of the larger post-medieval ditches functioned for navigation purposes and became important trade routes in the 17th century (see Section 5.10).

5.7.8 Stonea Island continued to be an important focus for activity during this period. The human remains recovered from Stonea Camp have lent support to the theory that the hillfort was the site of a battle recorded by Tacitus between the Iceni and the Romans in AD 47 (Malim, 1992). The one skeleton that was dated returned a late Iron Age date so whether there ever was a battle remains inconclusive. However, the material culture recovered is dated to no later than the first half of the first century AD (Jackson and Potter, 1996), which indicates that the site was abandoned at this stage. This may have been in favour of the site at Stonea Grange (06057). The establishment of an administrative centre in a location away from the hillfort, may have been a symbolic gesture in the imposition of Roman administration on the Fens.

5.7.9 Roman settlement across the study area is ubiquitous, but the character and definition is difficult to define. Some settlements appear to have specific functions and formed part of major complexes, connected by droveways and canals. These complexes consist of organically evolved settlements with networks of ditched compounds and large areas of field systems. One of the most extensive complexes is at Colne Fen, where a possible market and army supply farm (Langdale Hale), a home port and transhipment centre (Camp Ground) (Evans and Patten, 2003) and smaller family farms (Parnell's Ground) have been identified. These settlements were strategically positioned, alongside the Colne Dyke, a Roman canal connecting the River Great Ouse and the West Water. It is argued that other settlement complexes would have been 'strung' alongside major waterborne communication routes (Reagan, 2003). At least two major settlement complexes have been identified within the study area at Stonea Grange which may have had a permanent, centralised administrative function and at Langwood Fen, which may have adopted administrative functions from time to time. Another major settlement complex may have been present at Honey Hill, although this has largely been identified through surface scatters of artefacts and cropmarks during the Fenland Survey (Hall, 1992).

5.7.10 Stonea Grange was established as an important Roman nucleated settlement (Hall, 1992) around AD 125, around 60 years after the Icenian revolt. The time gap in establishment may have been down to the aftermath of the revolt and the length of time the Roman army was busy 'punishing' those who supported the rebellion (Pryor, 2019). The size of Stonea Grange suggests that it was set up as an important administrative centre and may have been a political successor to Stonea Hillfort, c.350m south. It had substantial masonry buildings of two to three storeys, a regular street grid, with a major east–west road running along the northern margins and a possible temple. The administrative function ceases around AD 220, although settlement continued into the early medieval period (Allen *et al.*, 2018).

5.7.11 A major complex has been identified around Langwood Hill Drove, 1km south-west of the Proposed Development. This forms one part of what appears to have been a densely occupied landscape, originating in the late Bronze Age (see above). However, the settlement focused around Langwood Hill Drove appears to have taken on an important role during this period. Settlement intensified during the late Iron Age/Roman period and continued throughout, unlike Stonea Grange where the settlement was established later on (see above). Like Stonea Grange, the site at Langwood may have had an administrative function, with a high status masonry building recorded. It was probably built and occupied at the same time, possibly dating from early/mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD. It is argued that it may have been a high status household, occasionally taking on administrative functions (Evans, 2003b), after which settlement shifted higher up the ridge (Allen *et al.*, 2018).

5.7.12 Beyond these settlement complexes, Roman activity appears to have been less intensive. There is evidence for small farmsteads and agricultural activities associated with field systems around Chatteris and Doddington. Around Chatteris, settlement activity is recorded that may have been peripheral to the complex at

Langwood Hill Drove. However, the limited extent of investigations within the largely urban core of Chatteris may mean evidence has been truncated and lost. Evidence for settlement and burial has been recorded between Church Road (Roberts, 2000) and New Road (Thatcher, 2008). The saltern at Fenland Way continued in use in the early Roman period and was associated with wider agricultural activity (Hogan, 2014). At Doddington and Wimblington, most evidence for occupation was largely known from poorly provenanced findspots (e.g. 05896; 05910) (Hall, 1992). However, recent small scale excavations have demonstrated that there was a level of activity across this expanse of higher, drier ground. East of Doddington, activity is dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. There was a short break in activity before two large enclosures, possibly for livestock, were constructed in the later first century AD alongside an extensive, possibly arable, field system. There was an absence of settlement evidence, though this is thought to have been established on the higher ground to the east (Jones, 2006). Another small settlement, which demonstrated evidence of continuity from the Iron Age (or reoccupation of the same site), was identified east of March Road in Wimblington. A small, enclosed farmstead was constructed in the earlier Roman period, with evidence it was further sub-divided and expanded up to around AD 200. During the later Roman period, between AD 200 and 400, the field system was reorganised with settlement moving to higher ground. A new trackway was also constructed (Jones, 2019).

5.7.13 Excavated evidence for settlement post AD 200 is lacking. Therefore, it is difficult to determine if there was any change in wider settlement patterns. Evidence for continued activity is reflected at a number of sites, including High Street in Chatteris (Cooper, 2004) and Stonea Grange, even though the latter no longer appeared to have an administrative function. Coinage is well recorded across the study area, both from excavated contexts and also poorly provenanced findspots including hoards. The coinage spans the entirety of the Roman period. However, the canal leading from Stonea towards March was not converted into a road and may indicate a transfer of administrative power further north, to a large settlement at Grandford (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.7.14 Within the Proposed Development, areas for settlement would have been limited to the peripheries of the islands at Chatteris/Honey Hill and Doddington. It is likely that the drier areas would have been suitable for small-scale agricultural settlement, with the Fens offering seasonal pasture and other resources such as fish and wildfowl. There is tentative evidence for at least one phase of reorganisation of the landscape, through new enclosures and field systems which are dated to earlier part of the period. Whether this can be linked to an external influence is unclear but the excavated evidence goes some way to support this. There is some evidence for settlement hierarchy, with the administrative centres at Stonea Grange and Langwood Fen. Although evidence is limited for a flourishing Roman economy, there was evidently still interest in the area and its resources.

5.8 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

5.8.1 Following the collapse of the Roman empire in AD 410, centralised administration of Britain from the empire ceased after this time. Following this, there were apparent waves of migration with people coming in large numbers from across the North Sea. However, in some areas, particularly southern England, a culturally similar way of life continued until the 6th century in a period often referred to in archaeology as sub-Roman. Migration was not characterised by a singular, disruptive change, but represented a continuation in the movement of people established long beforehand (Gretzinger *et al.*, 2022). The continental influence is also evidenced in settlement forms, with the appearance of grubenhaus, sunken floored buildings, in the archaeological record. The narrative of the area is dominated by the emergence of a regional power centre at Ely, sometime in the 7th century. The surrounding fen landscape and its resources played a key role in Ely's ascendence as an economic and religious powerhouse during this period. Archaeological evidence for occupation at this time remains limited. No sites were recorded across the study area within the Fenland Survey (Hall, 1992), although the definition of site was set at a high bar. There is evidence for occupation and burial during this period, around Chatteris and March, although sites are few and far between and cannot be closely dated.

5.8.2 The whole wetland area consisted of peat, and there were no more active marine phases because of flood protection around The Wash (Hall, 1992). This flood protection came in the form of a large earthwork known as the Sea Bank, which was constructed to protect settlement and agriculture from sea level rise and coastal flooding. This reportedly led to the diversion of brooks and rivers around The Wash, likely to assist with drainage (Hall and Coles, 1994). Further evidence of drainage during this period comes from King's Dyke (Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, no date a). At the start of the early medieval period, the water table changed little and the fen extent did not alter. However, during the later part of this period, it became increasingly wet and earlier phases of flood protection, such as the sea bank around The Wash, appeared to fail. This flooding was complex in nature, and derived from both fresh and sea waters (Hall and Coles, 1994). The Fenland Basin continued to be affected by seasonal flooding, but stabilised at around 3.5m AOD by the 8th century (Hall, 1987).

Sub-Roman period and emergence of Ely (AD 410 – 800)

5.8.3 The sub-Roman period is defined by the apparent waves of migration with people coming in large numbers from across the North Sea, supposedly displacing the 'native' populations and forcing them westwards. The Fenland Basin formed one of the principal routes for this migration. Whilst there is still uncertainty around the extent of migration and movement during this period, what emerges is a complex picture that was not defined by a singular disruptive change (Pryor, 2019). Contacts with people across northern Europe were already well established in the Roman period (Gretzinger *et al.*, 2022). Germanic settlers continued to arrive in Britain during this period and comprised of a range of different tribes such as the Jutes,

Angles and Franks (Pryor, 2019). Relations will not always have been cordial; however, the archaeological evidence, albeit limited from the study area, attests to continuity of settlement.

5.8.4 The limited archaeological evidence dating to the immediate post-Roman period is generally defined by grubenhaus and furnished burials (Hills, no date). Stonea Grange continued to be occupied and there is also evidence for settlement to the north of Chatteris Church (Cooper, 2004) (CHER: MCB18463; although could also be later, see below) and at Tithe Barn Farm (CHER: MCB20214). A possible cemetery has also been recorded to the south of Chatteris (CHER: 03862). Residual pottery of this period recorded at Wimblington Road in Doddington may also indicate a settlement nearby (Moulis, 2014).

5.8.5 How the Germanic settlers integrated with existing populations is not clear. However, what emerged in and around the Fens during the immediate post-Roman period were a number of small political units located within, and on the margins (Oosthuizen, 2016b). They are later named in the Tribal Hidage (Oosthuizen, 2016b) as the *Spalde* (centred around Spalding within the Lincolnshire Fens), the north and south *Gyrwe*, east and west *Wixan* and the east and west *Wille*. The smaller political units established in the immediate post-Roman are grouped into geographic areas, which would later emerge as regional kingdoms. These kingdoms were dynamic, as polities wrestled for dominance (British Library, 2012).

5.8.6 Possible evidence for establishment of the post-Roman political units may be found with the dykes and ditches, constructed around the Cambridge area between the 5th and 7th centuries. This includes Devil's Dyke, Fleam Dyke, Brent Ditch and Bran Ditch (British History Online, 1972). However, there is evidence to suggest that some of these were part of a re-establishment of prehistoric territorial boundaries (Ladd and Mortimer, 2017). These features cross the ancient trackways of Street Way and Icknield Way. The purpose of the ditches/dykes has been interpreted as boundary markers, defensive structures or to control movement along trade routes. Devil's Dyke in particular formed a defensive barrier around the Fens to the east, by blocking a land corridor (Malim *et al.*, 1996).

5.8.7 The Proposed Development lay within the Ely *regio* (region), which appears to have emerged as a distinct political unit sometime during the later 7th century. It is first recorded by Bede in 731 AD and appears to have emerged as a small political unit, located within the larger territorial area of south *Gyrwe* (British Library, 2012) as it is omitted from the Tribal Hidage (Oosthuizen, 2016b). The Ely region appears to have covered an area stretching across the southern half of the Fens, as far as March to the north and Peterborough to the west. Effectively, this polity covered the peat fens (Oosthuizen, 2016b). Bede also wrote that it was part of the East Angles' kingdom (Farmer *et al.*, 1990), but the political relationship between Ely and East Anglia is unclear. The Tribal Hidage indicates that the political units across the Fens had a distinct identity. It is questionable if they ever truly fell under the dominance of the regional kingdoms.

5.8.8 Amongst the political turmoil and battle for supremacy, the Fens became a focus for religious foundations during this period. Christianity was introduced to the Fens

in the early 7th century, under the auspices of Æthelberht of Kent (AD 560 – 616), purportedly the first king in England to convert (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2024). The reason the Fens was often chosen for religious foundations was supposedly due to its remote and isolated nature and therefore prime locations for hermits and impoverished monks to withdraw from everyday life. Contemporary writers saw the Fens as dreary, unproductive and dangerous yet the harshness and bleakness of the landscape made it appealing for religious contemplation (Williams, 2023). However, monastic houses were also granted extensive tracts of productive land and would have been expected to be self-sufficient and many of these abbeys were economically successful because of the exploitation of the Fens (Pryor, 2019).

5.8.9 Out of these fen hermitages, emerged five notable monastic houses. This includes Crowland, which grew from a hermitage established by Guthlac at the turn of the 8th century (Chisholm, 1911), Peterborough and Thorney (established mid-7th century) (Sweeting, 1926). Ramsey was established later in AD 969 (Brooks, 2004). There were also minor monastic foundations at March (Arnold-Forster, 1899), and Chatteris (early 11th century) (Salzman, 1948). A hermitage was also established at Honey Hill, immediately east of the Proposed Development by Saint Huna of Thorney, a 7th century priest and hermit. Unfortunately, there is generally a lack of documentary evidence to support this (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2015). There is, however, later medieval occupation evidence from Honey Hill, which may be related to a lost manor (Hall, 1992).

5.8.10 The fifth notable monastic house emerged at Ely, founded by Ætheldreda (also known as Æthelthryth; AD 636 – 679), daughter of King Anna of East Anglia. Ætheldreda was married to the chieftain of the south *Gyrwe* political unit, a man named Tonbert. It was through this alliance that she is purported to have received Ely as a gift (Fairweather, 2005). Her second, also political, marriage was to Ecgfrith, King of the Northumbrians. However, she intended on becoming a nun and after 12 years of marriage, Ecgfrith agreed to let her go and she eventually returned to Ely. Ætheldreda intended to restore the church at Cratendune (Thornton, 2023); however, selected a site within present day Ely instead and founded the new religious house. When Ætheldreda died around AD 679, her sister Seaxburh succeeded her as Abbess of Ely.

The Danish invasions and Danelaw (AD 800 – 1066)

5.8.11 By around AD 800, the main Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had fully emerged although the political situation still remained fragile. This was punctuated by the arrival of the Vikings, who managed to embed themselves within the political system and eventually impose their laws and administration, known as Danelaw, across the eastern part of England. By the time of the Norman Conquest, the east of England how it is understood and recognised today was well established and the Domesday Survey of 1086 attests to this (Hoggett and Davies, 2021).

5.8.12 There were waves of Viking raids along the coastline of Britain and Ireland, from around 800 AD. This included the infamous raids on the monasteries at Lindisfarne in 793 (Story, 2023) and Jarrow in 794 (Heritage Gateway, no date). The size of the

forces arriving into England increased and turned from raids, into invasions. The Scandinavians took advantage of weak administration, installing client kings and embedding themselves within the political system (Marriott and Ashby, 2020). The Danes landed in East Anglia in AD 865 and proceeded northwards to Northumbria. When they returned in AD 869, the battle that ensued resulted in the death of the East Anglian king, Edmund and the kingdom ceased to be independent (Forte *et al.*, 2005). During this campaign, the Danes marched across the Fens and the monastery and much of Ely were destroyed.

5.8.13 This came to a head in AD 878 when the Danes were defeated in battle. The Treaty of Wedmore was agreed which set out various clauses about land boundaries and trade. This treaty is considered to have been the basis for Danelaw (Marriott and Ashby, 2020), where Danish law took precedence over English law (Holman, 2001). The Danelaw area comprised parts of England north and east of Watling Street and included the Fens. The area was colonised by Scandinavian settlers, a new language developed, and different laws were established, compared to the laws of Wessex and Mercia (Hadley, 2000). However, by AD 918, the area under Danelaw was reconquered and England fully emerged by AD 927. However, Scandinavians continued to invade and carry out raids during the late 10th century, eventually culminating in Cnut seizing power across England in 1016 (Keynes, 1980).

5.8.14 Although the area was held under the sway of Danelaw, this does not appear to have left a lasting legacy on the Fens. For example, there are virtually no Viking placenames and instead, many still retain Old English or Brittonic (or Celtic) elements (see below) (Oosthuizen, 2016b). The *regio* of Ely was also a pre-Danelaw political unit, which thrived and expanded to eventually form part of a larger Liberty by the late 10th century. The origins of the Liberty as it is recognised in its modern form is obscure and it is not clear if it was the work of the Scandinavian settlers or West Saxons (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). However, it is clear that when King Edgar 'conferred' the Liberty status on Ely in AD 970, he was not doing anything new but rather confirming pre-existing rights and officially confirming the administrative framework in the context of a newly formed English kingdom. This also came at the time when a new monastery was rebuilt at Ely, after its destruction by the Scandinavians, by Saint Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester in AD 970 (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002).

5.8.15 At the time of King Edgar, the study area fell within one of the two Ely hundreds he had included within Ely's Liberty status. A hundred is a unit of English local government and taxation that survived into the 19th century, also known as Wapentakes in Danish areas and wards further north in England. These were first introduced to Cambridgeshire in the 10th century (Miller, 2015). These were not new administrative areas and simply cemented pre-existing political units. Each hundred also had a court that would meet once a month to settle private disputes and criminal matters. Ely's was originally held at the north gate of the Abbey (Meaney, 1994).

5.8.16 Around this time, a number of settlements within the study area are first recorded during the later 10th century. Much of this evidence derives from placenames, as well as the Domesday Survey of 1086. The latter is a good indication of the

settlement framework in existence prior to the Norman conquest and that the area was far from being depopulated and isolated (see above) (Oosthuizen, 2014). Within the study area, the three main settlements recorded are at Chatteris, Doddington and March, which were located across two larger islands (Powell-Smith, no date). The ownership of Chatteris was split between the abbeys at Ramsey and Ely; however, charters were often forged to claim land and ownership was frequently disputed (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2015).

5.8.17 Chatteris was first recorded in AD 974. There are two possible origins for the placename. The first of which may derive from the Welsh *cader,* meaning 'hill fort'. Another translation is 'wood stream' from British *ceatta* (wood) and Old English *ric* (stream) (Glazebrook, 1997). The etymology of Doddington comes from the personal name of 'Dud(d)a/Dod(d)a' and the Old English word *ingtūn*, which means a settlement and roughly translates to 'Dudda/Dodda's settlement' (University of Nottingham, 2012). Similarly, Wimblington (first recorded in AD 975) is also derived from the Old English word *ingtūn* and is interpreted as a farm/settlement connected with Wynnbald. However, Wimblington does not appear in the Domesday Survey and appears to have been part of the Doddington manor (Glazebrook, 1997).

5.8.18 There is archaeological evidence to support 10th century occupation within these settlements, although it is not securely dated. The post-built structures excavated to the north of Chatteris Church (Cooper, 2004) may be of this date. Pottery of this period was recovered from a site immediately north and included a rare sherd of North French Blackware, thought to be a byproduct of the wine trade. This indicates that Chatteris may have had an elevated status and acted as a staging post between the ecclesiastical centres (Thatcher, 2008) at Ely and March. Evidence of occupation has also been found at Wimblington (Bush, 2009).

5.8.19 Despite the ever-changing political situation and battle for supremacy between the warring kingdoms and the incoming Scandinavians, the Ely region expanded and became a prosperous Liberty by the end of the 10th century.

5.9 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

5.9.1 The medieval period is generally considered to begin with the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. This event had far-reaching consequences for English society, impacting laws, language, culture and the economy. The Fens was one of the last areas of England to be conquered in 1071 (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). The 12th and 13th centuries which followed can generally be characterised as periods of growth in the Fens. Following the conquest, Norman abbots were installed (Keynes, 2003). At Ely, Simeon, a relative of the king, was installed as the new abbot and embarked on the construction of what was to become the cathedral as recognised today (FR_0409) (Pryor, 2019). The new abbots used the existing pre-conquest economic framework, which gave them control over almost the entirety of the fen landscape, to maximise the economic potential of the area (Pryor, 2019). Available dry land was intensively exploited for arable cultivation, while further woodland clearance, and local drainage schemes helped to expand seasonal pasture. A network of

artificial watercourses helped drain the landscape but were also vital for transport and contributed to a complex trading network, allowing exports of the rich resources the Fens had to offer. The success of these efforts can be shown in economic terms, whereby the taxes received by the Bishopric of Ely increased from £484 in 1086 to £2,550 in 1298-9 (Oosthuizen, 2014). A warm, dry climate also helped economic growth, which increased agricultural outputs and availability of land.

5.9.2 By the end of the 13th century, the climate had begun to deteriorate, becoming wetter and colder and making agriculture more challenging. These conditions resulted in regular and widespread famines in England during the 14th century and conflict during the reign of Edward II placed additional strain on resources. The Black Death, which arrived in Cambridgeshire in March 1349 (Aberth, 1995), hastened this trend of contraction of both the population and the economy. East Anglia is thought to have had one of the highest incidents of mortality from the plague in England due to the importance of trade to the regional economy (Aberth, 1995). In the immediate aftermath of 1349, incomes from the Bishop of Ely's manorial estates plummeted by more than 50% and estimates suggest the population of Cambridgeshire was halved. Indeed, population levels would not recover to those seen in 1300 for another 200 years (Aberth, 1995).

Environment

5.9.3 The fen environment offered a wide range of rich resources during the medieval period. However, it was far from a homogenous unit; instead the landscape was a mosaic of ecological possibilities. Different areas were either permanently underwater (meres), flooded in winter but permanently damp (raised peat bogs) or wet during winter and dry in summer (meadows and pasture) (Miller, 2015).

5.9.4 These environments offered a variety of resources for exploitation with reeds and sedge from the peat bogs used for roofing material (Davis, 2000). Osier and rush could be used for basketwork. The peat could be dug or cut to create 'turves', which was used as fuel for fires. The Fens was also teeming with wildlife, with wildfowl and fish, particularly eels, also providing a valuable commodity and food source. The availability of timber throughout successive periods across the fen islands is unclear, but it is suggested that it was not a plentiful source in this region (Hesse, 2000). The presence of wooded areas is indicated through placenames. Chatteris, for example, may be partially derived from the Celtic word for a wood (Hall, 1992). Early maps include place names such as 'Wenny Hill Long Wood' at Chatteris (Blaeu, 1698–1673). The presence of woodland within the landscape can be estimated by the number of pigs that could be sustained within parishes, as acorns and other tree nuts were used to feed pigs in the autumn months. Chatteris was able to sustain 120 pigs, whereas Doddington sustained 250 (Powell-Smith, no date). The numbers of pigs quoted across Cambridgeshire range between four and 511, suggesting that the wooded areas at Doddington and Chatteris would have been of a reasonable size (Darby, 1936).

5.9.5 The prevailing conditions meant that intimate knowledge of the ebb and flow of water and timing of flooding was essential to the economic success of the Fens.

Movement across water was also vital and was the main form of transport via the use of stilts, punts and bone ice skates during the winter (Hall and Coles, 1994). A network of navigable watercourses known as lodes, or leames were supplemented by smaller channels which linked them to private properties (Oosthuizen, 2012). There are at least six lodes recorded across the Fens around Doddington (Miller, 2015), including Fenton Lode (FR_0179), which originated at Fenton and ran northwards around the western edge of the Chatteris island (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2015). A hithe (landing place) was located at the junction with Slade Lode. From Chatteris, the watercourse broadly ran north-eastwards, skirting the site of Great Park, Doddington (FR_0248) to the east and then continued in a northerly direction towards March. The lodes formed part of a regional trading network which emerged to carry the duties imposed by the Bishop of Ely on customary tenants (Oosthuizen, 2012). The waterways also had an important role in allowing communication between different areas of the Fens and were used by the bishop to travel between his various manors (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). Ferry services also existed, such as that at Downham Hythe (CHER: 09942) which was operated by hermits (Haigh, 1988).

5.9.6 The lodes also played a vital role in controlling the movement of water; however, there is no evidence to suggest that this was part of a widespread drainage or reclamation (Miller, 2015). Rather that this was managed on a local level across the Fens. Management of drainage also extended onto those parts of the Fens which seasonally flooded and was largely utilised for pasture. Ditch digging was a regularly required service for customary tenants across the Fens, whether it was digging new ones or cleaning out and maintaining existing ones (Miller, 2015).

Settlement

5.9.7 Following the Norman Conquest, the two Ely hundreds were reorganised and split further, with the Proposed Development falling within the newly formed North Witchford Hundred (Britannica, 2023). Landownership was divided between the abbeys of Ramsey and Ely. In 1109, Ely was invested as a diocese and in 1391 those lands that had belonged to Ramsey Abbey were surrendered to the Bishop of Ely. Chatteris and Doddington continued as the principal settlements within the area throughout the medieval period. The fen islands on which Chatteris and Doddington sit offered limited areas for settlement. This meant that, when the population shrinkage of the 14th and 15th centuries occurred, it appears that no settlements were abandoned, as was common elsewhere in England (Hall and Coles, 1994). The topography of islands, surrounded by vast areas of the Fens influenced the formation of parishes within the area. The parishes of both Doddington and Chatteris covered large areas extending well beyond their respective islands. Doddington in particular was one of the largest ecclesiastical parishes in England encompassing 38,000 acres (Oosthuizen, 2013).

5.9.8 Settlement during the medieval period was nucleated and confined to the fen islands, following a long established pattern of focus on the higher and drier grounds dating from prehistory (see above). These nucleated settlements were polyfocal, with smaller hamlets and farmsteads lying more widely dispersed around them. Smaller polyfocal satellite settlements of Doddington emerged at places like

Wimblington and March. At March, for example, there were also foci at Knight's End, Hatchwood and Town End, whereas at Wimblington there was also a second focus at Eastwood End (Miller, 2015). March appears to have emerged as a planned settlement in the early 13th century, possibly as a result of population growth and a resultant growing demand for customary tenancies. These tenancies gave security to holders similar to that of freehold tenancies but which also required the payment of customary dues. The settlement was located on an area of marginal land, which was likely subject to seasonal flooding, but its well-draining gravel geology meant that flood risk could be mitigated by the construction of drains. Due to the topographical constraints of the fen island, the holdings established were non-arable and took advantage of the common rights of the wider fen landscape, allowing the Bishops of Ely to maximise the returns from their landholdings (Oosthuizen, 2013).

5.9.9 Houses and cottages within the settlements were situated within enclosed areas of ground known as tofts and crofts where peasants would keep chickens, geese and ducks and grow vegetables. The term toft is more commonly used in former areas of the Danelaw and likely originates from the Old Norse 'topt', meaning house plot. This suggests that this type of settlement pattern was likely of early medieval origin. The use of tofts and crofts created a characteristic pattern of long thin plots extending out from the village. The outline of tofts and crofts can be clearly identified in the early 17th century Map of the Manor of Doddington (Ward, c.1601–1602). Both Doddington and Wimblington are more characteristic of nucleated settlements, where buildings were clustered around a central point such as a green or church, whereas Chatteris has more of a linear character with a long, linear morphology particularly along West Park Street and the northern end of High Street. In particular, Chatteris has a strong characteristic of 'Yards', situated to the rear of frontage properties, including, Lyons Yard, Dobbs Yard, and Cole's Yards.

5.9.10 The earliest medieval houses were almost always made of wood, turf and unbaked earth and roofed in thatch. The building materials available to those living in the Fens during the medieval era were limited primarily to mud, clay, peat, reed and sedge. The area has no readily available source of building stone and any notable stone buildings, such as Ely Cathedral (LR_0409) and the nunnery at Chatteris, sourced their stone from Barnack over 30 miles to the north-west. Woodland was intensively conserved and used. Coppicing and felling allowed successive crops of poles or logs for fencing or light construction and fuel. Larger trees were cultivated for beams and planks. According to some sources, oak was already scarce by the 16th century and would have been reserved for more prominent houses. Lower status buildings would use timber other than oak, and poles of less durable woods such as hornbeam, elm, poplar, lime and rods of willow, hazel, ash and alder. It is likely that the humbler dwellings at least, were simple structures, built on a linear multi-celled plan, still evident in surviving plot layouts, particularly in Chatteris, with timber forming the basic frame, and rods or poles forming the infill panels, for a local mud plaster.

5.9.11 Identifiable surviving medieval buildings are rare, as most will have been rebuilt every generation or so, and any that have survived have been modified or enlarged

(Ravensdale and Muir, 1984). Chatteris suffered a number of fires throughout its history. Fire destroyed both the church and the nunnery in the early 1300s. A fire of sufficient severity to destroy the only two recorded stone-built structures in the town would likely have caused significant destruction across the settlement. Any structures would have been constructed of timber, mud and thatch and would also have been destroyed. Further fires were recorded in 1706, 1864 (Anon, 1864) and 1895, when a local news report described the cottages that were lost as being constructed of '*thatch and mud and stud walls*' (Cambridgeshire Community Archive Network, 1895). These fires together have resulted in the loss of the majority of medieval buildings in Chatteris.

Agriculture

5.9.12 As today, the main economic activity within the intermediate study area during the medieval period was agriculture. The majority of the Proposed Development would have formed part of the common land of Doddington and Chatteris, utilised for seasonal grazing and resource gathering. However, unlike today where the agricultural economy is largely based on arable production, during the medieval period the value of the peat fens lay in their non-arable products. Wide areas of the Fens stretched between arable land and pasture meadows, where common rights were exercised including grazing livestock or cutting peat for fuel. This was nothing new to this period and had its origins in early medieval political administration, which in turn may have stretched back to the prehistoric period (Oosthuizen, 2016a). These common rights were exceptionally important within the Fens and significantly contributed to the wealth of the area and its bishops (Miller, 2015). Chatteris and Doddington, for example, exercised common rights to the east and west of the archipelago, whilst the Bishops of Ely held common rights to graze livestock across the entire peat fen area (Neilson and Ballard, 1920).

5.9.13 The most important crop was grass, with the seasonally flooded landscape providing pasture that was of particularly good quality and productivity. By the 13th century, the rental value of an acre of fen meadow could bring in three times or more income than an acre of arable land (Oosthuizen, 2013). Cattle was the primary livestock, with dairy being the primary output. This is evidenced by the customary duty of the men of March to take a 'boatload of cheese' to King's Lynn each year, which was recorded in 1251 (Oosthuizen, 2013). Dairying income could be augmented within the parish boundary by other rights of common to fish, fowl, peat, reeds, sedge, osiers and other fen products (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). The abundant fisheries of the Fens are mentioned in the Domesday Survey, in particular eels (Darby, 1936). Doddington fisheries were noted as producing no fewer than 27,150 eels (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). The Ely Coucher Book, a record of the Bishop of Ely's estates in 1249-50, makes passing references to dams, weirs, traps and jetties, which would likely have been utilised for fishing (Miller, 2015).

5.9.14 The significant contribution of the fen resources to the local economy of the manors meant that in no part of England were common rights more important. Medieval and early modern peasants with access to fen pasture and other fen produce were able to exploit the same opportunities as their manorial lords, and

tended as a result to be significantly better off than their upland counterparts (Oosthuizen, 2013).

5.9.15 Within the parishes of Doddington and Chatteris, arable land was arranged on the fen islands in open fields, divided into strips called furlongs (approximately 200m in length), also known as the Midland system. At Doddington, evidence of this can be observed in linear banks which are visible at the furlong boundaries (Hall, 1992); and in the early 17th century Map of the Manor of Doddington, which shows the division of the open fields into narrow strips (Ward, c.1601–1602). The ploughing of furlongs created the characteristic ridge and furrow earthworks, which can still be observed within the inner study area at Doddington and Chatteris. Open fields would have been organised on a two, three or even four field system where crops were rotated annually between the furlongs. Jonas Moore's map of 1658 shows the area to the south of Chatteris as 'Chartres field' with 'Chartres common' to the north of the settlement, suggesting arable land was primarily focused to the south (Moore, 1658). Beyond the open fields would have been land for grazing livestock, which would have been held in common. Access to areas of common pasture would have been important. Historic routes can be identified in the names of the roads that lead from Doddington and Chatteris out into the Fens, such as Long Nightlayer's Drove and Common Drove, with drove indicating a route which was used for the movement of livestock.

5.9.16 Despite the presence of the open field system, enclosure (the practice of inclosing pieces of common land) was still a feature of the landscape, especially as land pressure began to bite in the 13th century. These ancient enclosures were normally next to the village and can often be identified on post-medieval maps by their irregular boundaries. The early 17th century Map of the Manor of Doddington shows enclosures as outlined in green and clustered immediately to the north and south of the village; at least some of these likely date to the medieval period (Ward, c.1601–1602). There was only very limited reclamation in the peat fen during the medieval period; it was not possible to keep water out of the lows created by peat shrinkage until pumps were available. It was, however, possible to create meadows and closes at the fen edge (Hall and Coles, 1994).

5.9.17 Within the intermediate study area, the vast majority of medieval farmsteads appear to have been located within or on the outskirts of settlements. No medieval farmhouses survive; however, 11 and 13, High Street, Chatteris (FR_0023) and 2, Church Lane, Doddington (FR_0046) are both former 18th century farmhouses located within the centre of these settlements and may represent the sites of earlier medieval farmhouses. There is also evidence for a small number of isolated medieval farmsteads within the wider study area. These were invariably located on 'hards', small slightly raised areas within the landscape that benefitted from well-draining gravel soils. Examples includes Honey Hill and Stonea, which are both located on hards. A grange is mentioned at Stonea in 1600 in Bishop Heyton's alienations. This may have predated the medieval period and likely represents Stonea Grange Farm (FR_0146). Earlier surveys of Ely possessions of the site only mention it as cow pasture (Hall, 1992). A map of 1658 (Moore, 1658) also notes four separate buildings spread around the edge of Stonea Hards, which presumably

represented farmsteads, some or all of which may have had their origins in the late medieval period. The same map records two possible farmsteads at Honey Hill, which is believed to be the likely location of a manor recorded in the 16th century as belonging to the Wendy family. Medieval pottery sherds have also been recorded on Honey Hill, which were likely related to a farmstead in this location (Hall, 1992). It has been argued that Horseway, situated on the southern tip of Honey Hill hard, may represent the historic landing place of Honey Hill with Horseway being recorded as 'Horshythe' in 1238 (The English Place-name Society, 2024). The area does not appear to have been subjected to open field strip farming.

5.9.18 The fen island settlements benefitted from the diversification of their agricultural economy. They did not need to achieve the self-sufficiency approached by many upland settlements, because so much of their income was derived from outside the region through trade in surplus produce. This was probably the reason for the comparatively small areas of medieval strip-ploughing visible on the higher and drier areas of some of the fen islands. It is suggested that arable production was less important to the local economy of the fen islands than in upland areas (Hall, 1992). Thus, although the area of ploughable land at Doddington was limited, the Bishops of Ely chose to maintain two deer parks (FR_0248) on the island, which were clearly valued over arable incomes. Furthermore, the banks of soil left by medieval fields at Doddington are low-profile and limited in extent, in marked contrast to those formed on the chalk slopes of southern Cambridgeshire, where strip cultivation was intensive and continued to the 19th century (Hall, 1992).

The Bishop's Palace

5.9.19 The influence of religious institutions on the wider study area cannot be understated. Both spiritual and secular life fell under the control of the great monastic institutions of Ely and Ramsey, and later the Diocese of Ely (Meadows *et al.*, 2010). The entirety of the wider study area was owned by the abbeys of Ely and Ramsey and this explains the absence of great medieval manorial residences. Instead, the Bishop's Palace in Doddington (FR_0008) functioned as the de facto manor house for the manor of Doddington, functioning as an administrative centre as well as a high-status domestic residence.

5.9.20 The manor of Doddington was allotted to the Bishops of Ely as part of the establishment of Ely as a diocese in 1109. It was one of two manors within the hundred of North Witchford, which were initially selected for construction of the bishops' palaces, the other being at Downham. A total of ten bishop's palaces were established across the wide area over which Ely's influence spread. Downham appears to have been the Bishop's favoured residence, but Doddington was also considered to be one of the principal residences. Bishops' palaces were high status domestic residences providing luxury accommodation for the bishops and lodgings for their large retinues; although some were little more than country houses, others were the setting for great works of architecture and displays of decoration (Historic England, 2024c). At Doddington, the Bishop's Palace (FR_0008) was moated and located within a walled enclosure with a gatehouse. A survey of 1356 noted that the palace included a hall, principal chamber, cloister, pantry and

buttery with several outbuildings including a kitchen, brewhouse, chapel, lodgings, dovehouse, granary and stables (Historic England, 2024c).

5.9.21 The palace was complemented by a deer park over which the Bishop of Ely had hunting rights. Deer parks were areas of land, usually enclosed, set aside and equipped for the management and hunting of deer and other animals. They were generally located in open countryside on marginal land or adjacent to a manor house, castle or palace. They usually comprised a combination of woodland and grassland which provided a mixture of cover and grazing for deer. Parks could contain a number of features, including hunting lodges (often moated), a park-keeper's house, rabbit warrens, fishponds and enclosures for game, and were usually surrounded by a park pale, a massive fenced or hedged bank often with an internal ditch. At Doddington the deer park appears to have been split between three different areas: the Great Park (FR_0248), the Little Park and Northwood. In 1300, the Great Park was 80 acres (32ha) in size, the Little Park was 60 acres (24ha) and Northwood was 30 acres (12ha). By 1680, the Great Park enclosed around 320 acres. The park lay beyond the Fens and at the limits of the higher ground, which marked the transition to the wetter areas. The boundaries of the Great and Little Parks can be seen on the early 17th century Map of the Manor of Doddington (Ward, c.1601–1602). The map shows the Great Park as extending immediately to the east and south of the Bishop's Palace and into the north-western portion of the Proposed Development. The map also shows axial avenues of trees which may date to the medieval period. The park boundaries can also be partially traced in the landscape, where the southern boundary corresponds with a drainage ditch and a change in field patterns (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2024a).

5.9.22 A general decline in economic activity from the beginning of the 14th century had an effect on episcopal manors, including Doddington. A brief recovery period in 1356 was not enough to stem the overall decline of the manor and by the late 15th century, the bishops ceased to use the palace as an official residence. It was leased by Bishop Alcock to the then keeper of the parks, Robert Rowden (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). This coincided with a waning of the Bishop's power as Henry VII began to exert closer royal control over Ely. This was continued by Henry VIII, leading up to the dissolution of the monasteries, which Ely did not escape from. Although the bishopric remained, the administration of Ely was brought in line with other county shires and the influence the church had held over the Fens came to an end.

Religious

5.9.23 Despite the dominance of the larger religious foundations of Ely and Ramsey, smaller religious houses were still established within the intermediate study area. The Abbey of St Mary in Chatteris, was founded before 1016, the last of nine pre-Conquest nunneries to be established in England. It was never a large foundation and remained comparatively poor, throughout its existence. Sometime between 1306 and 1310, the church, conventual buildings and the abbey barn were almost totally destroyed by fire. Considerable rebuilding was necessary, and it was not until 1352 that the abbey was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Ely. The abbey was dissolved in 1538 as part of the dissolution of the monasteries, at which time there were 11 nuns, who were pensioned off. Following its dissolution, the abbey and its

buildings would have provided a source of building stone in surrounding areas, though none can be now readily traced. The western gatehouse was converted into Park House, but this too was demolished in 1847. The abbey precincts were surrounded by a stone wall and these boundaries are now evident in the street plan of Chatteris, with Park Street and East, South and West Park Street being thought to represent the historic precinct boundaries. A small section of wall survives at the corner of South Park Street (Salzman, 1948).

5.9.24 The Bishop's Palace at Doddington and the Abbey of St Mary in Chatteris would have been accompanied by parish churches. By the medieval period, the parish church had become a focal point of both spiritual and secular life. The 13th and 14th centuries were a period of intensive church building fuelled by a booming economy. The churches at Doddington and Chatteris both date to this period. The parish church at Doddington (FR_0155), dedicated to Saint Mary, was built in the mid-13th century. The bishop would have likely used the chapel within his palace rather than venturing to the parish church, but it seems likely that the 13th century church would have had some form of predecessor. The Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Chatteris (FR_0011) was built in the 14th century to replace a previous church that was destroyed by fire in 1302. Only the base of the church tower and an octagonal font survived, both dating to the 13th century. Prior to the construction of the 13th century church, the only church in Chatteris would have likely been the abbey church within the wall of the precinct. Both Doddington and Chatteris churches have surviving elements from the early 1300s and underwent significant alterations in the 14th and 15th centuries with further rebuilding in the 19th century. They are constructed from coursed rubblestone and Barnack dressings. Despite the wealth and size of these two medieval parishes, the church buildings themselves are relatively modest. This is likely due to an absence of local landowners who wished to pour money into building extravagant church buildings for the use of tenants.

5.9.25 Both churches feature 14th century towers topped by small spires which may be later additions. Towers and spires were constructed to make statements within the landscape, to the glory of God and as displays of the personal piety of benefactors. Within the flat fen landscape, these towers and spires would have become local landmarks and wayfinders, contributing to a sense of local identity and pride. However, church towers were not just built to be seen, they also had another purpose: to house the church's bells. The bells called parishioners to services, were rung during the mass and throughout the day to remind the faithful to pray while working in the fields. The bells themselves were also consecrated and their noise was thought to drive away demons and evil spirits. It is possible that church bells were rung to warn farmers to bring in their livestock when there was a risk of flooding as elsewhere in the Fens. Thus, church bells would have formed an important part of the aural experience of the medieval village and ensured that the church's presence was felt by its parishioners even when it was out of sight.

5.10 Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)

5.10.1 The post dissolution era wrought great administrative changes in both Doddington and Chatteris as new landowners took advantage of the spoils of former monastic houses following the dissolution of the monasteries. That part of Chatteris, which had been given to Ramsey Abbey in the 10th century, was surrendered to the Bishop of Ely in 1391. Following the dissolution, the whole manor fell to the Crown in the first instance. It was later sold to private families. In total, there were six manors within the parish of Chatteris (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). The manor at Doddington was far less fragmented and remained with the Bishops of Ely until 1600, when the Crown (who were de facto lords of the manor during a vacancy to the see) granted the manor outright to the Peyton family. The manor remained with the Peyton family until the end of the 19th century. By around 1700, March had superseded Doddington as the principal settlement of the parish of Doddington. However, despite this, Wimblington and March were not separately distinguished as parishes, until the second half of the 19th century.

Drainage

5.10.2 The pattern of agricultural use in the wider study area remained much the same as it had been in the medieval period until the 17th century, when the draining of the Fens began. This large-scale landscape drainage had far-reaching consequences for how the landscape was exploited, organised and developed. The 17th century drainage schemes and those that followed can be distinguished from earlier piecemeal drainage by the scale and ambition of the feats of engineering undertaken.

5.10.3 Drainage during the medieval period was localised, but had to be intensively managed and maintained. Religious houses often administered the maintenance of medieval drainage and were involved in the diversion of rivers and brooks. Fenton's Lode may also have helped with drainage. This work was vital to maintaining productive grazing land as well as arable land on the silt fens further north. The dissolution of the monasteries disrupted this relationship and meant that the drainage infrastructure was not maintained as effectively. During the early 17th century, the maintenance of the Fens was in the hands of various boards of local landowners. King James I, who was seeking new ways to increase his income, saw an opportunity in the Fens. His vision was to change the unpredictable and seasonal nature of the fen economy, to make it 'usable' all year round (Reynolds, 1987).

5.10.4 This provided the impetus for a series of large-scale projects to drain the Fens, which was achieved over the course of several hundred years. One of the earliest and most notable examples was spearheaded by the Fen Adventurers, initially agreed on a project to drain a large area of the Fens, employing the Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden. His key principle was the implementation of a network of straight cuts, which was the most effective way to evacuate excess flows of water. The Old Bedford River was one of the earliest channels created, which was completed in 1636. However, this initial phase of drainage was beset with issues

from objectors. These objectors, also known as Fen Tigers, destroyed dykes, opened sluices to flood the land and frequently rioted. The scheme bankrupted some of the investors and was only partially successful. Vermuyden was brought on board to design the next phase in 1638 but did not publish his plans until 1642. The ongoing rioting and disruption, combined with the onset of the English Civil War in 1642 brought a temporary halt to the drainage schemes. The newly installed Commonwealth government revived the project and many key drainage channels were cut during this second phase, including the Forty Foot, or Vermuyden's Drain (FR_0255), the Middle Level Drain (FR_0249) and the New Bedford River (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024). The Ouse Washes between the Old and New Bedford Rivers were also created and the drainage scheme was largely completed by 1656 (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024).

5.10.5 The implementation of the drainage infrastructure was complex, with disagreements over how the land was used, resulting court battles and local resistance hindering the project. For some Adventurers, the main purpose was to create stable conditions for summer livestock grazing. However, for others, their principal aim was to maximise the fertility of the land and grow arable crops (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024). There was also strong local resistance to the drainage schemes and the Fen Tigers did their utmost to disrupt the implantation of these. For centuries, people relied on the rich vegetation and biodiversity of the Fens to supplement their livelihoods. Fishing, fowling and sedge cutting were just some of the activities that were essential to maintaining a living. The drainage schemes dramatically reduced the availability of these resources as well as enclosing land which had formerly formed part of the vast areas of seasonal pasture where tenants had communal grazing rights (see Section 5.9) (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024).

5.10.6 The draining of the Fens also resulted in an almost total change of character of the landscape. Instead of fen islands surrounded by an intermittently flooding landscape, the drains created a flat landscape of regular fields. The hierarchy of drains, from the great Forty Foot Drain down to individual field drains, became a major and distinctive component of the character of the area. The lack of hedges, which are not required when field drains can be relied upon to provide boundaries between enclosures, provided wide uninterrupted views across large areas (Historic England, 2020a).

5.10.7 The original drainage contracts were held by the Adventurers and included the ability to raise money to maintain the system. However, this arrangement was deemed unsuitable in the long term and in 1663 the General Draining Act incorporated the Bedford Level Corporation to administer the system (Edwards, 2023). The Bedford Level stretched across around 300,000 acres and was split into three administrative parts: North, Middle and South Levels (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024). The Middle Level, which encompasses the Proposed Development, covers an area of around 700km² between Morton's Leam and the New Bedford River (Middle Level Commissioners, 2024). However, it was felt that the vastness of Bedford Level Corporation's administrative area meant that it was difficult to obtain funding for localised issues, such as repair, maintenance and

silting. The Middle Level Commissioners slowly took control and in 1862 the Middle Level became a separately administered entity.

5.10.8 Originally, the main way of draining the water was through a gravity system, supplemented by the addition of windmills to serve as artificial pumps. Fen windmills drove large scoop wheels that pushed and lifted up the low-lying water from the drainage channels and into the rivers. It has been estimated that there were around 800 windmills across the Fens during the 17th and 18th century (Stretham Old Engine, no date). Within the inner study area, there were wind pumps at Purls Bridge (FR_0235), Nightlayer's (FR_0228), the Forty Foot Drain (FR_0210), Mount Pleasant (FR_0194) and Chatteris Dock (FR_0179). None of the original wind powered pumps survive as they were replaced by steam engines in the early 19th century.

5.10.9 This change to steam power was necessitated by peat shrinkage, which was a side effect of drainage, caused by the introduction of oxygen to the organic deposits, breaking the deposits down and removing the peat downwards (Godwin, 1978). It was noted as early as the 18th century and resulted in reduction in ground levels across the Fens (Godwin, 1978). In 1848, posts were installed at Holme Fen to gauge the effect of drainage activities on the soil surface. These recorded a rate of loss of around 0.23m a year with a total loss of 4m since 1852 (Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, no date b). Across the Fens, the ground reduction has been recorded between 3.6m and 4.3m (Godwin, 1978).

5.10.10 The reduction in ground level meant that drainage via gravity became less efficient and the unreliable windmills were no longer effective. Around 100 steam engines were installed across the Fens, which had the power to lift the water to greater heights and drain into the rivers. They could also run for 24 hours a day, allowing a greater volume of water to be drained (Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, no date a). The steam pumps were often built alongside the old windmills within pump houses. A notable example is the Hundred Foot Pumping Station, near Manea (FR_0274), which was built in 1830 and is Grade II* listed. Steam engines in turn would eventually be superseded by diesel engines and then electric motors (Fens for the Future, 2024).

Agriculture

5.10.11 The productivity of the reclaimed fen soils was found to be such that the original intention simply to support summer grazing was soon overtaken by extensive areas of high-grade arable cultivation (Historic England, 2020a). This opened up thousands of hectares of land for arable agricultural and meant that land available for pasture was dramatically reduced, fundamentally changing the basis of the agricultural economy.

5.10.12 The newly drained land was divided into regularly planned enclosures, often referred to as 'severals' or 'severalls', as shown on Jonas Moore's Mapp of the Great Levell of the Fenns of 1658 (Moore, 1658). Some of these divisions were very regular such as the Manea Fifties, which was a rectangular piece of land consisting of 1,000 acres divided into a grid of 20 plots of 50 acres. The Fifties were one of the

allotments of land given to the Duke of Bedford in return for his capital investment in the drainage scheme (Hall and Coles, 1994). However, the land was not all enclosed in one go. Land was usually enclosed as it was drained, with successive schemes and improvements across the 17th and 18th centuries. The Inclosure Map of Chatteris from 1820 shows those areas of new and old enclosure (Barnard, 1820), with old enclosures being those which predated the Second Act of Inclosure for Chatteris in 1818. The map shows that the old enclosures tended to either be clustered around the settlement, which likely relate to the piecemeal enclosure of the open fields and commons from the late medieval period onwards, or on the edges of the parish. These would have likely been created as a result of drainage schemes. Large areas remained unenclosed between the old enclosure right up until the early 19th century.

5.10.13 Permanent pastures were largely restricted to surviving commons, such as Chatteris Common, which survived to the north of Chatteris until enclosure in the early 19th century (Yeakell, 1810). The 1840 Tithe Map for Doddington also indicates that Turf Fen, an unenclosed piece of land on the boundary between Chatteris and Doddington, remained as intercommon with Chatteris up until at least the middle of the 19th century (Jackson, 1840). The area was possibly used for the cutting of turves for fuel. Seasonal pasturing was also carried out in the washes which were still liable to flooding in the winter months, such as the Ouse Washes between the Old and New Bedford rivers (FR_0247) (Godwin, 1978). The newly created drains were often used as droving routes out to these remaining areas of pasture. For example, Vermuyden's Drain is also labelled as Vermuyden's Drove on a 17th century map (Moore, 1658).

5.10.14 Fen drainage was also a catalyst for the increasing prevalence of isolated farmsteads. Previously, in the medieval period, land had been farmed from farmsteads located within or on the outskirts of settlements, with only a few exceptions (see Section 5.9). Enclosure made it harder for farmers to access their newly created fields. By positioning new farms away from settlements, they could take better advantage of the enclosed landscape. Fen farmsteads tended to be located on gravel hards or on the banks of roddon silts, which provide a firmer foundation for the buildings (Godwin, 1978). Some were built onto peat, although these were more susceptible to subsidence due to the wastage. This is likely one of the reasons that so few of the isolated farmsteads recorded within the Proposed Development on the first edition Ordnance Survey map survive to the present day (Historic England, 2020a). Of the 18 farms recorded on the late 19th century map, only two survive in a recognisable form: Holly House Farmhouse (FR_0132) and Mount Pleasant Farm (FR_0199). Both of these were built adjacent to drains, which may have provided some degree of protection from peat shrinkage. Mount Pleasant Farm appears to have been one of the earliest and most significant isolated farmsteads within the inner study area. The farm is shown prominently on the 1820 Chatteris Inclosure Map in a regular courtyard arrangement with a detached farmhouse (Barnard, 1820). This suggests that the farm likely dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. Today, only the farmhouse survives. Other early farms include Dock Farm (FR_0187) and Normoor Farm (FR_0192), which are both

shown on early 19th century mapping, but have now been demolished (Yeakell, 1819).

5.10.15 Elsewhere existing sites were utilised to provide locations for new farmsteads. The former Bishop's Palace in Doddington (FR_0008) had functioned as the manor house since it fell into private hands at the beginning of the 17th century, but in 1808 it was converted to a farm (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). The location was likely advantageous as it had access to the enclosed fields of the former Great Park (FR_0248). The present house, known as the Manor House, dates from the 19th century and was likely built around 1808.

5.10.16 Tithe Barn Farm, Barn, Chatteris (FR_0149) represents an outlier to the established trend of farmstead pattern development. The barn is an example of a late 16th century double aisled barn, which retains its original central bay openings and threshing floor. The barn is accompanied by a 19th century farmhouse and modern farm buildings. It is located in the middle of what was historically an open field, recorded as Chartres Field on a map of 1658 (Moore, 1658), and Mill Field on a map of 1809 (Yeakell, 1810) and Horselode Field on the inclosure map of 1820 (Barnard, 1820). No barn or access tracks are featured on either of the early 19th century maps. This suggests that the barn may have been moved from a different location when the farm was established later in the 19th century. This would account for the isolated location of an early post-medieval barn at a time when such buildings would have commonly been sited within or on the edges of settlements.

Settlements

5.10.17 Buildings within the settlements of Chatteris, Doddington and Wimblington largely date from the late post-medieval period. By the late 17th century, regional variations across East Anglian in vernacular architecture were well established with brick beginning to predominate in the Fens (Davis, 2000). Single use brick pits or local pits were common in areas of the Fens where suitable muds and clays were available, such as the brick pit at Doddington Brickworks (FR_0270), which was active from around 1838 until the early 20th century (Edwards, 2024). The manufacture of bricks did not intensify until the end of the 18th century when the washed out yellow with the occasional pink or grey of gault clay became prevalent and the mass production of bricks became possible after the development of the continuously burning kiln in 1858. This development coincided with the emergence of the railways as the main form of goods transport, making the transportation of bricks and other building materials such as Welsh slates economical. Gault brick came to characterise the settlements of the intermediate study area, with pantiles, and later slates, gradually replacing thatch as the predominant roofing material. The decline in the use of thatch may also be related to the loss of reed and sedge beds due to drainage. Despite the prevalence of gault brick, localised clays were often red as evidenced by surviving local examples of red brick buildings such as The Manor House, Doddington Road, Wimblington (FR_0147).

5.10.18 The post-medieval fenland economy was built on successful ports and markets for agricultural produce, which were aided by the draining of the landscape and later the coming of the railways. The wealth created in these ports and markets

remained in the hands of town merchants rather than large country landowners (Edwards, 2024). This meant that the large country houses and accompanying parklands, which became commonplace in the landscape of much of the rest of England during the post-medieval period, were absent from the wider study area. Instead, large town houses were built, such as the early 19th century Chatteris House, Chatteris (FR_0115) and Addison House, Wimblington (FR_0110). The only areas of parkland that were created in the intermediate study area were modest in size. At the Manor House in Chatteris (FR_0137), three large fields were combined and improved with tree planting to form a small park including an icehouse (FR_0133).

5.10.19 Industrial and commercial growth in 19th century Chatteris resulted in the construction of workers housing. Typically these were built of gault brick, in short terraces or pairs. Good examples can be found in the vicinity of the now demolished Chatteris Railway Station on York Road, Burnsfield Street and Station Street.

Religious

5.10.20 The 17th and 18th centuries were not a period of enthusiastic church building in England, especially in rural parishes. It was not until the second half of the 19th century when the restoration, reordering and replacement of medieval churches gained pace, encouraged by a renewed fashion for gothic style architecture and medievalism. At Chatteris and Doddington, the medieval churches were repaired and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. Rapidly shifting demographics of the 19th century, largely brought about by the Industrial Revolution, resulted in increasing scrutiny of parishes which covered disproportionately large areas or populations. Doddington was one such parish and in 1868 it was divided into seven separate parishes, each with their own church (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002). This resulted in a flurry of church building in the area with four brand new churches built in the space of eight years. At March, the former medieval chapel of St Wendreda (FR_0013) became the parish church with a rebuilt chancel completed in 1874. The Church of St John was completed in 1872, followed by the Church of St Mary in 1873 and the Church of St Peter in 1880, all in March. The existing chapel at Benwick became the parish church, although the building was demolished in 1985 due to peat shrinkage making the building unsafe. At Wimblington, the new Parish Church of St Peter (FR_0141) was completed in 1874. The church was located within a small churchyard adjacent to the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway (FR_0252). All these churches, both the medieval and post-medieval, were built in the gothic style, providing a level of continuity between the new and old. They are also all built in stone which contrasts them to the predominantly brick buildings of the surrounding built environment.

5.10.21 During the post-medieval period, the established Church of England began to suffer competition from breakaway religious groups, which eventually evolved to become standalone Christian denominations. These groups became known as nonconformists or dissenters. There was a nonconformist presence in Chatteris, Doddington and Wimblington from the 17th century though all extant chapels date from the 19th century. Nonconformist chapels, especially early examples, were

generally simple unassuming structures that did not have the towers and embellishments which distinguished parish churches. This simplicity, as well as rapidly evolving congregations, accounts in some part for the low rate of survival of these chapels. At the turn of the 20th century, there were eight nonconformist chapels or meeting houses in Chatteris, but few survive today (Ordnance Survey, 1902). Those that survive in their original use as places of worship include the Methodist Chapel in Doddington (FR_0138) and the United Reformed Church in Chatteris (FR_0151).

5.10.22 By the mid-19th century, the expanding population of Chatteris and the increasing distaste for the disinterment of human remains, meant that the churchyard at the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (FR_0011) was declared full and closed to new burials (Historic England, 2017c). The solution was the establishment of municipal cemeteries, which were being created at rapid pace across England at this time encouraged by the Burial Acts of 1852 and 1853. Meeks Cemetery opened in Chatteris in 1850 and the Parochial Cemetery was opened six years later. Both were located on New Road on the outskirts of the town. Their design was typical of the municipal cemeteries of the mid-19th century, featuring tree planting, serpentine walks, axial avenues and entrance lodges. At the Parochial Cemetery, there was also a pair of matching mortuary chapels, one Anglican, one nonconformist: an arrangement that was typical of the time. The only building which survives at either cemetery today is the entrance lodge to Meeks Cemetery, which fronts onto New Road.

Industry

5.10.23 Due to the dominance of agriculture within the local economy, the development of industrial activities was limited and localised in the post-medieval period. Chatteris is the exception to this. As a market town, the settlement was home to various small industries and businesses.

5.10.24 In addition to the previously mentioned brick works in Doddington (FR_0270), a number of small-scale industries were established in the area in the 19th century. These included a brewery (FR_0114), which was established in Chatteris c.1839, located on the eastern side of the High Street. The brewery survives today, but has been converted to flats. Several smaller breweries and other light industrial businesses, such as malthouses and smithies were developed on backland areas behind the main street frontages. The presence of breweries may have been linked to the ready availability of agricultural crops required for the brewing process, namely barley and hops. Chatteris' breweries, malthouses and smithies can be identified on historic mapping, though none survive today. The Chatteris Engineering Works opened in the early 1890s, specialising in making equipment for diamond and gold mining in South Africa, before branching out during the 20th century. Today, the business survives on the same site under a different name.

5.10.25 In 1838, a gas works was established on the northern edge of Chatteris. These works would have supplied manufactured gas to the surrounding area, allowing for gas fuelled street lights, gas lighting inside private homes and business and later other diversified uses including cooking and industry. It was rare for a town the size

of Chatteris to have its own gas works in the 1830s, which might be indicative of the town's industrial ambitions (Historic England, 2020b).

5.10.26 Waterways, both natural and manmade, had played a significant role in transport and trade in the intermediate study area since the medieval period and earlier. The Forty Foot Drain, or Vermuyden's Drain (FR_0255) was a key navigation route, indicated by the presence and continued repair of locks along its length which allowed the height of the water to be managed to maintain a navigable depth. These locks include Horseway Sluice and Tollgate (FR_0197), also known as Horseway Lock and Welches Dam Lock.

5.10.27 The arrival of the railway (FR_0252) within the area in the mid-19th century further improved trade routes and was a boost for local industry and agriculture. The railway followed the alignment of the current A141 road. The line was originally built in 1847 by the Great Northern Railway with the primary purpose to connect Cambridge to the Doncaster coalfields (The London & North Eastern Railway, 2024). In the 1880s, the railway between March and St Ives became a joint line of the Great Northern Railway and Great Eastern Railway. This merger aimed to avoid any more ambitious incursions by the Great Eastern Railway into the Great Northern Railway territory (Rail Magazine, 2018). The railway included stations at Chatteris and Wimblington, with goods sheds and sidings at each station and a dedicated goods station and sidings at Chatteris Dock (FR_0254). The railway closed to traffic in 1967 and the rails and infrastructure were removed in the early 1970s to facilitate conversion to road traffic. Nothing now remains of the railway in the intermediate study area except the alignment of the present A141 road and a footpath north of Eastwood End, and road names in Wimblington and Chatteris that indicate the former location of their respective stations.

5.11 Modern (1901 – present)

5.11.1 At the beginning of the 20th century, the socio-economic conditions of Chatteris, Doddington and Wimblington continued to be dominated by agriculture, with a land use pattern which had changed little since the mid-19th century. Prefabricated barns and buildings, often built on the site of older farmsteads became more common. Arable crops were the main export with wheat, potatoes and sugar-beet being typical products (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002).

5.11.2 The coming of the First World War resulted in a shortage of labour to work the land and further encouraged the standardisation of agricultural buildings. From this time, corrugated iron became common for repairing roofs. The war also saw a hold put on many domestic building projects as materials and labour were directed towards the war effort.

5.11.3 Following peace in 1918, there was a nationwide feeling that the many lives lost as a result of the war needed to be acknowledged and remembered resulting in the largest single wave of public commemoration in history. Thousands of monuments were commissioned. Within the intermediate study area, war memorials are present within churchyards at the Church of St Mary, Doddington (FR_0177) and the Church of St Peter, Wimblington (FR_0154) and in prominent town centre

locations, as on Market Hill in Chatteris (FR_0116). Such monuments are of considerable interest for their link with world conflicts, while the lists of the names of the dead show the poignant cost of such involvement and continue to resonate with communities (Historic England, 2017b).

5.11.4 In the interwar years, the Land Drainage Act of 1930 provided new administrative structures to effectively manage the drainage of low-lying land. The purpose of the act was to establish catchment boards, known as internal drainage boards, who would be responsible for each of the main rivers of England and Wales. Internal drainage boards are responsible for the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, ordinary watercourses, pumping stations and other infrastructure (Environment Agency, 2021).

5.11.5 During the Second World War, the rivers and drains of the Fens became an important feature in plans to defend the industrial heartlands of Britain in the event of an enemy invasion. Pillboxes and anti-tank obstacles were constructed along the coast, with a back up of stop lines to limit any inland incursions. The watercourses of the Fens functioned as natural stop lines (Osbourne, 2000). The Forty Foot Drain or Vermuyden's Drain (FR_0255) which passes through the Proposed Development was the most significant of these features in the intermediate study area. It formed part of the General Headquarters (GHQ) line, a major stop line that was originally planned to run from Somerset to London and then northwards as far as Edinburgh (Kolonko and Hibbs, 2023). A proliferation of pillboxes, gun emplacements and tank traps were constructed along the drain with the intention of delaying advancing tanks and soldiers. There are twelve such features within the inner study area including pillboxes of Type FW22, FW24 and FW28. Those within the Proposed Development include three gun emplacements, one on the A141 (FR_0170), one at Kings Farm, Manea (FR_0190) and one on the Forty Foot Drain (FR_0250); and three pillboxes, two on Welches Dam (FR_0171 and FR_0198) and one on the Forty Foot Drain (FR_0257).

5.11.6 The Second World War also had a lasting permanent impact on the landscape of the inner study area. The highly productive fen landscape underwent increasing agricultural intensification during the war when high arable yields were vital to combat food shortages. Intensive farming techniques and the use of tractors and other machinery were increasingly common and such methods required larger fields. This led to the amalgamation of many holdings, and the expansion and modernisation of farm infrastructure. Today holdings of more than 100ha make up 77% of farmed land within the Fens, with holding sizes on an increasing trend (Historic England, 2020a).

5.11.7 Since the end of the Second World War, large modern sheds have become increasingly ubiquitous. These multipurpose buildings, constructed on steel frames with concrete floors, could be open sided or completely enclosed and are often clad and roofed in corrugated metal sheets. The structures have become characteristic of this modern agricultural landscape.

5.11.8 Changes in agricultural technology have also had an effect on the local demographics and as such the character of the surrounding communities. The

greater use of machinery has meant that an ever-decreasing proportion of the local population is employed working the land. This has meant that the majority of those living in the villages of the intermediate study area do not gain their income from agriculture.

5.11.9 Residential development within Chatteris, Doddington and Wimblington was minimal until the late 1940s and 1950s when municipal housing was constructed along roads into and out of Chatteris and Doddington. Planned estates were also built including Manor Estate in Doddington, the Easton Estate in Wimblington, and Tithe Road in Chatteris. Thereafter, development has been piecemeal and infill, or linear stretching along the main roads into and out of the settlements, particularly between Doddington and Wimblington in the second half of the 20th century as populations increased. Late 20th century industrial buildings, and larger supermarkets, have sprung up on the outskirts of Chatteris. Where buildings from the 18th and 19th century have been lost, they have been replaced with modern infill such as flats, petrol stations or convenience stores. These changes have eroded the historic character of these settlements to some degree.

6 Archaeological and research potential

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 There is a requirement within the National Planning Policy Framework and National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure to record and advance understanding of the value of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. In order to achieve this, it requires an understanding of the research potential of the historic environment resource. This includes both archaeology, built heritage and historic landscapes.

6.1.2 The East of England Regional Research Framework forms the basis for understanding this resource. Research frameworks are defined geographically, by period or thematically and help to identify what is important or significant archaeologically. They are agreed upon by a variety of historic environment stakeholders and identify the current understanding and gaps in our knowledge of the historic environment. They also provide the most-up-to date research questions and objectives to co-ordinate and focus research efforts (The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England and Historic England, 2021).

6.1.3 The following section will indicate the potential for the unknown archaeological resource, including geoarchaeological, palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains and surviving elements of the built heritage resource. It also defines the research questions which could be answered through work on the project to help increase public knowledge.

6.1.4 Inputs into the research agenda defined below will be iterative and updated upon receipt of survey results. The archaeological contractors working on this project will also refer to the research questions defined below, but also define new ones with specific reference to their work.

6.2 Research objectives

6.2.1 Will be populated in a future version.

References

Aberth, J. (1995). 'The Black Death in the Diocese of Ely: The evidence of the bishop's register'. Journal of Medieval History, Vol 21, Issue 3, pp. 275-287.

Allen, M., N. Blick, T. Brindle, T. Evans, M. Fulford, N. Holbrook, L. Lodwick, J. Richards, and A. Smith (2018). The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource. Archaeology Data Service.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023a). Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023b). Built Heritage Methodology. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023c). Geoarchaeological Specification. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023d). Historic Landscape Methodology. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023e). Archaeological Aerial Investigation and Mapping Specification. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024a). Fens Reservoir Historic Landscape Baseline. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024b). Fens Reservoir Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) Baseline. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024c). Fens Reservoir Geoarchaeological Baseline.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024d). Fens Reservoir Phase 1 Geoarchaeological Monitoring Report. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024e). Fens Reservoir Phase 1 Geophysical Survey. Mott MacDonald.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2024f). Fens Reservoir Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy.

Anon (1864). Plan shewing the property destroyed and damaged by the Great Fire at Chatteris in the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge which occurred 11th September A. D. 1864.

Arnold-Forster, F. (1899). 'S. Wendreda of March, V', in Studies in Church Dedications: Or England's Patron Saints. London: William Clowes and Sons Limited.

Atkins, R. (2011). Multi-period Settlement and Funerary Evidence at Tithe Barn Farm, Chatteris. Oxford Archaeology East.

Atkins, R., and S. Percival (2014). 'Cromwell Community College, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: Further Evidence For Early Iron Age Ceramic Chronology'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 103, pp. 27 – 37.

Atkinson, T. D. et al (2002). A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 4, City of Ely; Ely, N. and S. Witchford and Wisbech Hundreds. R B Pugh (ed.). London: Victoria County History. British History Online.

Austin, L. (1997). 'Palaeolithic and Mesolithic', in J. Glazebrook (ed.), Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. East Anglia: East Anglian Archaeology, pp. 5 – 11.

Barnard, E.A.B. (1820). *The Inclosure Map of Chatteris*. Cambridgeshire Archives KL87/4.

Barrowclough, D. (2013). 'The Identification of a Later Bronze Age Hoard at Barway and Consideration of the Association between Metalwork and Causeways'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 102, pp. 29 – 36.

Billington, L. (2021). Palaeolithic to Mesolithic Resource Assessment. East of England Research Framework.

Blaeu, J. (1698–1673). *The map of the Fens.*

Bollongino R., O. Nehlich, M. P. Richards, J. Orschiedt, M. G. Thomas, C. Sell, Z. Fajkošová, A. Powell, and J. Burger. (2013). '2000 Years of Parallel Societies in Stone Age Central Europe'. Science, Vol 342, Issue 6157, pp. 479 – 481.

Brace, S., Y. Diekmann, T. J. Booth, L. van Dorp, Z. Faltyskova, N. Rohland, S. Mallick, I. Olalde, M. Ferry, M. Michel, J. Oppenheimer, N. Broomandkhoshbacht, K. Stewardson, R. Martiniano, S. Walsh, M. Kayser, S. Charlton, G. Hellenthal, I. Armit, R. Schulting, O. E. Craig, A. Sheridan, M. Parker Pearson, C. Stringer, D. Reich, M. G. Thomas and I. Barnes (2019). 'Ancient genomes indicate population replacement in Early Neolithic Britain'. Nature Ecology & Evolution, Vol 3, pp. 765 – 771.

Britannica (2023). History & Society: Hundred, English Government. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/topic/hundred-English-government. Accessed March 2024.

British Geological Survey (2020a). GeoIndex Onshore. Available at: https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html?_ga=2.5549051.950326328.1706777967-1517307325.1706777967 Accessed February 2024.

British Geological Survey (2020b). Cromerian Stage. Available at BGS Linked Data – Cromerian Stage Accessed July 2024.

British Geological Survey and Historic England (2023). Building Stones Database for England Map Explorer. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/building-stones-england/ Accessed March 2024.

British Geological Survey (2024). Geology Viewer. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ Accessed March 2024.

British History Online (1972). 'Appendix: The Devil's Dyke and Fleam Dyke', in The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridgeshire, Volume 2, North-East Cambridgeshire. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, pp. 139 – 147.

British Library (2012). Medieval Manuscripts Blog: The Tribal Hidage Online. Available at: https://blogs.bl.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2012/04/the-tribal-hidage-online.html. Accessed March 2024.

Brittain, M., and M. Collins (2013). Ireton's Way, Mepal, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment. Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit.

Brooks, N. P. (2004). Oswald [St Oswald]. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.

Brown, N., and P. Murphy (1997). 'Neolithic and Bronze Age', in J. Glazebrook (ed.), Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. East Anglia: East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

Bush, L. (2009). Land SW of 3 Eastwood Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East.

Cambridgeshire Community Archive Network (1895). Chatteris: The Church Lane Fire.

Cambridgeshire County Council (2015). The Historic Towns of Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Chatteris, Fenland.

Casa-Hatton, R. (2019). 'Roman Godmanchester', in A. Lyons (ed.), Rectory Farm, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1988-1995, Neolithic monument to Roman villa farm. Cambridge: Oxford Archaeology East and East Anglian Archaeology.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.

Chisholm, H. (ed.) (1911). 'Crowland', The Encyclopaedia Britannica: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information. Vol. 7, 11th ed., pp. 514 – 515. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Council for British Archaeology (2006). Defence of Britain Archive. Archaeology Data Service.

Clay, P. (2012). Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Connor, A. (2009). 'A fen island burial: excavation of an early Bronze Age round barrow at North Fen, Sutton'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 98, pp. 37 – 46.

Cooper, S. (2004). Multi-period Site at High Street, Chatteris: Post Excavation and Updated Project Design. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Cunliffe, B. (2004). Iron Age Britain. London: Batsford.

Darby, H. C. (1936). 'The Domesday Geography of Cambridgeshire'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 36, pp. 35 – 57.

Darvill, T. (2023). Long Barrows and Broken Bones. English Heritage.

Davis, E.M (2000). 'Vernacular Building down to 1700' in T. Kirby and S. Oosthuizen (eds.)s, An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History. Cambridge: Anglia Polytechnic University.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023). National Policy Statement for water resources infrastructure.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019). Historic Environment Planning Practice Guidance.

Dickens, A. (1999). Langwood Farm, Chatteris: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Edwards, D. (2024). Local History. Doddington Diary.

Edwards, E. (2023). The Ouse Washes Website: The Company of Adventurers and The Bedford Level Corporation. Available at: http://www.ousewashes.info/drainage-authorities/adventurers-and-blc.htm. Accessed March 2024.

Emery, G. (2005). An Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to No.3 Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. Norfolk Archaeology Unit (NAU).

Environment Agency (2021). Roles and Responsibilities of Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs).

Evans, C. (2003a). Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely. East Anglian Archaeology Report 103.

Evans, C. (2003b). 'Britons and Romans at Chatteris: Investigations at Langwood Farm, Cambridgeshire'. Britannia, Vol 34, pp. 175 – 264.

Evans, C. (2013). 'Delivering Bodies unto Waters: A Late Bronze Age Mid-Stream Midden Settlement and Iron Age Ritual Complex in the Fens'. The Antiquaries Journal, Vol 93, pp. 55 – 79.

Evans, C. and R. Patten (2003). Excavations at Colne Fen, Earith: The Holme Fieldsystem. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Evans, C. and J. Tabor (2019). Long Holme Drove Investigations: 2019 Excavations within Hanson's Over/Needingworth Quarry. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Evans, C. and M. Knight (2000). 'A fenland delta: later prehistoric land-use in the lower Ouse reaches,' in M. Dawson, Prehistoric, Roman, and post-Roman landscapes of the Great Ouse Valley. York: Council for British Archaeology, pp. 89-106.

Fairweather, J. (trans). (2005). Liber Eliensis: A History of the Isle of Ely from the Seventh Century to the Twelfth. Woodbridge: Boydell Press.

Farmer, D. H. (ed.), L. Sherley-Price and R. E. Latham (trans.) (1990). Bede: Ecclesiastical History of the English People. London: Penguin Classics, pp. 239.

Fens for the Future (2024). The Fens: Habitats. Available at: https://www.fensforthefuture.org.uk/the-fens/water. Accessed March 2024.

Forte, A., R. Oram, and F. Pedersen (2005). Viking Empires. Cambridge: The Cambridge University Press.

Gibbard, P., R. West, and P. Hughes (2018). 'Pleistocene glaciation of Fenland, England, and its implications for evolution of the region'. Royal Society Open Science, Vol 5, Issue 1.

Godwin, H. (1978). Fenland: Its Ancient Past and Uncertain Future. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Green, H. J. M., and T. J. P. Malim (ed.) (2017). Durovigutum: Roman Godmanchester. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) (1997). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

Gretzinger, J., Sayer, D., Justeau, P. *et al.* (2022). 'The Anglo-Saxon migration and the formation of the early English gene pool'. Nature, Vol 610, pp. 112–119.

Hadley, D. M. (2000). The Northern Danelaw: Its Social Structure, c.800-1100. London: Leicester University Press.

Haigh, D. (1988). The Religious Houses of Cambridgeshire. Cambridgeshire: Cambridgeshire County Council.

Hall, D. (1987). The Fenland Project Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Peterborough to March. East Anglian Archaeology 35.

Hall, D. (1992). The Fenland Project, Number 6: The South-Western Cambridgeshire Fenlands. East Anglian Archaeology Report 56.

Hall, D. and J. Coles (1994). Fenland Survey: An Essay in Landscape and Persistence. English Heritage.

Healy, F. and R. A. Houseley (1992). 'Nancy was not alone: human skeletons of the early Bronze Age from the Norfolk peat fen'. Antiquity, Vol 66, Issue 253, pp. 948 – 955.

Heritage Gateway (2012). Historic England Research Records: Borough Fen Enclosure. Available at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=350093&sort=4&search=all&criteria=peakirk&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&resourceID=19191. Accessed March 2024.

Heritage Gateway (n.d.). Historic England Research Records: Raid on Jarrow 794. Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, and Institute of Historic Building Conservation. Available at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1579441&resourceID=19191. Accessed March 2024.

Hesse, M (2000). 'The Domesday Survey 1086', in T. Kirby and S. Oosthuizen (eds.), An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History. Cambridge: Anglia Polytechnic University.

Hills, C. (n.d.). Early Anglo-Saxon Resource Assessment. East of England Research Framework.

Historic England (2008). Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.

Historic England (2015a). A Brief Introduction to Bronze Age Barrows. The Historic England Blog.

Historic England (2015b). Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment; Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2.

Historic England (2017a). The Setting of Heritage Assets; Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3.

Historic England (2017b). Commemorative Structures: Listing Selection Guide. Swindon: Historic England, pp. 1 – 24.

Historic England (2017c). Landscapes of Remembrance: Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide. Swindon: Historic England, pp. 1 – 20.

Historic England (2019). Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12.

Historic England (2020a). Farmstead and Landscape Statement: The Fens. Swindon: Historic England, pp. 1 – 14.

Historic England (2020b). Gasworks and Gasholders: Introduction to Heritage Assets. Swindon: Historic England.

Historic England (2021). Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/news/new-virtual-aerial-map-allows-everyone-to-explore-englands-archaeology-from-the-air/. Accessed March 2024.

Historic England (2023a). Heritage at Risk 2023. Available at: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a3c1b0c9b80b433eb839e61b18070bda/. Accessed March 2024.

Historic England (2023b). Heritage at Risk: East of England Register.

Historic England (2024a). The National Heritage List for England (NHLE): Search the List. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/. Accessed March 2024.

Historic England (2024b). 1017333: D-shaped barrow and enclosure 250m east of New Close Plantation. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017333. Accessed March 2024.

Historic England (2024c). 1019547: Moated Bishops' Palace at Manor Farm. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019547. Accessed March 2024.

Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, and Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2012). Heritage Gateway. Available at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/. Accessed March 2024.

Hogan, S. (2014). Fenland Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Hoggett, R., and G. Davies (2021). Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon Resource Assessment. East of England Research Framework.

Holman, K. (2001). 'Defining the Danelaw', in J. Graham-Campbell, R. Hall, J. Jesch, and D. Parsons (eds.), Vikings and the Danelaw: Select Papers from the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Viking Congress. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Huisman, F.J. (2019). Wild Wetlands and Domestic Drylands? Prehistoric Communities of the East Anglian Fens in the Broader Regional Context (c.4000 BC – 100 AD). Unpublished Durham University E-Thesis.

Jackson, J. (1840). *Doddington Tithe Map*. Cambridgeshire Archives, KP56/27/1.

Jackson, R. P. J. and T. W. Potter (1996). Excavations at Stonea: Cambridgeshire 1980 – 85. London: British Museum Press.

Jones, L. (2001). A supplementary archaeological evaluation of land at Block Fen 'B' (Pearson land), Mepal, Cambridgeshire 2001. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

Jones, M. (2006). Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Archaeology on the March to Chatteris Anglian Water Pipeline, Cambridgeshire. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Jones, M. (2015). Land at Honeysome Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6RZ: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

Jones, M. (2019). Land East of 38 March Road, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Kemp, S. (1999). Archaeological Investigations of Land Adjacent to Honey Farm, Chatteris. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Keynes, S. (1980). 'The Diplomas of King Æthelred "the Unready"'. Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life & Thought, Vol 13, pp. i – 295.

Keynes, S. (2003). 'Ely Abbey, 672–1109', in P. Meadows, N. Ramsay (eds.), A History of Ely Cathedral. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, pp. 3 – 58.

Knight, M. and M. Brudenell. (2020). Pattern and process: Landscape Prehistories from Whittlesey Brick Pits: The King's Dyke & Bradley Fen Excavations 1998-2004. Cambridge: McDonald Institute Monographs.

Kolonko, C. and P. Hibbs (2023). Disposition of Home Forces – July 1940. UK Second World War Heritage. Available at: https://ukswwh.wordpress.com/home-forces/. Accessed April 2024.

Ladd, S. and R. Mortimer (2017). 'The Bran Ditch: Early Iron Age Origins and Implications for Prehistoric Territories in South Cambridgeshire and the East Chilterns'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 106, Vol 106, pp. 7 – 22.

Lane, T., S. Hogan, L. Robinson Zeki, V. Fryer, A. Irving, and R. Perrin (2019). 'Excavations of Salterns at Fenland Way, Chatteris and Camel Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 108, pp. 51 – 72.

LiDARFinder (n.d.). Available at: https://www.lidarfinder.com/. Accessed March 2024.

Macaulay, S. P., and T. Reynolds (1994). Car Dyke, A Roman Canal at Waterbeach. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Malim, T. (1992). Stonea Camp, Wimblington: An Iron Age Fort in the Fens. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, pp. 12.

Malim, T., K. Penn, B. Robinson, G. Wait, and K. Welsh (1996). 'New Evidence on the Cambridgeshire Dykes and Worsted Street Roman Road'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 85, pp. 27 – 122.

Marriott, A. G., and S. P. Ashby (2020). 'Territorial Division in the Alfred-Guðrum Treaty: A Ninth Century Diplomatic Innovation?' Apardjón Journal for Scandinavian Studies, pp. 22 – 53.

McConnell, D., and B. Roberts. (2006). Block Fen B (Area 5), Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Excavation Interim Site Narrative. Archaeological Solutions.

McNabb, J., R. Jacobi, and S. Collcutt (n.d.). Palaeolithic. East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.

Meadows, P., B. Thompson, B. Watchorn, E. Lord, F. Heal, F. Knight, I. J. Atherton, N. Karn, and N. Vincent (2010). Ely: Bishops and Diocese, 1109-2009. Suffolk: Boydell Press.

Meaney, A. L. (1994). 'Gazetteer of Hundred and Wapentake Meeting-Places of the Cambridge Region'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 82, pp. 67 – 92.

Middle Level Commissioners (2024). Our History: History of the Middle Level Commissioners. Available at: https://middlelevel.gov.uk/education/. Accessed March 2024.

Miller, E. (trans.), F. Willmoth, F. (ed.), and S. Oosthuizen (ed.) (2015). The Ely Coucher Book, 1249-50: The Bishop of Ely's manors in the Cambridgeshire fenland. Cambridge: Cambridge Records Society.

Moloney, C. (1997). Greys Farm, Horseley Fen, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation of a sample of the cropmarks. Headland Archaeology.

Moore, J. (1658). Mapp of the Great Levell of the Fenns.

Moulis, C. (2014). Archaeological Evaluation at Wimblington Road, Doddington, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Project Services.

Neilson, N. and A. Ballard (1920). A Terrier of Fleet Lincolnshire: From a Manuscript in the British Museum. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

Nugent, M. (2007). Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 7 Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Project Services.

Oosthuizen, S. (2012). 'Cambridgeshire and the Peat Fen. Medieval rural settlement and commerce c.AD 900-300', in N. Christie and P. Stamper (eds.), Medieval Rural Settlement, Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600. Oxford: Windgather Press.

Oosthuizen, S. (2013). 'A 'truth universally acknowledged'?: morphology as an indicator of medieval planned market towns'. Landscape History, Vol 34, Issue 1, pp. 51 – 80.

Oosthuizen, S. (2014). 'Re-evaluating maps of Domesday Population Densities: A Case Study from the Cambridgeshire Fenland'. Medieval Settlement Research, Vol 29, pp. 1 – 10.

Oosthuizen, S. (2016a). 'Beyond hierarchy: archaeology, common rights and social identity'. World Archaeology, Vol 48, Issue 3, pp. 381 – 394.

Oosthuizen, S. (2016b). 'Culture and identity in the early medieval fenland landscape'. Landscape History, Vol 37, Issue 1, pp. 5 – 24.

Ordnance Survey (Revised 1900, Published 1902). Cambridgeshire XX.16. *England and Wales 25 Inch: Mile*. 2nd Edition.

Osbourne, M. (2000). 'The Second World War in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire', in T. Kirby and S. Oosthuizen (eds.), An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History. Cambridge: Centre for Regional Studies, Anglia Polytechnic University.

Parker Pearson, M. (2004). The Archaeology of Death and Burial. Stroud: Sutton Publishing.

Patterson, N., M. Isakov and T. Booth, *et al.* (2022). 'Large-scale migration into Britain during the Middle to Late Bronze Age'. Nature, Vol 601, pp. 588–594.

Potter, T. W., and R. P. Jackson (1982). 'The Roman site of Stonea, Cambridgeshire'. Antiquity, Vol 56, Issue 217, pp. 111 – 120.

Potter, T. W. (1989). 'The Roman Fenland: A Review of Recent Work', in M. Todd (ed.), Research on Roman Britain 1960-1989, Britannia Monograph Series Number 11. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, pp. 147 – 174.

Powell-Smith, A. (n. d.). Open Domesday: Chatteris. Available at: https://opendomesday.org/ Accessed March 2024. Utilising data from: Palmer J et al Domesday Dataset, University of Hull.

Pryor, F. (2019). The Fens: Discovering England's Ancient Depths. London: Head of Zeus.

Rail Magazine (2018). A Lost Line… and a Lost Opportunity. Available at: https://www.railmagazine.com/news/rail-features/a-lost-line-and-a-lost-opportunity. Accessed March 2024.

Ravensdale, J., and R. Muir (1984). East Anglian Landscapes: Past and Present. London: Michael Joseph.

Reagan, R. (2003). An Archaeological Excavation at Colne Fen, Earith, Sites V and VI. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Rees, G. (2010). Prehistoric Fen Edge Activity at the Sutton Gault Irrigation Reservoir Extension. Oxford Archaeology.

Reynolds, G. (1987). A Demographic and Socio-Economic Study of March 1550-1750. Unpublished Open University Thesis.

Roberts, J. (2000). Late Bronze Age and Roman Activity North of Chatteris Parish Church: An Archaeological Evaluation. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Salzman, L. F. (ed.) (1948). 'Houses of Benedictine nuns: Abbey of Chatteris', in A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 2. London: Victoria County History, pp. 220 – 223. British History Online.

Smith, D., J. Zalasiewicz, M. Williams, I. Wilkinson, J. Scarborough, M. Knight, C. Sayer, M. Redding and S. Moreton (2012). 'The anatomy of a Fenland roddon: sedimentation and

environmental change in a lowland Holocene tidal creek environment.' Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society, Vol 59, Number 2, pp. 145 – 159.

Story, J. (2023). History – The Viking Raid on Lindisfarne. English Heritage. Available at: https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/lindisfarne-priory/History/viking-raid/. Accessed March 2024.

Stretham Old Engine (n.d.). History of Fen Drainage. Available at: https://strethamoldengine.com/history-of-fen-drainage. Accessed March 2024.

Sweeting, W.D. (1926). 'Chapter 1. History of the Cathedral Church of St Peter', In E. Bell (ed.), The Cathedral Church of Peterborough: A Description of its Fabric and a Brief History of the Episcopal See. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.

Thatcher, C. (2008). Multi-period excavation at New Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: Post-excavation assessment and updated project design. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England and Historic England (2021). East of England Regional Research Framework.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica (2024). Aethelberht I, king of Kent. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aethelberht-I. Accessed March 2024.

The English Place-Name Society (2024). Survey of English Place-Names: Horseway. Available at: https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/browse/id/53287356b47fc40c4f0000ab. Accessed March 2024.

The London & North Eastern Railway (LNER) (2024). Joint Lines of the GER. Available at: https://www.lner.info/co/GER/jointlines.php. Accessed March 2024.

Thomas, J. (1991). Rethinking the Neolithic (New Studies in Archaeology). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Thornton, E. (2023). Etheldreda – Anglo-Saxon Queen and Saint. Historic UK: The History and Heritage Accommodation Guide. Available at: https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Etheldreda-Anglo-Saxon-Queen-Saint/. Accessed March 2024.

University of Nottingham (2012). Key to English Place-Names. Available at: http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/. Accessed March 2024.

Waller, M. (1994). The Fenland Project, Number 9: Flandrian Environmental Change in Fenland. East Anglian Archaeology.

Wallis, H. (2002). Roman Routeways Across the Fens: Excavations at Morton, Tilney St Lawrence, Nordelph and Downham West. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 10.

Ward, T. (c.1601-1602). *Map of the Manor of Doddington*. Cambridgeshire Archives, K2569/1.

Webley, L., and J. Hiller (2009). 'A fen island in the Neolithic and Bronze Age: excavations at North Fen, Sutton, Cambridgeshire'. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol 98, pp. 11 – 36.

West, R., R. Andrew, K. Knudsen, S. Peglar, and M. Pettit (1995). 'Late Pleistocene deposits at Chatteris, March and Wimblington, Cambridgeshire, UK'. Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, Vol 106, Issue 3, pp. 195 – 210.

West, R. G., S.M. Peglar, M.E. Pettit and R.C. Preece (1995). 'Late Pleistocene deposits at Block Fen, Cambridgeshire, England'. Journal of Quaternary Science, Vol 10, Issue 3, pp. 285-310.

Whittle, A.W.R. (1978). 'Resources and population in the British Neolithic'. Antiquity, Vol 52, Issue 204, pp. 34 – 42.

Wikipedia (n.d.). Chatteris. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chatteris. Accessed March 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (n.d. a). Heritage – A Brief History of the Great Fen. Available at: https://www.greatfen.org.uk/about-great-fen/heritage/brief-history-great-fen. Accessed March 2024.

Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire (n.d. b). Heritage – Holme Fen Posts. Available at: https://www.greatfen.org.uk/about-great-fen/heritage/holme-fen-posts. Accessed March 2024.

Williams, T. (2023). Lost realms: Histories of Britain from the Romans to the Vikings. London: HarperCollins Publishers.

Wymer, J. (1999). The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage.

Yeakell, T. (1810). *Map of Littleport*.

Yeakell, T. (1819). *Map of Manea*.

Annex A – Historic environment gazetteer

Table A-1: Gazetteer of heritage assets scoped in for assessment

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0004	1020394	Bowl barrow 580m east of Mount Pleasant Bridge	Scheduled monument	Inner	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	The earthwork remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. The mound measures 35m in diameter and survives to around 1m high although it has been disturbed by ploughing activity. The surrounding ditch is visible as a buried feature on aerial photographs. The barrow is also surrounded by the buried remains of a small square enclosure, which is possibly Roman in date. The asset is a funerary monument, forming the focus for Bronze Age burials and later Roman ritual activity. The asset is also recorded on the Heritage at Risk register.	The setting of the asset is a gravel island which forms a slight rise, within an otherwise flat, agricultural landscape. The asset is located within close proximity of two other, broadly contemporary burial monuments (FR_0005 and FR_0007). An agricultural reservoir, surrounded by dense vegetation, lies approximately 250m to the north-west, which prevents longer range views in this direction. Otherwise, low hedgerows and sparsely dotted trees allow expansive views across the landscape.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of funerary practice, beliefs and social organisation during the Bronze Age. The asset also holds group value with two other barrows, which form part of a wider cemetery (FR_0005 and FR_0007). The setting in close proximity to the other barrows, aids in understanding the archaeological interest; however, the low height of them and agricultural land use makes it difficult to fully appreciate their function. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0005	1020393	Bowl barrow 250m south of Honey Farm	Scheduled monument	Intermediate	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	The earthwork remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. The mound measures c.40m in diameter and stands to around 1m high although it has been disturbed by ploughing activity. A number of burials were revealed during ploughing of the mound and are thought to derive from reuse during the Roman period. The asset is a funerary monument, forming the focus for Bronze Age and later Roman burials. The asset is also recorded on the Heritage at Risk register.	The setting of the asset is a gravel island which forms a slight rise, within an otherwise flat, agricultural landscape. The asset is located within close proximity of two other, broadly contemporary burial monuments (FR_0004 and FR_0007). An agricultural reservoir, surrounded by dense vegetation, lies approximately 350m to the north-west, which prevents longer range views in this direction. Otherwise, low hedgerows and sparsely dotted trees allow expansive views across the landscape.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of funerary practice, beliefs and social organisations during the Bronze Age. The asset also holds group value with two other barrows, which form part of a wider cemetery (FR_0004 and FR_0007). The setting in close proximity to the other barrows, aids in understanding the archaeological interest; however, the low height of them and agricultural land use makes it difficult to fully appreciate their function. Therefore the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0006	1006906	Romano-British settlement near Honeybridge	Scheduled monument	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	A possible Roman settlement, which has been identified through cropmarks. The asset comprises of a series of roundhouses and enclosures, which was partially excavated in 1925. Roman pottery, coins, bones and charcoal have	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, within which the buried archaeological remains survive. The B1098 runs immediately adjacent to the west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest and the potential to inform on the Roman occupation and the nature of settlement patterns in the Fens. The setting does not contribute to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							been recovered from the plough soil at various points. There is also a possible Bronze Age barrow thought to lie within the vicinity of the settlement as well (FR_0216).			
FR_0007	1011718	Bowl barrow 600m west of Honey Hill Farm	Scheduled monument	Intermediate	N/A	Late Bronze Age	The earthwork remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. The mound measures c.30m in diameter and stands to around 0.75m high. The mound is surrounded by a ditch, which is visible as a dark soil mark within the ploughed field. In 1978, pottery fragments dating to the Bronze Age were recovered from the ploughed surface of the mound. The asset is a funerary monument, forming the focus for Bronze Age burial activity. The asset is also recorded on the Heritage at Risk register.	The setting of the asset is a gravel island which forms a slight rise, within an otherwise flat, agricultural landscape. The asset is located within close proximity of two other, contemporary burial monuments (FR_0004 and FR_0005). Byall Fen Drove lies approximately 250m to the south of the asset. Low hedgerows and sparsely dotted trees allow expansive views across the landscape.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of funerary practice, beliefs and social organisations during the Bronze Age. The asset also holds group value with two other barrows, which form part of a wider cemetery (FR_0004 and FR_0005). The setting in close proximity to the other barrows, aids in understanding the archaeological interest; however the low height of them and agricultural land use makes it difficult to fully appreciate their function. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0008	1019547	Moated bishops' palace at Manor Farm, Doddington	Scheduled monument	Inner	N/A	Medieval	A medieval moated palace, established in the 13th century by the Bishops of Ely. The asset is surrounded by the earthwork remains of a moat, and a dense band of trees. The present buildings within the enclosure date to the 19th century onwards. The palace at Doddington was one of the Bishops' principal residences. There were a number of manorial and religious buildings recorded here at this time, set within an enclosure wall and moat. It ceased to be used by the bishops by the late 15th century, when it was leased in 1493 by Bishop Alcock. The manor, and with it the palace, was sold to the Peyton family, who held the lease at the time. Its use during the post-medieval period is unclear; however, it is likely it was used as a farmstead.	The setting of the asset is a predominantly agricultural, flat landscape. The asset sits in a relatively isolated position to the east of Doddington. There is a vegetated boundary surrounding the ditch. The A141 Isle of Ely Way is located directly east of the asset. Modern planting on either side of the road screen views to the east and separate the moated site from fields and land parcels beyond the road.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, through its potential to inform on the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside during the medieval period. The asset also derives historic interest through its association with the Bishops of Ely. The relationship with the fields surrounding the moated site is not readily visible because of the dense line of trees that surround the asset. The agricultural use of the landscape does not aid in an appreciation of the archaeological and historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0009	N/A	Chatteris Conservation Area	Conservation area	Inner	N/A	Medieval	This conservation area comprises the historic core of Chatteris, a market town established during the early medieval period. The centre of the town focuses around the principal historic routes around East Park Street, Market Hill and High Street, as well as the Parish Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (FR_0011) and the site of Chatteris nunnery around Victoria Street. This linear morphology is a defining characteristic with narrow alleys that run off these. Medieval burgage plots are recognisable in surviving yards, plots and alleys behind street fronting buildings. The town suffered from serious fires in 1706 and 1864, which has meant that the street-scene is dominated by late 18th and 19th century buildings. Local gault brick dominates the street scene and is used across most of the period buildings within the town, with a mixture of commercial and domestic buildings.	The setting of the asset is of 20th and 21st century suburban residential development, with industrial development focused to the north and north-east of the conservation area. The town lies within slightly lower-lying land which is largely agricultural. Glimpse views are afforded of the agricultural land from limited locations, especially to the east.	High	The conservation area's special interest is derived from its historic market town character and coherence of gault brick utilised amongst the majority of the period dwellings. The setting is mainly of modern residential developments, which has largely severed the relationship between the historic core and the surrounding agricultural land. It is therefore difficult to appreciate the contribution of the agricultural economy to the town's prosperity. The relationship is still discernible in a few places, such as at Wenny Road. However, overall the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0010	N/A	Doddington Conservation Area	Conservation area	Intermediate	N/A	Medieval	The asset comprises the historic core of Doddington village, a fen island settlement. The conservation area is centred on the Parish Church of St Mary (FR_0155) and the principal historic routes of Ingles Lane and Church Lane which converge on the church. The street-scene is dominated by the use of gault brick, although some 19th century public buildings, such as the Clock Tower (FR_0123) used contrasting red brick. There are a number of large open spaces across the village, along with vegetated boundaries.	The asset lies within a predominantly rural landscape and is afforded long-range views across the flat fenland. However, new residential developments along the outskirts of the conservation area have removed farmland and severed the village's historic relationship with the wider area. However, the visual relationship with the agricultural land remains to the west and north-west.	High	The conservation area's special interest is derived from its historic village character and the coherence of gault brick utilised amongst the majority of period dwellings. The setting is of a mix of modern residential developments and agricultural land. The relationship with the agricultural land is still discernible, which is key to understanding the prosperity and growth of the village. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0011	1126000	Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	I	Medieval	The asset is the parish church of Chatteris, which dates from the mid-14th century. The church is constructed of coursed rubblestone, with Barnack stone dressings. The asset features a west tower, nave, aisles and chancel. The west tower comprises of restored stepped battlements, a small lead spire and diagonal buttressing. The asset was subject to alterations during the 15th century, with a major restoration programme in 1910 although this was largely internal.	The setting of the asset is a large, high walled churchyard, which is located in the historic centre of Chatteris. The churchyard features several medium and large trees interspersed between the graves. The church is set well back from the street which consists of late 18th and 19th century, gault and local brick buildings, although there has been some later 20th century infill development. The church spire can be seen from various long-distance viewpoints around Chatteris.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic, archaeological and architectural interest, as an example of a medieval church. The asset holds group value with the churchyard wall (FR_0152) which defines the external limits of the church's precinct. The set back position within the churchyard creates a tranquil feel to the setting. The location of the church within the medieval centre of Chatteris and the visibility of the church spire in long distance views, also aids in understanding the development of the town. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0012	1161423	North House, 2, Church Street, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II*	Post-medieval	The asset is a late 17th or early 18th century house, built in local gault brick. The house is built on an L-shaped plan and has a symmetrical, north facing façade. The external appearance is largely unaltered and the asset's interior retains a number of original features, such as an oak staircase and ceiling beams.	The setting of the asset is the historic core of Wimblington village with 20th century residential infill development. A strong visual connection exists between the asset and the Parish Church of St Peter, which lies to the south (FR_0141).	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a largely unaltered, high-status detached house of local vernacular material. The asset maintains a strong visual connection with the Parish Church of St Peter (FR_0141), which allows an appreciation of the historic interest. However, the setting is mostly 20th century residential houses, which has eroded the rural village character and makes it difficult to understand its location within the historic village core. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0014	1310428	1, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a late 18th century house. The house is constructed of gault brick and is built on an L-shaped plan, over two storeys. There are red brick details around the doors and windows, with Greek Revival architectural detailing along the eaves. The house features a late 18th century wing to the right of the building, also constructed of gault brick with	The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. It fronts onto East Park Street, alongside other broadly contemporary residential properties, that line either side of the road and are also constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house constructed of local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings that share local vernacular materials. The location within the historic core and consistent use of gault brick within

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							a plain tiled roof. The asset was significantly extended in the 20th century and now forms part of a care home.			the setting is key to understanding the historic and architectural interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0015	1160795	1, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a mid-18th century house, which was built in 1762 as detailed on a plaque on the southern gable end. The house is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and retains a number of original architectural features, including a part fish-scale patterned tiled roof. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms the commercial heart of Chatteris's historic centre. It directly abuts the road along with a number of 18th and 19th century residential and commercial buildings, which are also constructed of gault and local brick. The Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) lies to the south. There is a strong visual relationship between the asset and the church.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-18th century house constructed of local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset holds group value with other assets on High Street, due to their shared use of vernacular material. The density of broadly contemporary buildings and uniformity in the use of gault brick, aids in appreciation of the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0016	1125978	1, Wood Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, which was constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys, with an old plain and modern tile roof. The building features a symmetrical façade which fronts onto Wood Street, as well as Greek Revival architectural style detailing along the eaves. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered, except for the doorway which is a modern replacement.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. It fronts Wood Street, alongside other residential properties which largely date to the late 19th century onwards. There has also been 20th century infill development within the setting, particularly to the south of the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house constructed in local vernacular material, with architectural detailing. The consistent use of gault brick in the later houses within the setting adds historic character. Although there has been some 20th century infill development, this does not detract from appreciating the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0017	1331926	10, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and forms the end terraced house, attached to 4, 6, and 8 East Park Street (FR_0077). The asset retains some architectural detailing, such as octagonal end chimney stacks and	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts East Park Street, alongside other broadly contemporary residential properties, including 4, 6, and 8, East Park Street (FR_0077).	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, forming part of a mid-19th century terrace constructed in the local vernacular. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							flat window arches with sash windows. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.			use of gault brick for the contemporary buildings within the setting is key to understanding the historic and architectural interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0018	1125990	10, Huntingdon Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of a cottage, which was constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed of local red and gault brick on the ground floor and is over two storeys. The upper storey is constructed of gault brick and has a modern pantile roof. The asset was originally one storey high but was raised to two storeys in the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a residential street to the west of Chatteris's historic core. The asset is slightly set back from the road and has a small, narrow private garden along its frontage, which is defined by a low wall. The rest of the street is lined with residential properties dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. There has been 20th century residential infill development, directly opposite the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century cottage built in the local vernacular material. 20th century residential infill development has diminished the ability to appreciate the historic and once semi-rural setting. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0019	1331960	10, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is an early 19th century cottage. It is constructed of colour-washed brick over two storeys and has a thatched roof. The asset is constructed in a Cottage Orne architectural style, which is highly stylised and deliberately rustic in appearance. The asset has a symmetrical façade with Gothic architectural style detailing over the windows. The external appearance of the asset remains largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a wide residential road, within the town of Chatteris. The asset has a small and narrow private garden to the front, which is defined by a low, colour-washed brick wall with a box hedge. The street has several 19th century dwellings, constructed of gault brick, in slightly set back locations. There is also modern infill development along the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a decorated cottage displaying a 'rustic' style from the late 18th and early 19th century. The asset holds group value with other broadly contemporary dwellings and shared historic interest. The asset's setting, amongst different architecturally styled buildings of 19th and 20th century dates, aids in appreciation of the more unusual architectural style, amongst local vernacular material. The setting makes a slight positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0020	1310314	10, St Martins Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a 19th century house, which is dated to 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped slate roof of shallow pitch. The frontage of the house has a symmetrical façade and Greek Revival architectural style detailing. The	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street to the east of Chatteris's historic core. The asset has a small grassed frontage, with no defined border. The asset forms part of a row of three detached contemporary buildings,	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a well-preserved example of an early-19th century dwelling of local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with other assets on St Martins Road due to their

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	alongside 12 and 14 St Martins Road (FR_0030; FR_0037). There are other residential dwellings to the west, which appear to be broadly contemporary. Residential development to the east is predominantly mid-late 20th century in date.		similar age and shared use of local vernacular material. The asset's location amongst broadly contemporary properties of similar architectural form, brings a sense of uniformity and historic character to the setting. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0021	1125970	10, Station Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises an early 19th century house constructed in c.1800. The house is constructed of gault brick over two storeys, with an attic. The asset features a symmetrical façade. There is a two-storey extension to the rear of the property, which is likely to be later 19th century in date.	The setting of the asset is a residential area, which has contemporary domestic buildings also built in the local vernacular. Other buildings further along the street predominantly date from the early 20th century onwards and there has also been some residential infill development	High	The value of the asset is derived from historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century dwelling built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Station Road due to their similar age and shared use of vernacular material. The predominantly 19th-20th century residential setting is key to understanding the historic interest and the later infill development does not detract from this. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0022	1125982	105, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a 17th century cottage. The asset is constructed on an L-shape plan and constructed of rendered brick over one storey with a thatched roof. An earlier timber-frame may be encased within the building.	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts onto the street. The street is a mix of one and two-storey residential dwellings, which vary in date between the 18th and 20th century. Very few of these have private gardens and front onto the street. There is later 20th century infill development as well.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an early example of a timber framed cottage. The asset also holds group value with other assets on the High Street due to their similar age. The asset's setting is a mixture of historic and modern development, which does not aid in understanding the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to its value.
FR_0023	1331929	11 and 13, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a late 18th century former farmhouse. The asset is constructed of colour-washed brick over two storeys, with red brick to part of the rear (eastern) wing, and a plain tile roof. The right-hand side of the western	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street and is situated within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting contains a mix of 18th and 19th century dwellings and shops, which also front directly	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of historic farming practices. The asset also holds group value with other assets on the High Street due to their similar age. The change of use and 19th century development within

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							(principal) façade features a 19th century shopfront.	onto the street. There are also two larger, early 19th century detached properties to the south.		the setting of the asset makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. However, the streetscape gives the setting historic character and allows an appreciation of the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0024	1125991	11 and 13, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a pair of late 18th century cottages. The cottages are constructed of red brick over two storeys, with gault brick detailing around the doors and windows. The window openings have cambered arches above hung sashes. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is one of the main residential streets of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Most of the dwellings date from the late 18th century onwards and directly front onto the street, or have small, narrow gardens enclosed by low walls. There is a mix of building materials, including red brick and gault brick. There has also been some later 20th century infill development along the street frontage.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0026	1331955	110, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a late 18th century cottage. The cottage is constructed of gault brick, over one storey with an attic and tiled, mansard roof. There is a contemporary small lean-to extension to the rear of the asset. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which forms part of the town's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Other dwellings line the street and are one-and-a-half or two storeys high. There are slight variations in their design and construction materials. They predominantly date from the 18th and 19th centuries, although there has been some 20th century infill development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 18th century domestic cottage. The asset derives group value from its association with the stylistically similar and contemporary 112 High Street (FR_0027). The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0027	1125988	112, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises an early 19th century cottage. The cottage is constructed of gault brick, over one storey with an attic and tiled roof of steep pitch. There is a contemporary small lean-to extension towards the rear (west)	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which forms part of the town's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Other dwellings line the street and are one-and-a-half or two storeys high. There	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 18th century domestic cottage. The asset derives group value from its association with the stylistically similar and contemporary 110 High

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							of the building. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	are slight variations in their design and construction materials. They predominantly date from the 18th and 19th centuries, although there has been some 20th century infill development.		Street (FR_0026). The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0028	1125985	12 and 14, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of an 18th century house. The house is constructed of colour-washed brick, over two storeys with a slate covered, gabled roof. The house was converted into two shops during the mid-19th century. The asset retains the 19th century shopfronts.	The setting of the asset is a corner plot, facing onto King Edward Road and High Street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street and is situated within a short row of broadly contemporary commercial buildings. The surrounding buildings are built over one and two storeys and predominantly constructed of red or gault brick and date from the 19th century onwards.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century house. The asset holds group value with other assets along the High Street and Market Hill due to their similar age. The setting amongst contemporary commercial buildings, aids in understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0029	1160936	12 and 14, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, which was constructed in the 18th century. The house is constructed of colour-washed brick, over one and a half storeys, with a modern pantile roof. The house was converted into two shops during the 19th century and retains these shopfronts.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street, which is fronted by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century house. The asset holds group value with other assets along the Market Hill due to their similar age. The mix of domestic and commercial buildings contribute to the historic character of the asset's setting and aid in understanding its historic interest. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0030	1125967	12, St Martins Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, which was constructed around 1830. The house is constructed of gault brick, over two storeys, with a shallow hipped slate roof. The frontage has a symmetrical three window range, with the openings defined by segmental arches. The asset retains most of its original, external appearance.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street to the east of Chatteris's historic core. The asset has a small and narrow private garden, which is bordered by a low wall. The asset forms part of a row of three detached contemporary buildings, alongside 10 and 14 St Martins Road (FR_0020;	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on St Martins Road due to their similar age and shared use of local vernacular material. The asset is also illustrative of the townscape

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								FR_0037). There are other residential dwellings to the west, which appear to be broadly contemporary. Residential development to the east is predominantly mid-late 20th century in date.		development of Chatteris during the post-medieval period. The development of 20th century suburban housing has reduced the ability to appreciate the uniformity of the local vernacular buildings. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0031	1126018	12A and 12C, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a 19th century house and shop. The house is constructed of gault brick, over two storeys and has a hipped, modern tile roof. The shop is double fronted with Greek Revival architectural detailing surrounding the opening. A carriageway has been opened, likely during the early 20th century, within the southern (left) part of the frontage.	The setting of the asset is the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts onto East Park Street, which is fronted by broadly contemporary residential and commercial buildings. The assets are constructed of gault and local brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst broadly contemporary buildings offers a sense of architectural harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0032	1249620	130, High Street and 1-2 Whalleys Yard, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	A row of late 18th century houses and a shop. The asset is constructed of colour-washed brick over a single storey with a triple pantile roof. The asset was in residential use until relatively recently but has since fallen into a state of disrepair. A large part of the roof covering has been removed.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, within the town's historic core. The asset's gable end fronts onto the street, with a private track running along its frontage. The High Street is lined with one and two storey dwellings dating to the 19th century onwards which vary slightly in their design and construction materials.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a row of late 18th century houses. The asset is also illustrative of the early development within medieval burgage plots in Chatteris. The location amongst later dwellings adds historic character to the setting but does not aid in understanding the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0034	1331951	133, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of two houses, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick, over one storey with an attic and red pantile roof. There is a	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which lies within the historic core of the town. The asset fronts onto the street. The street is lined by residential properties, with	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of early 19th century dwellings. The asset holds group value with other assets on High Street due to their similar age.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							contemporary lean-to attached to the northern (left) side of the house, a two-storey range to the rear and earlier projecting wing.	varying plan forms, orientation and building materials. The dwellings predominantly date from the 18th century onwards. There has been some modern residential development to the north.		The variation in the types of domestic dwellings gives the setting historic character and aids in understanding the piecemeal development of this area. This is key to understanding the asset's historic interest and therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0035	1331927	14, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The southern (left) part of the frontage has a carriageway entry, which is probably late 19th/early 20th century in date.	The setting of the asset is one of the main commercial streets within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts onto the street, which is lined with a mix of broadly contemporary residential and commercial buildings. These are largely constructed in gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst broadly contemporary buildings offers a sense of architectural harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0036	1125965	14, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a house and shop, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. The asset has a mid-19th century shopfront, which has Greek Revival architectural detailing. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered, except for modern cosmetic alterations to the shopfront.	The setting of the asset is one of the main thoroughfares within the historic core of Chatteris. A mix of residential and commercial properties line the street. A large portion of these are constructed of gault brick and date from the 19th century. There has been some 20th century infill development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The broadly contemporary properties also built in the local vernacular offer a sense of architectural harmony to the setting and aid in understanding the historic and architectural interest of the asset. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0037	1125968	14, St Martins Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house constructed around 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped modern tile roof of shallow pitch. The frontage is symmetrical with a three window range with flat arched lintels. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street to the east of Chatteris's historic core. The asset has a small and narrow private garden, which is bordered by a low wall. The asset forms part of a row of three detached contemporary buildings, alongside 10 and 12 St Martins Road (FR_0020; FR_0030). There are other residential dwellings to the west, which appear to be broadly contemporary. Residential development to the east is predominantly mid-late 20th century in date.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on St Martins Road due to their similar age and shared use of local vernacular material. The development of 20th century suburban housing within the setting has reduced the ability to appreciate the uniformity of the local vernacular building style. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0038	1331947	14, West Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys and has a red pantile roof. The door and window openings are defined with flat brick arches. The asset's frontage is largely unaltered although the front door was partially blocked and used as a window before being reopened recently.	The setting of the asset is one of the main commercial streets, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. A mix of residential and commercial properties line the street. A large portion of these are constructed of gault brick and date from the late 18th century.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. The location amongst a range of broadly contemporary domestic and commercial properties gives the setting historic character. This makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0039	1331979	15 and 17, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of a pair of semi-detached houses, dated to around 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick, over three storeys with attics and a slate roof. The frontage is symmetrical with two doorways and a range of four hung sash windows beneath cambered arches. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a predominantly residential road within the town of Chatteris. The asset is fronted by a small, narrow paved garden defined by a low wall. There is a mix of residential properties, each with different boundary treatments and plan forms. A large portion of the setting dates to the 19th century but there has been some later 20th century infill development. There is a strong visual relationship with the High Street to the west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. Despite later residential infill, the setting retains historic character as well as a strong visual link with the historic core. This allows an appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interest. The setting, therefore, makes a

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0040	1126014	16, Church Lane, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a pair of semi-detached houses, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with modern tiled roofs. The window openings are defined by flat arched lintels, with hung sashes. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow urban street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset lies to the south of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) and its associated 18th century churchyard wall. The setting includes a small private garden bounded by restored iron railings. Other residential properties line the southern side of the street and date from the mid–late 20th century.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. There is a strong visual connection with the Church of St Peter and St Paul and its associated churchyard wall, however the development of later 20th century housing within the setting has eroded the historic character and makes it difficult to appreciate the asset's historic and architectural interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0041	1125993	16, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped, slate roof. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential road, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through Chatteris. The asset is fronted by a small, narrow paved garden with a very low wall. There are a number of contemporary domestic properties fronting either side of the road to the north. There has been later 20th century residential development to the south in the surrounding area.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The consistent use of gault brick and straight roofline when looking north down London Road creates a sense of architectural harmony. However, the southern views of modern residential developments slightly diminish the historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0042	1310285	17, Station Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former public house, which was constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed of brick over one storey and has an attic and thatched roof. The external brick facing is believed to conceal an earlier timber frame. There are later, 19th century lean-to extensions towards the rear.	The setting of the asset is a corner plot of two narrow residential streets, which lies to the west of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The asset is surrounded by other dwellings and civic buildings, which vary in date from the 18th century	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 18th century cottage with a thatched roof. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Station Street due to their similar age. Infill development largely dominates the asset's setting and has eroded its historic character.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							The public house was known as the Boars Head in the 19th century but is now in use as a private residence.	onwards. There are also varying architectural styles within the streetscape.		Therefore, setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0043	1331953	18, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house constructed in the mid-18th century. The asset is constructed mainly of red brick, over two storeys and has gault brick detailing and a plain tile roof. The principal (eastern) façade is colour-washed pink and has undergone modifications including the insertion of a later canted bay window and blocking of the original doorway.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, within the town's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The western side of the road is lined with broadly contemporary buildings which are largely now in commercial use. To the east lies a mix of residential properties.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-18th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary buildings on High Street that are of a similar age. This setting of 18th and 19th century buildings all contribute to its historic character and therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0044	1125999	18, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. The asset was refronted in the early 19th century, which preserves architectural detailing dating to this phase of modification.	The setting of the asset is a corner plot on Market Hill and Station Street, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto Market Hill. The asset is surrounded by other historic buildings (18th/19th century in date) which vary in their use, architectural design, materials and plan form. The asset is directly opposite the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011), with which it has a strong visual linkage.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house of local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary buildings on High Street that are of a similar age. The asset's setting within the historic core of Chatteris and opposite the church, gives it historic character. This aids in appreciating the historic and architectural interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0045	1126020	19, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed of local red brick over one storey and has a red pantile roof. There are two gabled dormers and segmental arches frame the lintels above the windows and doors. The asset retains a residential function but has now been split into two dwellings.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street, to the south of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. There are a number of residential properties within the area which vary in date and design. There is also a mix of boundary treatments, with modern fences and the former medieval nunnery wall. There are also a number of trees and hedgerows defining some properties.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house constructed in local vernacular material, with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street and Wood Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of gault brick in the later houses within the setting adds historic character. Although there has been

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										some 20th century infill development, this does not detract from appreciating the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0046	1126576	2, Church Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a farmhouse, constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed of red and gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The farmhouse formed part of a larger complex, which was originally arranged on a regular courtyard plan. The asset was rebuilt sometime in the mid-19th century.	The setting of the asset is a large corner plot, within the historic core of Doddington village, near important open spaces. The curtilage includes some former farm buildings, including an 18th century bakehouse and dairy, which are attached to the east. The asset sits within a large private garden, which is enclosed by a large wall and trees. The Church of St Mary (FR_0155) lies to the north and the wider streetscape is lined with vegetation. There is later residential suburban development to the east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a record of historic farming practices. The loss of associated farm complex buildings and development of a residential estate to the east has removed the ability to appreciate the asset's former function. However, the narrowness of the street, vegetation and close proximity to the church means the setting retains some historic character. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0047	1126587	2, Ingles Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a plain tile roof. The house was remodelled in the 19th century. There is a 19th century extension to the north, which is constructed of red brick.	The setting of the asset is a narrow road, within the historic village core of Doddington. The asset has a small narrow garden, with a modern boundary fence. The gable end faces onto the lane. There is an agricultural field to the north of the asset, with which it has a strong visual link. 4, Ingles Lane (FR_0075) lies to the immediate south. Much of the residential development along Ingles Lane dates to the early 21st century.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest. The asset displays local architectural form and is a record of the development of Doddington village. This asset also holds group value with 4, Ingles Lane (FR_0075) which is of a similar age. The preservation of open space to the north adds a rural feel to the setting and the addition of modern housing has not detracted from this. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0048	1125963	2, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former house, constructed around 1840. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped, slate roof. The frontage has a symmetrical, three window range with hung sashes and framed by	The setting of the asset is a corner plot within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset's frontage is enclosed by a small, low wall. The asset is surrounded by contemporary, former residential buildings also mostly	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							cambered brick arches. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	constructed of gault brick but have varying plan forms and inconsistent rooflines. The asset faces onto the junction of Park Street and East Park Street.		Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings built in the local vernacular material, adds a sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0049	1125969	2, Station Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys, with a slate roof that is hipped to the south. The asset retains Greek Revival style architectural detailing. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a road junction within the historic core of Chatteris. There are various one to two storey dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards, which directly front onto, or have a small garden frontage. The asset fronts directly onto Station Road and has a strong visual linkage with Park Street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. There is particular architectural interest in the use of Greek Revival style detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Station Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of local and gault brick within the asset's setting, imparts a sense of architectural harmony and gives it a historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0050	1125975	2, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed around 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped slate roof. The frontage is asymmetrical with simple architectural detailings. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a corner plot between East Park Street and Wenny Road and within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset sits within a small private garden, which is defined by a low wall topped by a manicured hedge. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings constructed in gault brick although there is some variation with use of red brick. There are variations in style and design and the buildings within the setting predominantly date	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The setting amongst broadly contemporary buildings of the same vernacular material, adds a sense of harmony and the variations in design also add architectural character. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								from the 19th century onwards. The asset occupies a prominent corner plot and has long ranging views along East Park Street, although these are partially blocked by the boundary treatment around the asset.		
FR_0051	1310322	20 and 20A, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 17th century. The asset has a timber frame with herringbone brick infill within the rear wall and rough cast rendering to the exterior. The asset is constructed of timber-framing over two-storeys and has a slate roof. The asset is rough cast rendered and has a slate roof and central projecting bay. The timber frame has a herringbone patterned brick infill within the rear wall. The asset was modified during the 20th century, with shopfronts inserted at ground floor level within the frontage.	The setting of the asset is one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street which is lined with a mix of residential and commercial buildings, which date predominantly from the 19th and early 20th centuries. The asset lies directly opposite the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) and has a strong visual linkage with it.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a late 17th century house. The asset also holds architectural interest, derived from the preservation of a timber frame. The asset holds group value with other assets on Market Hill due to their similar age. The variety of building form and date within the setting, including a strong visual connection with the church, allows for an appreciation of its historic character. This aids in understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the asset's setting contributes positively to its value.
FR_0052	1126580	20, Newgate Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 19th century cottage. The asset is constructed of rendered brick over one storey with a pantile roof. One bay of the asset was raised to two storeys during the late 19th century.	The curtilage of the asset comprises of a small private garden, bounded by a hedgerow. 22 Newgate Street (FR_0055) adjoins the asset to the east. The setting of the asset is the main thoroughfare through the village of Doddington. This is predominantly residential in character, with late 20th century dwellings set back from the road.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century rural cottage. This asset also has group value with 22 Newgate Street (FR_0055), which share vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The setting is mostly of modern residential development, which has eroded the rural, historic character of the area and makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0053	1331944	20, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed around 1840. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped, slate roof. The frontage has a three window range of hung sashes	The setting of the asset is formed by a mixed residential and commercial street, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Most buildings within the	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house of local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							framed by flat arches. The front garden wall is presumed to be contemporary and is constructed of local brick with three octagonal piers. The external appearance is largely unaltered, although the later louvred shutters have been removed.	setting are broadly contemporary in date and also utilise local and gault brick as their main construction materials.		contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of gault brick adds a sense of harmony to the setting and aids in an appreciation of the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0054	1125994	22, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped slate roof. The frontage is symmetrical, and the bricks are laid in Flemish bond. The asset retains a central doorway under a semi-circular arched opening. The asset was converted to commercial use during the 20th century and a shopfront was inserted within the northern (right) hand side of the frontage.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street at the edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings predominantly dating to the 18th and 19th century and constructed of gault brick. There has been some 20th century infill development also.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The setting amongst a variety of dwelling forms give it a historic character and 20th century infill development does not detract from this. This aids in understanding the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0055	1310112	22, Newgate Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of a cottage, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of painted brick over one storey with an attic and a thatched roof. The cottage retains a four panelled, 19th century door as well as sliding sash windows. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The curtilage of the asset comprises of a small private garden, bounded by a hedgerow. 20 Newgate Street (FR_0052) adjoins the asset to the west. The setting of the asset is the main thoroughfare through the village of Doddington. This is predominantly residential in character, with late 20th century dwellings set back from the road.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century rural cottage. This asset also has group value associated with 20 Newgate Street (FR_0052), which share vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The setting is mostly of modern residential development, which has eroded the rural, historic character of the area and makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0056	1310290	24 and 26, Station Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of two adjoined houses, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over one	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential road, on the western outskirts of Chatteris's historic core. The asset directly	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of early 19th century houses built in the local

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							storey with attics and a red pantile mansard roof. The frontage has two ground floor windows and a door hung beneath segmental arches. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered.	fronts onto the street which is residential in character, with one to two storey dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards, the majority of which are constructed with gault brick. The development has been piecemeal and there is also some 20th century infill.		vernacular material. The variety of residential design gives the setting historic character, and later infill development has not detracted from this. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0057	1310338	24, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys on an L-shaped plan and has a plain tiled roof. The frontage is symmetrical with hung sashes beneath cambered arches and a central doorway featuring Greek Revival architectural style detailing. The external appearance is largely unaltered.	There is a small and narrow paved garden along the asset's frontage, which is defined by a low wall. The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street at the edge of Chatteris's historic core which is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings dating to the 18th and 19th century and constructed of gault brick. There has been some 20th century infill development also.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The setting amongst a variety of dwelling forms give it a historic character and 20th century infill development does not detract from this. This aids in understanding the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0058	1125977	26 and 28, West Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed of rendered local brick over two storeys on an L-plan and has a red pantile roof. The frontage has a doorway to the south (left) of centre and a two window range, with hung sashes. The house was likely originally built as two cottages as there is evidence for a blocked doorway.	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street, just outside the western edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street is residential in character, with dwellings fronting the street of varying design and predominantly dating to the 19th century.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 18th century house built in the local vernacular material. The consistent use of gault or local brick adds a sense of harmony to the setting and it retains a historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0059	1160996	3 and 5, Railway Lane, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a pair of cottages, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a pantiled roof. The windows within the frontage have hung sash windows beneath cambered arches. The south (right)	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street, within the historic core of Chatteris. This asset is slightly set back from the road and is fronted by a low, modern brick wall. The setting is predominantly residential in character, with a school to the	High	The value of the asset is from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of late 18th century cottages built in the local vernacular material. The setting is dominated by later 20th century residential development, which has eroded the historic character. The setting

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							hand side of the frontage has been partially rebuilt in the early 21st century.	south and dwellings largely dating to the 20th century onwards.		therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0060	1126019	3, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed of rendered brick over one storey and has a pantiled roof. The gable end faces the main road and the side elevation forms the main frontage. The asset underwent major alterations in the late 18th century and a weatherboarded workshop extension was added in the 19th century.	The asset's gable end fronts onto East Park Street. The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris with dwellings constructed of gault brick dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.	High	The value of the asset is from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century cottage. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age. The coherence of building material used in the 18th and 19th century dwellings gives the setting a historic character. This aids in understanding the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0061	1126021	3, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house which dates to around 1830. The asset was constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. There is a mid-19th century shop front at the right-hand side of the western facing façade, as well as a canted oriel window to the centre of the first floor. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, within the town's historic core. It directly fronts onto the road and adjoins a broadly contemporary dwelling to the north (FR_0015). The High Street is predominantly commercial in character, interspersed with private dwellings, with one and two buildings dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) also lies in close proximity to the east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary buildings on High Street that share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The density of buildings of similar architectural form and close proximity of the asset to the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) give the setting historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0062	1310350	3, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house and shop, which was constructed around 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped, slate roof. There is a shop window with central mullion to the south (right hand) side of the ground floor, which lies beneath an open-sided porch with sloping roof. The external	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Market Hill is dominated by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards. These are	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also derives group value from its association with 5, 7 and 9 Market Hill (FR_0085; FR0093; FR_0106), which together form continuous early 19th century terrace. The differing styles and ages of the

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	predominantly constructed of gault brick.		buildings in close proximity to the asset gives the setting a historic character. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0063	1126585	31, Norfolk Street, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over one storey and has a long straw thatched roof. The front door and windows sit beneath segmental brick arches. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The asset benefits from a large open front garden enclosed by a hedge line. The asset is set back from the street and backs onto a small area of agricultural land. The setting of the asset is a residential street within the village of Wimblington. The streetscape comprises of a mix of 19th century residential and commercial buildings, alongside some 20th century infill development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th or early 19th century rural cottage. The agricultural land to the rear aids in an appreciation of the historic interest. However, the mix of property ages and boundary treatments lend the setting a suburban character, which does not aid in understanding the historic interest of the asset. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0064	1310372	31, 31A, 31B and 31C, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick, over two storeys and has a modern tile roof. The asset features a symmetrical façade comprising of three windows on the first floor, and two later canted bays on the ground floor. A parallel range, constructed of red brick with gault brick architectural detailing, was added to the rear of the house during the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street at the edge of Chatteris's historic core. There is a small garden along the asset's frontage, which is defined by a mix of boundary treatments. The street is residential in character, with dwellings predominantly dating to the 18th and 19th century and constructed of gault brick. There has been some 20th century infill development also.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The consistent use of gault brick within the street adds a sense of architectural harmony and gives it a historic character. However modern infill development of red brick detracts from the historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0065	1310266	32, West Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house, constructed around 1800. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys and has a red pantile roof. The asset features two modern windows at both floor level, with a modern central door. There is a 19th century range, also	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street, just outside the western edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street is residential in character, with dwellings fronting the street of varying design and	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The consistent use of gault or local brick adds a sense of harmony to the setting and it retains a historic character.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							constructed of gault brick, at the rear of the property on the right-hand side.	predominantly dating to the 19th century.		Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0066	1331942	33, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house and shop, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. There is an earlier 18th century range to the rear, which is constructed of local brick over a single storey.	The setting of the asset is formed by a mixed residential and commercial street, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street, alongside many of the buildings within the setting. Most buildings within the setting are broadly contemporary in date and also utilise local and gault brick as their main construction materials.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop of local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of gault brick adds a sense of harmony to the setting and aids in an appreciation of the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0067	1125959	35, 37 and 39, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of three dwellings, incorporating two terraced houses and an attached cottage to the west, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. There is a central cartway entrance to the terraced houses. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset is fronted by two small and narrow gardens, defined by low walls. The setting is residential in character, with dwellings predominantly of gault brick but of varying dates and architectural styling. There has been some modern infill development to the south of the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of gault brick within the setting of the asset adds a sense of architectural harmony and historic character. The modern infill development uses similarly coloured building materials, which does not detract from the overall historic character of the setting. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0068	1331948	36, West Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over three storeys and has a slate roof. The house retains Greek Revival architectural detailings around the front door. The	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street, just outside the western edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting is residential in character, with dwellings fronting the	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The consistent use of gault and local brick within the setting adds a sense of architectural

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	street of varying design and predominantly dating to the 19th century.		harmony. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0069	1125958	38-48, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of terraced houses, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with pantile roofs. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting is residential in character, with dwellings predominantly of gault brick and formed of 19th century terraces.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century row of terraced housing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary terraces of similar building materials confers a sense of architectural harmony and gives the area a historic character. The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0070	1125992	39, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. Towards the rear, there is a late 18th century one storey range constructed of red brick and gault brick, with a pantiled roof.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street at the edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings predominantly dating to the 18th and 19th century and constructed of gault brick. There has been some 20th century infill development also.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The setting amongst a variety of dwelling forms give it a historic character and 20th century infill development does not detract from this. This aids in understanding the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0071	1331946	4 and 4A, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of two houses, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. The asset forms part of a larger row of terraced houses, alongside 6 Wenny Road (FR_0090). The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street is predominantly residential in character, with a mix of dwelling types dating from the 19th century onwards. There has	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of early 19th century dwellings constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also derives group value through its association with 6 Wenny Road (FR_0090) which together form a coherent row of early 19th century terraced housing. The setting

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								been some modern residential infill to the south.		amongst a variety of dwelling forms give it a historic character and 20th century infill development does not detract from this. This aids in understanding the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0072	1161021	4 Station Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over one and two storeys with an attic and red pantile roof. A canted bay window has been inserted at a later stage within the front façade.	The setting of the asset is a residential street within the historic core of Chatteris with dwellings of varying design and age and consistent use of gault and local brick. There has been some modern residential infill development to the north. The asset fronts directly onto the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 18th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Station Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of local and gault brick within the asset's setting, imparts a sense of architectural harmony and gives it a historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0073	1072608	4, 6, 8 & 10, Newgate Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a row of four cottages, constructed in 1778. The asset is constructed of gault brick over one storey with attics and a gault pantile roof. The doors and windows were replaced in the 20th century.	The setting of the asset is the main thoroughfare through the village of Doddington. The asset fronts directly onto the street which is predominantly residential in character, with late 20th century dwellings set back from the road. There are grass verges and a mix of boundary treatments with large trees and hedges interspersed throughout the street scene. The spire of the Church of St Mary (FR_0155) is visible to the east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of 18th century cottages built in the local vernacular. The presence of greenery within the setting imparts a sense of rural character and the intervisibility with the church allows an appreciation of the historic interest. However, the setting is mostly of modern residential development, which has eroded the rural, historic character of the area and makes it difficult to understand the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0074	1126588	4, Church Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, originally constructed in the late 17th century. The asset is constructed	The setting of the asset is comprised of a set back location within the historic core of	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							of painted brick over one storey with a thatched roof. The asset has been extended several times in the 20th century, with a front porch, garage and conservatory added.	Doddington village. The curtilage is defined by a large private garden, which is enclosed by a large wall, trees and modern fencing. 2 Church Lane (FR_0046) lies to the north, with the Church of St Mary (FR_0155) beyond. The streetscape is lined with vegetation. There is later residential suburban development within the setting.		post-medieval house. The narrowness of the street, vegetation and close proximity to 2 Church Lane and the church means the setting retains some historic character. However, there is very little that visually links these assets and the development of modern residential houses within the setting has largely eroded its rural historic character. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0075	1331644	4, Ingles Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, originally constructed in the 17th century. The asset is constructed of a pebble-dash timber frame, or cob, over one and a half storeys with a thatched roof. The asset fell into a derelict state and was largely rebuilt in the early 21st century.	The setting of the asset is a narrow road, within the historic village core of Doddington. The asset has a small narrow garden, with a modern boundary fence. 2, Ingles Lane (FR_0047) lies to the north of the asset, with which it has a strong visual link. Much of the residential development along Ingles Lane dates to the early 21st century.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early post-medieval cottage. However, the asset has been rebuilt and therefore this interest has been diminished. The asset displays local architectural form and is illustrative of the development of Doddington village. This asset also holds group value with 2, Ingles Lane (FR_0047) which is of a similar age. The addition of modern housing has eroded the village character and does not aid in understanding the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0076	1331943	4, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The asset is largely unaltered externally.	The setting of the asset is a mixed residential and commercial street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset's frontage is enclosed by a small, low wall. The asset is surrounded by contemporary, former residential buildings also mostly constructed of gault brick but have varying plan forms and inconsistent rooflines. There has been some 20th century infill development, especially to the south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds particular architectural interest with classical style detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material, adds a

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Modern infill development is largely set back and does not dominate. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0077	1126017	4, 6 and 8, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of three houses and shops, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a hipped, slate roof. Number 4 retains an original shopfront. The external appearance of the asset has undergone minor alterations, including the blocking of a door and widening of the window opening at Number 6.	The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. It fronts onto East Park Street, alongside other broadly contemporary residential properties, that line either side of the road and are also constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century house constructed of local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The location within the historic core and consistent use of gault brick within the setting is key to understanding the historic and architectural interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0078	1125998	4, 6, 8 and 10, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a range of two storey shops, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. A public hall located to the rear of the shops, is not included within the listing. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered except for the addition of modern shop signs.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting is dominated by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards. These are predominantly constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a purpose-built 19th century shop complex built in the local vernacular material. The asset holds group value with other assets on Market Hill that are of a similar age. The differing styles and ages of the buildings in close proximity to the asset gives the setting a historic character. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0079	1331980	41, 43 and 45, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of terraced houses, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate and pantile roof. The row was constructed in two phases, although it is not clear	The asset is fronted by small narrow gardens, defined by low walls. The setting of the asset is a residential street within the historic core of Chatteris, with dwellings predominantly of gault brick but of varying dates and	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							whether 41 and 43 were built first, or 45. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered although there is modern fenestration and some windows are boarded.	architectural styling. There has been some modern infill development to the south of the asset.		Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The consistent use of gault brick within the setting of the asset adds a sense of architectural harmony and historic character. The modern infill development uses similarly coloured building materials, which does not detract from the overall historic character of the setting. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0080	1125986	42, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house and shop, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over three storeys with a shallow pitched slate roof. There is an arcade of mid-19th century shops on the ground floor. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered, except for cosmetic changes to the shop frontage.	The setting of the asset is a main thoroughfare within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The asset forms part of a long terrace of buildings which date to the 18th–20th centuries and feature shops at ground floor and residential use on the upper levels. There has been some modern infill development, including a petrol station and garage warehouse opposite.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a mixed use domestic/commercial building, built in the local architectural form. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The consistent use of gault brick and density of post-medieval buildings contribute to the historic character of the setting. However, the number of modern buildings diminishes the historic character slightly although does not detract overall. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0081	1125960	47, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a farmhouse, constructed in 1823 as inscribed on the guttering. The farmhouse is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. A broadly contemporary garden wall lines New Road, which is also constructed of gault brick with corner piers and stone pediment caps. The asset is largely unaltered externally.	The setting of the asset is a residential road within the historic core of Chatteris, with dwellings now largely dating to the 19th century. There has been some modern infill development in the area. The asset is slightly set back from the road, behind a low brick wall and within a private enclosed garden. Within the garden curtilage to the rear is the former stable block.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a record of historic farming practices. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The presence of other historic buildings within the setting help illustrate the development of Chatteris. However, the later development of the setting means that it is difficult to

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										appreciate the asset's historic and architectural interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0082	1331954	48 and 50, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a pair of semi-detached houses, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a plain tile roof. The asset was altered externally in the 19th century when shopfronts were inserted into the front façade in two phases.	The setting of the asset is a main thoroughfare within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The asset forms part of a long terrace of buildings which date to the 18th–20th centuries and feature shops at ground floor and residential use on the upper levels. There has been some modern infill development, which is generally set back and utilises similar coloured building materials.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a mixed use domestic/commercial building, built in the local architectural form. The consistent use of gault brick and density of post-medieval buildings contribute to the historic character of the setting. However, the number of modern buildings diminishes the historic character slightly although their set back location does not detract overall. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0083	1126022	49, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a shallow pitched hipped slate roof. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered except for more recent fenestration.	The setting of the asset is a main thoroughfare within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The asset forms part of a long terrace of buildings which date to the 18th–20th centuries and feature shops at ground floor and residential use on the upper levels. There has been some modern infill development, which is generally set back and utilises similar coloured building materials.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a mixed use domestic/commercial building, built in the local architectural form. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The consistent use of gault brick and density of post-medieval buildings contribute to the historic character of the setting. However, the number of modern buildings diminishes the historic character slightly although their set back location does not detract overall. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0084	1125961	49, New Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a two-storey yellow gault brick house which was constructed in 1849. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two	The setting of the asset is a residential road within the historic core of Chatteris, with dwellings dating to the 19th	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a detached 19th century dwelling. The

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							storeys and a modern tile hipped roof. Although the roof has been replaced and there is modern fenestration, the external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	century. There has been some modern infill development, particularly to the south. The asset is set back from the road, with a small narrow garden fronted by a low gault brick wall.		asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on New Road that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The presence of other 19th century dwellings within the setting aid in an appreciation of the asset's historic interest. However, the later development of the setting means that it is difficult to appreciate the asset's historic and architectural interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0085	1125997	5, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed around 1830. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Market Hill is dominated by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards. These are predominantly constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also derives group value from its association with 3, 7 and 9 Market Hill (FR_0062; FR0093; FR_0106), which together form continuous early 19th century terrace. The differing styles and ages of the buildings in close proximity to the asset gives the setting a historic character. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0086	1125973	56 and 58, Station Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a pair of semi-detached houses, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The frontage is symmetrical and each house has a bay window. A plaque within the façade dates the construction to 1852. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a residential street to the west of Chatteris's historic core. The asset is fronted by a small and narrow paved garden, defined by a low wall. The street setting is predominantly residential in character with two storey residential properties of varying design and age (19th and 20th centuries). There has been modern residential infill development to the north of the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of 19th century residential dwellings constructed in the local vernacular material. The retention of the residential character and a number of 19th century dwellings aids in understanding the historic interest. However, modern residential development detracts from this. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0087	1331930	59,61 and 61A, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house and former shop, constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick built over one and two storeys and a steeply pitched slate roof. The cast iron initials 'T' and 'S' have been placed on the upper level of the gable end of the building. There has been a number of alterations, including the blocking of a doorway and insertion of window in number 61. Another door has been inserted in number 59.	The setting of the asset is a residential street, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the High Street and has a very small private garden to the rear. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, which have buildings of varying design and age. There has been some modern residential infill development, as well as a housing estate to the east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a 18th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The retention of the residential character and a number of 19th century dwellings aids in understanding the historic interest. Modern residential development is largely located away from the High Street and therefore does not detract from the overall historic character of the setting. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0088	1161430	6 and 8 Norfolk Street, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of cottages, constructed in the late 17th century onwards. The asset is constructed of painted local brick over one storey with attics and a thatched roof. Number 6 was extended to the front in 1909, when the asset was in use as a butcher's shop. Number 8 was formerly the Carpenters' Arms public house.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street within the medieval village of Wimblington, though most dwellings now date from the 20th century onwards. The asset is slightly set back from the road, with small gardens fronted by a low wall.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of 17th century rural cottages. The later 20th century residential development that dominates the setting makes it difficult to appreciate the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0089	1125964	6, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered, with the exception of modern fenestration.	The setting of the asset is a mixed residential and commercial street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset's frontage is enclosed by a small, low wall and hedge. The asset is surrounded by contemporary, former residential buildings also mostly constructed of gault brick but have varying plan forms and inconsistent rooflines. There has been some 20th century infill	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds particular architectural interest with classical style detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material, adds a

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								development, especially to the south.		sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Modern infill development is largely set back and does not dominate. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0090	1310296	6, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house which sits within a terraced row, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street within the historic core of Chatteris with a mix of dwelling types dating from the 19th century onwards. There has been some modern residential infill to the south. The asset fronts directly onto the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of early 19th century dwellings that demonstrates the townscape development of Chatteris during the post-medieval period. The asset also derives group value through its association with 4 and 4A Wenny Road (FR_0071) which together form a coherent row of early 19th century terraced housing. The setting amongst a variety of dwelling forms gives it a historic character and 20th century infill development does not detract from this. This aids in understanding the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0091	1310118	7, Church Street, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a stone slate roof. The asset features a symmetrical three 'bay' façade with classical architectural style detailing around the door. The external appearance is largely unaltered.	The asset has a small private, walled garden. The setting of the asset is the historic core of Wimblington village, with 20th century residential infill development. A strong visual connection exists between the asset and the Parish Church Of St Peter, which lies to the south (FR_0141).	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century detached house of local vernacular material. The asset holds group value with other assets on Church Street which together reflect the surviving historic elements of the village core. However, the setting is mostly of 20th century residential houses, which has eroded the rural village character and makes it difficult to understand its location within the historic village core. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0092	1331928	7, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto East Park Street. The street is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings constructed of gault brick dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.	High	The value of the asset is from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century cottage. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The coherence of building material used in the 18th and 19th century dwellings gives the setting a historic character. This aids in understanding the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0093	1331958	7, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a terraced house, constructed in 1830. The asset is constructed of a gault brick house over two storeys with a slate roof. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting is dominated by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards. These are predominantly constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also derives group value from its association with 3, 5 and 9 Market Hill (FR_0062; FR0085; FR_0106), which together form continuous early 19th century terrace. The differing styles and ages of the buildings in close proximity to the asset gives the setting a historic character. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0094	1331981	7, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house and shop, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered, with the exception of modern cosmetic changes to the shop frontage.	The setting of the asset is a mixed residential and commercial street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The asset is surrounded by contemporary, former residential buildings also mostly constructed of gault brick but have varying plan forms and inconsistent rooflines. There has been some 20th century infill development, especially to the west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material, adds a sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										architectural interest. Modern infill development is largely set back and does not dominate. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0095	1161094	7, West Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a semi-detached house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The asset features a symmetrical façade. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a wide residential street, just outside the western edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street which is residential in character, with dwellings fronting the street of varying design and predominantly dating to the 19th century. There is a modern petrol station forecourt opposite the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 18th century house built in the local vernacular material. The consistent use of gault or local brick adds a sense of harmony to the setting. However, the presence of the petrol station visually intrudes on the historic street scene. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0096	1160861	74, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house constructed around 1820. The asset is constructed of gault brick over three storeys with a hipped slate roof of shallow pitch. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a residential street, within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset has a small narrow garden along its frontage, enclosed by a low wall topped with cast iron railings. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, which has buildings of varying design and age. There has been some modern residential infill development, as well as a housing estate to the east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The retention of the residential character and a number of 19th century dwellings creates a sense of architectural harmony and gives the setting a historic character. This positively contributes to the value of the asset.
FR_0097	1126011	8, Bridge Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in 1800. The asset is constructed of roughcast, rendered brick over one storey with a tiled, mansard roof. The cottage appears to have been extended to the rear at some stage. The asset has also been painted pink in recent years.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which forms one of the main thoroughfares within the historic core of the town. The asset has a small private garden along its frontage, which is defined by a low wall. The street is lined by residential properties, with varying plan forms, orientation and building materials. The dwellings predominantly date from the 18th century onwards.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street which are of a similar age. The variation in the types of domestic dwellings gives the setting historic character and aids in understanding the piecemeal development of this area. The modern residential development to the north interrupts the historic

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								There has been some modern residential development to the north.		street scene although its use of similar building materials does not detract overall. The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0098	1331952	8, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a terraced cottage and shop, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a shallow pitched slate roof. A shopfront was inserted on the ground floor during the late 19th century.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street and is situated within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting contains a mix of 18th and 19th century dwellings and shops, which also front directly onto the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a house and shop constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset shares group value with the other assets along High Street which are of a similar age and share local vernacular material. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material adds a sense of architectural harmony and aids an appreciation of the asset's interest. The asset's setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0099	1160895	8, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a semi-detached house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof with a shallow pitch. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is one of the main residential streets of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Most of the dwellings date from the late 18th century onwards and directly front onto the street, or have small, narrow gardens enclosed by low walls. There is a mix of building materials, including red brick and gault brick. There has also been some later 20th century infill development along the street frontage.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony to the historic street scene and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0100	1310309	8, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The asset's external appearance is largely unaltered, with the exception of modern fenestration.	The setting of the asset is a mixed residential and commercial street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset's frontage is enclosed by a small, low wall and hedge. The asset is surrounded by contemporary, former residential buildings also mostly	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds particular architectural interest with classical style detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								constructed of gault brick but have varying plan forms and inconsistent rooflines. There has been some 20th century infill development, especially to the south.		on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material, adds a sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Modern infill development is largely set back and does not dominate. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0101	1331949	81 and 83, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the late 17th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over one storey with an attic and tile roof. The cottage was refronted in the 19th century and a 20th century shopfront was inserted to the right hand (south) of the frontage. The colour washing has also been removed.	The setting of the asset is a largely residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with a mix of dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards. There has been some late 20th century residential development to the south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 17th century dwelling constructed in local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony to the historic street scene and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0102	1125987	84, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. A bow oriel window protrudes from the eastern (principal) façade above the main doorway. The external appearance of the asset is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a largely residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with a mix of dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards. There has been some late 20th century residential development to the west and south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a late 18th century house constructed of local architectural materials. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material, adds a sense of harmony and aids in understanding the historic and architectural interest. Although there has been modern infill development this is largely set back and still allows an appreciation

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										of the historic street scene. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0103	1125984	8A, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a terraced cottage and shop, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a shallow pitched slate roof. A shopfront was inserted on the ground floor during the mid-19th century.	The setting of the asset is of Chatteris High Street and is situated within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The setting contains a mix of 18th and 19th century dwellings and shops, which also front directly onto the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a house and shop constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset shares group value with the other listed buildings along High Street which share local vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The setting amongst contemporary buildings also built in the local vernacular material adds a sense of architectural harmony and aids an appreciation of the asset's interest. The asset's setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0104	1310400	9, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a semi-detached house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is built on an L-plan and is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a hipped pantiled roof. There is a blocked doorway within the southern façade and modern fenestration, otherwise the external appearance is largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with dwellings constructed of gault brick dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.	High	The value of the asset is from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century dwelling constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The coherence of building material used in the 18th and 19th century dwellings gives the setting a historic character. This aids in understanding the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0105	1381205	9, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 18th century. The asset is constructed on a single unit plan and of red brick over one storey with an attic and tiled roof. The asset was subject to minor alterations and repairs to make the building structurally sound in 2010.	The setting of the asset is one of the main residential streets within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Most of the dwellings date from the late 18th century onwards and directly front onto the street, or have small, narrow gardens	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an 18th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. The predominantly residential and historic character of

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								enclosed by low walls. There is a mix of building materials, including red brick and gault brick. There has also been some later 20th century infill development along the street frontage.		the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0106	1310354	9, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is an end of terrace house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The building has an asymmetrical façade, with a total of four sash windows and a panelled front door. The external appearance of the asset appears to be largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street which is dominated by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards. These are predominantly constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century house and shop built in the local vernacular material. The asset also derives group value from its association with 3, 5 and 7 Market Hill (FR_0062; FR0085; FR_0093), which together form continuous early 19th century terrace. The differing styles and ages of the buildings in close proximity to the asset gives the setting a historic character. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0107	1160869	94, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of cottages, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed mainly of red brick over one storey with attics and a steep pitched tile roof. The eastern gable end of the cottages is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and was added in the early 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a largely residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The gable end of the asset fronts onto the street and is accessed from a side lane. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with a mix of dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards. There has been some late 20th century residential development to the south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of late 18th century dwellings constructed in local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The predominantly residential character of the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony to the historic street scene and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. Modern infill development does not detract from this. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0108	1125980	97, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a shop, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault colour-washed brick over two-storeys	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which forms part of the town's historic core. The asset fronts directly	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century former shop. However, this

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							with a red tile roof. Two shop windows once flanked the central doorway but these have been removed. The frontage appears to have been partially rebuilt when converted for residential use.	onto the street. Other dwellings line the street and are one-and-a-half or two storeys high. There are slight variations in their design and construction materials. They predominantly date from the 18th and 19th centuries, although there has been some 20th century infill development.		interest has been diminished slightly through the loss of historic shop fronts. The asset holds group value with other assets along the High Street that share the same vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The shared use of vernacular materials in historic buildings within the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0109	1125981	99 and 99A, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of rendered brick over one-storey with an attic and a red tile roof. There is a contemporary extension to the rear. The external appearance is largely unaltered; however, modern canted bay windows have been replaced recently with sash windows.	The setting of the asset is Chatteris High Street, which forms part of the town's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. Other dwellings line the street and are one-and-a-half or two storeys high. There are slight variations in their design and construction materials. They predominantly date from the 18th and 19th centuries, although there has been some 20th century infill development to the north.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century cottage. The asset holds group value with other assets along the High Street that share the same vernacular materials and are of a similar age. The shared use of vernacular materials in historic buildings within the setting gives a sense of architectural harmony and aids an understanding of the asset's interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0110	1161419	Addison House, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a detached house, constructed around 1830. The asset is constructed on an L-plan and of gault brick over three storeys with cellars and a slate roof. The asset has contemporary flanking shaped garden walls which frame the symmetrical three 'bay' façade. There is Greek Revival style architectural detailing around the doorway. The asset's external appearance appears to be largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is the edge of Wimblington village's historic core. The asset is set back from the street and sits within a private garden, fronted by a low hedge and railings. The street setting is predominantly residential in character and modern in date, with detached properties within spacious gardens. There is open green space directly opposite the asset and there are green boundary treatments throughout the setting.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century high-status detached dwelling built in local vernacular materials. The asset also holds architectural interest, through the use of Greek Revival style detailing. The strong visual relationship with the open space opposite the asset, along with green boundary treatments, gives the setting a rural character and aids in appreciation of this historic interest. However modern residential development within the setting has eroded this

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										rural historic character. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0112	1125974	Barn, Stables and Cowhouse To Manor House, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a range of agricultural outbuildings, originally constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. The asset is constructed of red brick with a roof of plain tile and pantile at two levels. A range of stables was added to the complex in the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a private residential plot at the edge of the town of Chatteris. The setting includes a large, gravelled area, with the Manor House (FR_0137) to the west. The plot is surrounded by a dense band of trees, although views open up to the east over Wenny Meadow. There is agricultural land to the east and modern residential development to the north, west and south. There has also been some modern extensions within the setting.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of historic farming practices. The asset retains a strong visual relationship with the Manor House and the agricultural land to the east, which aids in understanding the historic function. However, modern development within the setting and loss of agricultural function means that the historic function is difficult to appreciate. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0113	1125966	Burnsfield House, 40, Railway Lane, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of local and gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The asset was originally one-storey constructed of local brick but was raised with gault brick to two-storeys in the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a junction within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset is fronted by a small narrow garden, defined by a low wall. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with a number of 19th century dwellings constructed in the local vernacular material. There is modern residential infill development and despite the close proximity to High Street, views are limited beyond the junction.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century dwelling constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on High Street, which share similar vernacular materials. The setting retains some historic dwellings, which share the same vernacular material; however, there has been modern residential infill development. This interrupts the historic street scene and does not aid in an appreciation of the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0114	1160822	Charles Cole and Vermiculite (Chatteris Limited), High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former brewery, constructed in the 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys and has a slate roof. There is a rectangular sectioned chimney stack in the south-east corner which was	The setting of the asset is a residential cul-de-sac, located off High Street and at the edge of Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street, which has modern residential development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century factory purpose built for the brewing industry. The asset's setting has been encroached upon by modern development and despite

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							originally detached from the building. The asset was converted into an engineering works in the early 20th century and later residential flats. The asset was extended to the rear for this residential conversion.			the close proximity to the High Street, there is little visual link with the historic streetscape. The setting, therefore, makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0115	1160807	Chatteris House, 17, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a large, detached house, constructed in 1828. The asset is constructed of yellow brick over three storeys with a basement and slate roof. There is fine architectural detailing of Greek Revival style on the portico at the front door. The asset remained in use as a private dwelling until the 1950s, when it became a showroom and two large windows were inserted at ground floor level. The asset has recently been converted to private apartments and the ground floor windows have been rebuilt and reinstated.	The setting of the asset is a small private plot within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset is set back from the High Street by a driveway, small courtyard and front garden which is defined by a low wall topped with railings and a hedge. The street setting is predominantly commercial, with one and two storey buildings dating from the 18th century onwards. The asset's height and imposing design makes it a visually dominant building along High Street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, and as a good example of a high-status private dwelling of the 19th century. The asset's architectural interest is derived from the use of local vernacular material as well as Greek Revival detailing. The asset also derives group value from other assets on the High Street and Market Hill, which share vernacular material and are similar in date. The setting amongst broadly contemporary buildings of similar local vernacular form gives it historic character. This allows an appreciation of the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0116	1441222	Chatteris War Memorial, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	20th century	The asset is a war memorial, constructed in 1920. The memorial is constructed of limestone and takes the form of a cross and square plan, on top of an octagonal pillar and base. It was designed by W Samuel Weatherley and sculpted by Messrs, A. Robinson and Son. The memorial has an inscription dedicating it to the fallen of the First and Second World Wars.	The setting of the asset is an open area along the High Street and within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset sits at the edge of the pavement along Market Hill and is enclosed by black railing. It is surrounded by green space and public pathways and further to the east is the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011).	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a purpose built memorial to commemorate those in Chatteris who lost their lives during 20th century conflict. The asset derives group value from other assets on the High Street, including the church. The setting in close proximity to the church and within the historic core of Chatteris allows for an appreciation of the asset's interest. Therefore, the asset's setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0122	1126574	Churchyard Cross North West Of Churchyard	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a churchyard cross, originally erected in the 14th century. The asset is constructed of Barnack limestone. The base of	The asset lies within the north-west corner of the Parish Church of St Mary (FR_0155) churchyard in Doddington. The asset lies in a	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a churchyard cross. The asset also

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		Boundary Wall, Church Lane, Doddington					the cross is constructed of Barnack limestone and is of 14th century date. The upper part of the shaft was rebuilt in the 19th century.	conspicuous location near to the entrance from Church Lane. There is a strong visual connection with the parish church and its lych gate.		shares group value with other listed assets functionally linked with the church, including the lych gate. The strong visual relationship with the church and its churchyard is key to understanding the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the asset's setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0123	1126578	Clock Tower, New Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a clock tower, which was constructed in the late 19th century. The asset is constructed of red and gault brick over three stages and has limestone dressings and a leaded pyramidal roof. The asset was constructed to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.	The asset lies in a conspicuous location at the junction of New Street and Benwick Road in Doddington village. The street setting is largely residential in character with dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards and are largely constructed of gault brick. The junction setting funnels longer range views along High Street and New Street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a 19th century commemorative structure. The asset also shares group value with the Methodist Chapel (FR_0138), which is of similar architectural materials. The setting amongst gault brick dwellings offers a striking contrast and its location at a key road junction allows an appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0124	1331959	Cross Keys Inn, 16, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former house, constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. The asset is constructed of partly rendered and colour-washed red brick over two storeys with a slate roof. Although listed as a house, the asset appears to have originally functioned as a coaching inn.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms one of the main thoroughfares through the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street, which is fronted by a mix of domestic and commercial buildings, dating from the late 17th century onwards.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early coaching inn. The asset holds group value with other assets along the Market Hill due to their similar age. The mix of domestic and commercial buildings contribute to the historic character of the asset's setting and aid in understanding its historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0125	1126573	Doddington Hall Coach House and Stables, Church Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in 1872. The asset is constructed of gault brick with limestone dressings over two storeys and a tile roof. A stone plaque on the south wall, is inscribed with 'GE Walker 1872'. The asset was formerly the vicarage and built for	The setting of the asset is the historic core of Doddington village. The curtilage of the asset encompasses a large private garden, fronted by a low brick wall. The village setting comprises a mix of historic dwellings and modern residential	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a purpose-built vicarage. The visual relationship and close proximity to the church aids in understanding the asset's historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							the vicar of the Parish Church of St Mary in Doddington (FR_0155). The asset's external appearance appears to be largely unaltered.	infill. The setting is dominated by large trees and vegetation and the open space of the churchyard lies directly to the south. The Parish Church of St Mary (FR_0155) lies beyond this.		contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0126	1126577	Doddington Windmill, High Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former windmill, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over four storeys with a modern roof. The four sails were removed after 1940 when it was last used, and the original roof was lost during a storm around 1950.	The asset is sited to the top of a track adjacent to a modern house, with large garden setting. To the north of the asset, the setting is flat, agricultural land. Doddington village lies to the south and east. Modern residential development encroaches on the asset from the north and east.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of the industrialisation of food production. Modern residential development encroaches on the asset's rural setting and slightly affects the ability to appreciate the asset's historic interest. However, there is a strong visual relationship with agricultural land to the north. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0127	1125983	George Hotel, High Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a public house, constructed in the mid-18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two-storeys with an attic and a slate roof. The main entrance is a later addition and the public house was extended to incorporate an adjoining building to the north. A carriageway has been inserted within the extension and a former doorway converted into a window opening.	The setting of the asset is Market Hill, which forms the commercial heart of Chatteris's historic centre. It directly abuts the road along with a number of 18th and 19th century residential and commercial buildings, which are also constructed of gault and local brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-18th century public house constructed of local vernacular material. The asset holds group value with other assets on High Street, due to their shared use of vernacular material. The density of broadly contemporary buildings and uniformity in the use of gault brick, aids in appreciation of the historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0128	1125971	Gresham House, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys with attics and an old plain tile roof. There is architectural detailing in Greek Revival style around the door. A two-storey extension of brick and slate was added to the rear in the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a residential area within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset has a small garden along its frontage which opens onto the street. There are contemporary domestic buildings also built in the local vernacular within the street setting. There has been some modern residential infill	High	The value of the asset is derived from historic and architectural interest, as an example of an early 19th century dwelling built in the local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Station Road due to their similar age and shared use of vernacular material. The predominantly 19th–20th century residential setting is key to

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								development opposite and to the north along Station Street.		understanding the historic interest and the later infill development does not detract from this. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0130	1331680	Headstones Within The Churchyard Area Of The Parish Church Of St Mary, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of around 122 gravestones, constructed between the mid-18th and mid-19th century. The gravestones are constructed of limestone and demonstrate a variety of intricate designs and architectural styles, such as Greek Revival and Rococo.	The setting of the asset is the churchyard surrounding the Parish Church of St Mary, Doddington (FR_0155). There are a number of mature trees within the churchyard, which is defined by a low limestone wall and the Lych Gate (FR_0136).	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, demonstrating 18th and 19th century attitudes to death and memorial. The asset also shares group value with the Lych Gate (FR_0136) and the Parish Church of St Mary (FR_0155) due to the consistent use of vernacular material and linked function. The setting within the churchyard of the Parish Church of St Mary is key to understanding the historic interest and therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0131	1310281	Hollies, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys with a slate roof. There is a contemporary single storey range to the left (east) side with a late 19th century garden wall to the west, both constructed of local brick.	The setting of the asset is a residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset fronts directly onto the street with 19th and 20th century dwellings. There has been some modern residential infill development along the street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century dwelling constructed in the local vernacular material. The predominantly 19th–20th century residential setting is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0132	1126013	Holly House Farmhouse, Byall Fen Drove, Horseway, Chatteris	Listed building	Inner	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a farmhouse, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is L-shaped in plan and constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a modern tile roof. An extension was added in the early 19th century. The main entrance on the garden (south-west) elevation has been sealed.	The setting of the asset is a farm complex within a flat agricultural landscape. There are contemporary farm buildings to the immediate north-west of the asset and modern agricultural buildings to the east. There is a large garden to the south and west, which is dotted with trees and a dense vegetation line along the southern edge. The Forty Foot Drain runs in an east–west direction to the south of	High	The asset's value is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a record of past farming practices. The setting amongst agricultural buildings and a flat rural landscape, positively contributes to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								the asset and is densely vegetated. Flat agricultural land surrounds the area.		
FR_0133	1331945	Icehouse, 100 Yards East Of Number 19, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is an icehouse, constructed in the early-mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of brick and is rendered with plaster.	The setting of the asset is a modern housing development, within the former grounds of the Manor House in Chatteris (FR_0137). The Manor House and associated outbuildings (FR_0112) is located approximately 80m to the south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of an icehouse. The asset shares group value with the Manor House (FR_0137) and the associated buildings (FR_0112), as they are functionally linked. The setting in close proximity to the Manor House and associated buildings allows an appreciation of the historic interest and functional link. However, the historic link to these assets has been severed through the development of modern housing and it is difficult to appreciate this. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0135	1126010	Kent House, Black Horse Lane, Chatteris	Listed building	Inner	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of yellow gault brick over two storeys with an attic. There is architectural detailing including red brick quoins to the corners and dressings above the windows. The building was constructed as the parish workhouse in 1789 and is now in residential use. The external appearance appears largely unaltered.	The asset sits within a tarmacked parking area on the north of Chatteris's historic core. To the east lies an undeveloped area of land. 20th century housing development surrounds this, with open agricultural land beyond to the east.	High	The asset's value is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a former workhouse. The setting has been encroached upon by modern development, which has divorced the asset from the historic core of Chatteris and makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to its value.
FR_0136	1331679	Lych Gate, St Mary's Church, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	20th century	The asset is a lych gate, which was constructed in the early 20th century. The asset has a limestone and rubble stone plinth, with an oak frame built onto it and a hipped red plain tile roof, surmounted by a wooden cross. The asset was constructed in 1907.	The setting of the asset is the churchyard surrounding the Parish Church of St Mary, Doddington (FR_0155). The lych gate forms the entrance to the churchyard, which is enclosed by a low limestone wall.	High	The asset's value is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a churchyard entranceway. It also derives group value from its functional association with St Mary's Church (FR_0155) and the headstones within the churchyard (FR_0130). The setting of the asset in relation to the church and its graveyard is key to understanding its historic and

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										architectural interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0137	1161041	Manor House, Wenny Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a plain tiled roof. There is architectural detailing in Greek Revival style framing the door. There is a modern extension to the rear.	The setting of the asset is a large private garden at the southern end of Chatteris. The curtilage of the asset includes a large private garden, which is densely vegetated along its boundary, with associated outbuildings The Barn, Stables and Cowhouse (FR_0112). The Icehouse (FR_0133) now lies within separate residential plots to the north-east. Wenny Meadow (formerly associated parkland) lies to the east with 20th century residential development to the west and north.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a high-status dwelling built in the local vernacular material. The asset shares group value with the Icehouse (FR_0133) and the associated buildings (FR_0112), as they are functionally linked. The setting in close proximity to the icehouse and associated buildings allows an appreciation of the historic interest and functional link. However, the historic link to the icehouse has been severed through the development of modern housing in the immediate vicinity and it is difficult to appreciate this. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0138	1126579	Methodist Chapel, New Street, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a methodist chapel, constructed in the late 19th century. The asset is constructed of red brick with terracotta brick bands, decoration and limestone copings. The asset's decorative details include two round arched entrances and three round arched leaded-light windows at ground floor level. A date of June 5 1888 is inscribed on four foundation stones.	The setting of the asset is the junction of New Street and Benwick Road in the Doddington village historic core. This setting is largely residential in character with dwellings dating from the 18th century onwards and are largely constructed of gault brick. The junction setting funnels longer range views along High Street and New Street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a 19th century non-denominational chapel. The asset also shares group value with the Clock Tower (FR_0123), which is of a similar age and constructed of similar architectural materials. The setting amongst gault brick dwellings offers a striking contrast and its location at a key road junction allows an appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0139	1125972	Mill Cottage, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of two adjoining cottages, dating to the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over one storey with attics and a red pantile mansard roof. The asset is dated to 1807 on a plaque and once formed accommodation for the	The setting of the asset is modern residential development within Chatteris. The asset is set back from the street, to the north of Station Road and includes a private garden to the west and a gravel track to the east. Beyond the garden	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a former miller's cottage. The setting amongst modern residential development and demolition of the windmill means it is difficult to appreciate the historic interest. The setting, therefore,

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							miller working out of the now demolished windmill which once stood to the north. The asset has a late 20th century extension on the northern side.	curtilage, the setting is largely modern residential infill development, with historic dwellings along Station Road.		makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0140	1126582	Parish Church Of St Nicholas, Manea	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	The asset is the parish church of Manea and was constructed in 1875. The asset is constructed of coursed limestone rubble with limestone dressings and a slate roof. The church was designed by James Ruddle of Peterborough. The asset was constructed on the site of an earlier church.	The setting of the asset is a churchyard, defined by hedges and a low brick wall. The asset exists to the south of the Manea village High Street. The village setting comprises modern residential housing to the north, east, and west, and fields and dense trees to the south.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a parish church. The churchyard and vegetated surroundings make a positive contribution to the setting of the asset while the modern residential housing beyond makes a negative contribution.
FR_0141	1126584	Parish Church of St Peter, Church Street, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is the parish church of Wimblington, which was constructed in the late 19th century. The asset is constructed of limestone rubble with ironstone bands and limestone dressings. The church has a plain tile roof with a spire. The church was constructed in 1874, when Wimblington was split from Doddington and became a separate parish.	The setting of the church comprises of a churchyard, defined by a low hedge and some mature trees. The wider village contains a mix of modern residential infill development and historic dwellings. The A141 runs north–south to the immediate east of the churchyard setting of the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a parish church. The vegetated surroundings impart a sense of a rural village setting; however, the A141 introduces traffic noise and makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0142	1125962	Post Office, Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a former dwelling, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys with attics and a modern tiled mansard roof. The asset has architectural detailing in Greek Revival style. A wing was added to the rear in the 19th century. The asset became the town post office in 1924, before functioning as a telephone exchange. The asset is now used as a sorting office.	The setting of the asset is one of the main thoroughfares within the historic core of Chatteris. A mix of residential and commercial properties line the street. A large portion of these are constructed of gault brick and date from the 19th century. There has been some 20th century infill development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a late 18th century dwelling built in the local vernacular material with architectural detailing. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on Park Street that are of a similar age and share local vernacular materials. The broadly contemporary properties also built in the local vernacular offer a sense of architectural harmony within the setting and aid in understanding the historic and architectural interest of the asset. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0143	1331950	Row Of Three Cottages To Rear Of No 97 In Porters Yard, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a row of three cottages, dating to the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with red pantile roofs. The asset incorporates an earlier timber-frame. The cottages once formed part of a brewery complex, owned by the Porter family.	The asset is located just off one of the main historic thoroughfares through Chatteris. The setting comprises of a yard, to the rear of 97 High Street. The setting is largely residential with predominantly 19th century houses, along the High Street. However, there has been modern residential infill development within the immediate vicinity.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of early 19th century workers' cottages constructed in the local vernacular material. The asset shares group value with 97 High Street, which is broadly contemporary and also constructed of gault brick. The asset's setting in relation to High Street, is key to understanding its historic interest. However, modern residential development on the site of the former brewery complex makes it difficult to appreciate the asset's former function. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0144	1331956	Seymour Place, London Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a row of five terraced houses, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of coursed rubblestone with stone dressings over two storeys with a Welsh slate roof. A plaque sits centrally and is inscribed with 'Seymour Place, 1847'. The external appearance of the asset appears to be largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a narrow residential street just beyond Chatteris's historic core. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street setting is predominantly residential in character, with some dwellings dating to the 19th century. Most dwellings within the setting predominantly date to the 20th century.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a mid-19th century row of terraced housing that also deviates from the normal local vernacular material. The asset also holds group value with other assets on London Road due to their similar age. The setting amongst a variety of dwelling forms allows an understanding of the architectural interest; however, the development of 20th century dwellings does not aid in understanding the historic context. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0145	1125979	Six Headstones Running South Of Church Of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset comprises of six headstones, divided into two rows and dating to the mid-18th century. The headstones are all constructed of limestone and are inscribed with Greek Revival and Rococo architectural detailing.	The setting of the asset is the churchyard surrounding the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011). There are a number of mature trees within the churchyard, which is defined by a high brick wall (FR_0152).	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, demonstrating 18th century attitudes to death and memorial. The asset also shares group value with the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) due to the consistent use of vernacular material and linked function. The setting within the

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										churchyard is key to understanding the historic interest and therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0146	1161445	Stonea Grange Farm, Barn, Wimblington	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a barn, constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick and has a pantile roof.	The setting of the asset is a farm trackway and modern farm shed to the south-east. Small fields exist to the north, south, and west of the asset with interspersed trees. Trees demarcate the boundary of the property to the north, east and partially south. Large agricultural fields lie beyond this. Ballast Hole Pond exist to the north-east. A residential property exists to the south-west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a post-medieval barn which may inform agricultural practices in the rural Stonea area. The large agricultural fields and trees augment the ability to understand the historic interest of the asset and therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0147	1331681	The Manor House, Doddington Road, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. The asset is constructed on an L-shaped plan and of local red brick over two storeys with a plain tile hipped roof. The external appearance appears to be largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a large private garden, and is located within the village of Wimblington. Two contemporary outbuildings adjoin the asset to the north, which also sit within the private garden. The garden is fronted by a low hedgerow and is slightly set back from Doddington Road. The village setting is predominantly residential, with dwellings dating from the mid-20th century onwards.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a good example of a high-status dwelling built in the local vernacular material. The setting amongst 20th century residential properties diminishes the ability to understand the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0148	1310367	79, Huntingdon Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick over two storeys with a slate roof. The external appearance appears to be largely unaltered.	The setting of the asset is a residential area at the western edge of Chatteris town. The asset fronts directly onto the street. The street setting is residential in character with a variety of dwellings constructed over two–three storeys. Although there are some 18th–19th century dwellings, the majority appear to be later 20th century in date.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, an example of a 19th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Huntingdon Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. Although there are some historic dwellings within the setting, it is dominated by later 20th century houses which diminishes the ability to understand the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0149	1331957	Tithe Barn Farm Barn, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a double-aisled barn, constructed in the late 16th century. The asset is timber framed and has weather-boarded external cladding with a corrugated iron roof. The barn was originally half-hipped but later became gabled.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land to the south-east of Chatteris. The setting includes modern agricultural buildings, with a detached farmhouse to the south-west. The asset is accessed via a farm track to the south and is surrounded on all sides by agricultural fields. Modern residential development has encroached within the setting to the west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a rare example of a 16th century timber-framed barn. The rural setting is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset and therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value.
FR_0151	1126016	United Reformed Church, East Park Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a non-conformist chapel, constructed in the mid-19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick, with Barnack stone dressings and a slate roof. The asset's construction date is inscribed on a plaque which reads 'erected 1838'. The church has Gothic architectural detailing.	The setting of the asset is an urban residential street within the historic core of Chatteris. It is set back from East Park Street, alongside other broadly contemporary residential properties, that front either side of the road and are also constructed of gault brick.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a 19th century non-denominational place of worship. The asset also holds group value with a number of contemporary dwellings on East Park Street that are of a similar age. The location within the historic core and consistent use of gault brick give the setting historic character and allows an appreciation of the contrasting use of red brick. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0152	1160957	Wall Approximately 20 Metres South East Of Church Of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Market Hill, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset forms part of a churchyard wall, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of red brick and is around 2.5m high. Larger stones are built into the wall, which are inscribed with the following: '1781 W Holden, V R Crainsditch, F Smith, Ch Wardens'. The wall was constructed to enclose the precinct around the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (FR_0011) in Chatteris.	The setting of the asset is the churchyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (FR_0011) within the historic core of Chatteris. The asset forms the boundary around the churchyard of the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (FR_0011).	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a churchyard wall. The asset also holds group value with the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (FR_0011). This relationship is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset's value. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0153	1310293	Wall To Manor House and Number 19 Wenny Road	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a boundary wall, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of gault brick. The wall has been constructed in segments and has two flat stone caps to the entrance piers. The asset forms the boundary wall for the former Manor House (FR_0137) complex.	The setting of the asset is a residential street within the town of Chatteris. The asset encloses large private gardens for the Manor House (FR_0137) and modern residential developments within its former grounds.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a property boundary wall. The asset holds group value with the Manor House (FR_0137), with which it is functionally linked. The setting in relation to the Manor House is key to understanding the historic interest and therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0154	1460070	Wimblington War Memorial, Church Street	Listed building	Intermediate	II	20th century	The asset is a war memorial, constructed in the early 20th century. The asset is constructed of Italian marble and has a statue of the winged Victory set upon a plinth. The plinth and base have inscribed plaques, which carry a dedication and the names of those who fell during early 20th century conflict. The plaques originally carried the names of those who fell during the First World War, with later additions for the Second World War.	The setting of the asset is the churchyard of the Church of St Peter (FR_0141), within the village of Wimblington. The asset is surrounded by a low black railing fence covered by a low hedgerow. The churchyard setting is vegetated. The A141 runs north–south to the immediate east of the asset.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a purpose built memorial to commemorate those in Wimblington who lost their lives during 20th century conflict. The asset derives group value from its association with the Church of St Peter (FR_0141). The setting in close proximity to the church allows for an appreciation of the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the asset's setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.
FR_0155	1126575	Parish Church of St Mary, Church Lane, Doddington	Listed building	Intermediate	II*	Medieval	The asset is a parish church, which was originally constructed in the mid-13th century. The asset is constructed of field stones and limestone rubble. There are alterations dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, including the addition of the tower and spire. The interior was largely restored during the 19th century.	The setting of the asset is a large churchyard, within the village of Doddington. The setting of the asset is formed by a churchyard, which is defined by a low limestone wall and contains gravestones and mature trees. The asset forms a focal point within the historic core of Doddington. Surrounding the churchyard there are examples of 20th to 21st century residential development, residential lanes and important open spaces within the conservation area.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a parish church. The churchyard and surrounding village are key elements of the asset's setting which positively contribute to its heritage value.
FR_0156	1126581	The Round House, Wimblington	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed on an octagonal plan and of brick over	The setting of the asset is a private garden, along Wimblington Road within the village of Doddington.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an architecturally unusual toll house. The setting in

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		Road, Doddington					one storey with a thatched roof. The asset once functioned as a toll house along the Chatteris to Wisbech road.	Wimblington Road is predominantly residential in character, with most dwellings dating from the 20th century onwards.		relation to Wimblington Road enables an understanding of the asset's former function and historic interest. However, the development of 20th century housing has eroded the asset's edge-of-village and semi-rural setting. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0158	1126015	19, Clare Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys with a red pantile roof. The asset has been extended to the rear during the 19th century and appears to have once functioned as a public house, known as the Crown and Anchor.	The setting of the asset is a residential street at the western edge of the town of Chatteris. The asset fronts immediately onto the street. The street setting is residential in character with dwellings dating from the late 18th century onwards, interspersed with modern residential infill development.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, an example of a late 18th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Huntingdon Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. Although there are some historic dwellings within the setting, it is dominated by later 20th century houses which diminishes the ability to understand the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0159	1125976	45, West Street, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a cottage, constructed in the 18th century. The asset is constructed with a timber-frame and is rough cast over one storey with a thatched roof. The asset is the only pre-mid-19th century building to survive in this part of Chatteris which destroyed this part of town in 1864. The asset underwent major restoration during the early 21st century after falling into a state of dereliction.	The setting of the asset is a residential street at the western edge of the town of Chatteris. The gable end of the asset fronts onto the road and there is a small private and fenced garden fronting the cottage. The street setting is residential in character with dwellings which are largely modern in date.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, an example of a 18th century thatched dwelling. Although there are some historic dwellings within the setting, it is dominated by later 20th century houses which diminishes the ability to understand the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0160	1125989	73, Huntingdon Road, Chatteris	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	The asset is a house, constructed in the early 19th century. The asset is constructed of local brick over two storeys with a red pantile roof.	The setting of the asset is a residential area at the western edge of Chatteris town. The asset is in a setback location, with a large private garden bounded by a fence and hedgerow. The street setting is residential in character with a	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, an example of a 19th century dwelling. The asset also holds group value with other assets on Huntingdon Road due to their shared use of local vernacular material and similar age. Although

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								variety of dwellings constructed over two–three storeys. Although there are some 18th–19th century dwellings, the majority appear to be later 20th century in date.		there are some historic dwellings within the setting, it is dominated by later 20th century houses which diminishes the ability to understand the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0163	1310293	Wall to Manor House and Number 19 Wenny Road	Listed building	Intermediate	II	Post-medieval	[DUPLICATE – SEE FR_0153]. Early C19 long wall. Gault brick. Two piers with pedimented stone caps of south end.	[DUPLICATE TO FR_0153] The setting of the asset is a residential street within the town of Chatteris. The asset encloses large private gardens for the Manor House (FR_0137) and modern residential developments within its former grounds.	Medium	[DUPLICATE TO FR_0153] The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a property boundary wall. The asset holds group value with the Manor House (FR_0137), with which it is functionally linked. The setting in relation to the Manor House is key to understanding the historic interest and therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0164	MCB32165	Site of Three Pots public house, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a former public house, likely to be late 18th or 19th century in date. It was likely built to serve the local agricultural workers. Historic mapping shows that this asset was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is a scrubland area at the junction of Byall Fen Drove and Langwood Hill Drove in the hamlet of Horseway.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a former, now demolished, public house, which was built to serve the local agricultural workers. The setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0165	MCB32204	Site of Former Block Fen Farm, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a post-medieval farmstead, which is likely to date from the 18th century onwards. Historic mapping shows that the farm was arranged on a regular courtyard U-plan by the early 20th century, with timber/iron outbuildings to the east which were detached from the farmhouse. Most of the outbuildings had been demolished by the mid-20th century, with the rest of the farm cleared during the late 20th century. The site is now occupied by a modern agricultural shed.	The setting of the asset is a hardstanding area to the immediate south of a farm track. Beyond, the setting consists of agricultural fields.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0166	MCB32159	Site of Former Curf Villa, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a post-medieval farmstead, which is likely to date from the 18th century onwards. Historic mapping shows that the farm was arranged on a regular courtyard L-shaped plan. The asset was also known as Normoor Villa but was demolished during the late 20th century. The site of the farm is now in agricultural use.	The setting of the asset is of flat agricultural land, to the north of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0167	MCB23935	Site of Bensons Engine House, Middle Level/Sixteen Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a post-medieval engine house, built c.1850 to aid the drainage of a 600 acre area around Normoor, Mount Pleasant and Wimblington Common. The drainage was originally carried out via a scoop wheel, but this was replaced in 1941 by a centrifugal pump. The pump was soon replaced by a 30hp diesel engine, with an electric pump added in 1972. The engine house was demolished sometime after this and has since been replaced by modern drainage infrastructure.	The setting of the asset is the confluence of a minor drainage ditch, which runs eastwards and discharges into the Sixteen Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0168	MCB32162	Site of Former Brammer's Barn, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a small farm complex, which was probably constructed in the 18th century onwards. The asset appears to have consisted of a farm outbuilding, arranged on an L-shaped plan. The farm was demolished during the early 20th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, to the north of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0169	MCB27261	Former gravel pit, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former gravel quarry, which dates to the early 19th century. The quarry appears to have gone out of use by the late 19th century; however, it is still preserved as an infilled lake.	The setting of the asset consists of dense vegetation and trees. Beyond is flat agricultural land, with the A141 running along the western side.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of small-scale gravel quarrying to serve local construction needs. The setting amongst an agricultural landscape does not aid in our understanding of the asset's interest. Therefore, the setting

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0170	MCB16469	Site of Gun emplacement, A141 ex-railway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset is the site of a World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941 along the GHQ line, a former defence line built to repel a possible German invasion. The pillbox was a FW3/28 type, which was one of the smaller models and of a single-chamber design, with a low and wide gun embrasure. The pillbox was recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project during the early 21st century; however, there is no structure within the area of the marked location.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land and lies to the east of the Twenty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0171	MCB30337	Site of World War II pillbox, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset is the site of a World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941. The pillbox was a FW3/24 type, which was octagonal in shape. The pillbox was recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project during the early 21st century; however, there is no structure within the area of the marked location.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land to the south, with the Forty Foot Drain to the north.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0172	MCB32146	Site of Former Forty Foot Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a small farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the farm complex was arranged on a loose courtyard plan with the outbuildings arranged in an L-shape. The farm was renamed Sluice Farm during the 20th century. The farmhouse was demolished during the late 20th century, with the outbuildings cleared by 2000.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, to the immediate south of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0173	MCB17563	Site of Bronze Age funerary activity, SE of Manor Farm, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	The asset comprises of the excavated remains of several pits, which were revealed along the March to Chatteris water pipeline. The pits contained burnt material and cremated human bone. These have been interpreted as pyre	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of Bronze Age funerary practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							debris pits, associated with a larger cremation cemetery and burning area dating to the Bronze Age.			
FR_0174	MCB32176	Site of Bensons Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular courtyard E-plan. The historic outbuildings appear to have been largely demolished and replaced by the mid-20th century. The rest of the historic elements of the complex appear to have been removed by the late 20th century. The site has since been entirely redeveloped and consists of mid-late 20th century agricultural sheds.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0175	MCB32154	Delve Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a farm complex, constructed in the 18th/19th century. The asset is likely constructed of local or gault brick and was originally built on a regular courtyard U-plan. The farmhouse and at least one of the outbuildings still survives. However, the buildings have been rendered which obscures the original building fabric.	The setting of the asset is a former farm complex, now used for vehicle storage, within a flat agricultural landscape. The setting of the asset comprises a number of hardstanding areas, utilised for vehicle storage. A variety of hedges and trees surround the farm complex. Beyond, is flat agricultural land, which provide long ranging views to and from the farm.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. The use of part of the farm complex for vehicle storage diminishes the ability to understand the former function of the asset. However, the agricultural setting aids in the understanding of the asset's interests. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0176	MCB32196	Site of Former Folly Farm, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular courtyard L-plan. Most of the farmstead had been demolished by the mid-20th century. The remaining building fell into dereliction and cleared during the early 21st century. The site remains undeveloped.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, with a farm track looping round the southern and western sides.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0177	MCB32160	Site of Former Robinsons Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular courtyard L-plan. The farmstead was demolished during the late 20th century and the site remains undeveloped.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the newly-drained Fens. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0178	MCB32179	Boat and Anchor beer house, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former beer house, which appears to have been constructed in the 18th/19th century and has now been converted to residential. It appears to have served the workers and visitors at Chatteris Dock and the railway station (FR_0254) which was located a short distance to the west. The asset is constructed of rendered brick over two storeys. The building appears to have originally consisted of a beer house with an attached house. The western part of the building was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is an isolated location to the north of the Forty Foot Drain. The asset has a small fenced rear garden and a farm track running along the front of the house. Immediately to the south lies a slightly raised embankment containing the Forty Foot Drain. The setting comprises of flat agricultural land and the A141 lies to the west.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of a former public house built to serve the dockers and railway workers at Chatteris Dock. The setting does not greatly aid in understanding the interest of the asset. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0179	MCB24195	Site of Chatteris Dock pumping station, Fenton Lode & Forty Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a mill and pumping station, built to control the flow of water and prevent flooding. A windmill was constructed on the southern side of the Forty Foot Drain during the early 19th century, to pump water from the Twenty Foot Drain/Fenton's Lode which ran south-north. This was demolished when the Forty Foot Drain was widened in 1850. A new pumping station was built and was equipped with a steam engine in 1862, which in turn was replaced in 1899. A new pumping station was built in 1940 and renamed Nightlayer's Pumping Station. The pumping station was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is the confluence of the Twenty and Forty Foot Drains and surrounding flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0180	MCB12657	Site of Cropmarks, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	The asset is a series of ditches, identified on aerial photography, which appear to form the sides of an enclosure. However, these lie in an area of geological disturbance and may be the result of this.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0181	MCB32161	Site of Former Poor's Barn, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a 19th century barn, which does not appear to have formed part of a bigger farm complex. The asset was demolished and cleared by the early 20th century and remains undeveloped.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0182	MCB32152	The Anchor beer house, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former beer house now dwelling, likely built in the 19th century. It was likely built to serve local agricultural workers. The asset is constructed of whitewashed gault brick over two storeys. It is appended on the western side by a long, single storey, attached range which appears to be contemporary.	The setting of the asset is a main road junction within an isolated, rural location. The setting of the asset is the road junction between New Road and Langwood Hill Drove. The asset immediately fronts onto the road and overlooks flat agricultural land. The asset has a large private garden to the north, which is surrounded by dense vegetation.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a former public house built to serve local agricultural workers. The isolated position of the asset at a key road junction, is essential to understanding the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0183	MCB32174	Former Broad Alder Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a farm complex, which is of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular U-shaped plan, with the original farmhouse lying in a detached position to the south-east. Two semi-detached cottages were added during the early 20th century. The farmhouse was demolished by the mid-20th century. The early 20th century cottages remain, which are constructed of red brick over two storeys, with a red tiled roof.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, with an irrigation reservoir to the south and Mount Pleasant Farm (FR_0199) to the north.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the drained Fens landscape. The agricultural setting aids in understanding the historic function of the asset, though the contribution to value this makes has been diminished by the demolition of the historic part of the farm complex. Nevertheless, the historic and current function can still be appreciated and this makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0184	MCB32158	Site of Former Curf Fen Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a loose courtyard plan, with the farmhouse located to the west of the outbuildings. The farm complex was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0185	MCB32155	Site of Former Delve Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset was the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular courtyard L-plan. The farm had been largely demolished by the late 20th century and cleared by 2003. An area of levelled ridge and furrow cultivation (FR_0263) lies to the east, which may indicate that an earlier farmstead was located here.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, just beyond the eastern edge of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0186	MCB32203	Former Addison's Farm, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former farm complex, which is likely to be of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular courtyard plan. Most of the farm complex had been demolished by the late 20th century. There is one surviving building, which is an open fronted agricultural outbuilding.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The demolition of the rest of the farm complex means that it is difficult to appreciate the historic interest. However, the relationship with the agricultural land is key to understanding the value's interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0187	MCB32177	Site of Former Dock Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on an irregular L-shape courtyard plan. The farmstead was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0188	MCB32197	Former Bottom Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a farm complex, which is of post-medieval date. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular U-shaped plan. The original farmhouse was replaced by one constructed in the early 20th century and forms the only surviving element of the farm complex. The rest of the complex was demolished during the late 20th century. The surviving farmhouse is constructed of rendered brick over two storeys.	The setting of the asset is single storey buildings and hardstanding, associated with an airfield, which lie to the north and west, with surrounding flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The presence of an airfield and associated buildings has somewhat diminished the ability to understand and appreciate the asset's interest. However, a strong visual link with the flat agricultural landscape still remains and aids in understanding the asset's former function. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0189	MCB22956	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was constructed in 1822. A Sunday School was added in 1851. The asset was demolished in the early 20th century.	The setting of the asset is the small hamlet of Welches Dam.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a former place of worship and 19th century religious practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0190	MCB30365	Gun emplacement, Kings Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset is a World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941. The asset is constructed of brick and is a single-chamber design, with a low and wide gun embrasure. The pillbox is a FW3/28 type, which was one of the smaller models. The asset forms part of country-wide defences against a potential German invasion.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land. The Forty Foot Drain lies immediately to the north.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to repel possible invasion during the Second World War. The asset's location in close proximity to the Forty Foot Drain is key to understanding the importance of defending the drainage ditches and the strategic location of these structures. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0191	MCB23936	Site of Normoor Engine House, Middle Level/Sixteen Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a 19th century engine house, built to drain water into the Sixteen Foot Drain. The engine house was built sometime in the 19th century and was originally equipped with a steam engine, driving a scoop wheel. The engine was replaced in	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, at the confluence of a minor drainage channel which drains into the Sixteen Foot Drain to the immediate east of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							1928 and again in 1936, when the scoop wheel was also removed. However, the engine house began to subside in 1952 and although plans were made to build a new one, this was never carried out. It went out of use by 1972 and was demolished shortly afterwards.			
FR_0192	MCB32166	Site of Former Normoor Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was built in the post-medieval period. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a regular L-shaped plan. The farmstead was cleared by the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0193	MCB32195	Site of Hobb's Hall, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a post-medieval house, which was also recorded as Hobb's Holt. Historic mapping shows that the asset comprised an L-shaped range of buildings, suggesting it may have functioned as a small farm complex. The house was demolished by the mid-20th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0194	MCB23937	Mount Pleasant Engine House, Middle Level/Sixteen Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former engine house, which was built between 1867 and 1871. The asset superseded a windmill which was still shown on late 19th century mapping. The asset was made redundant in 1979, when the Bensons Engine House (FR_0167) was converted to electric. The asset is still standing, although in a ruinous condition.	The setting of the asset is the Sixteen Foot Drain to the immediate east and a smaller drainage channel to the south, with surrounding flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. The setting in relation to the drainage ditches is key to understanding the historic function of the asset. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0195	MCB19680	Site of cropmarks of two ring-ditches	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	The asset comprises the buried remains of two ring ditches, which are of unknow date. The ring ditches are located 170m apart and have been recorded on aerial photography. An area of ridge and	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible examples of prehistoric settlement practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							furrow is also recorded in the same area.			
FR_0196	MCB14527	Site of Bog oaks/buried forest/Lower Peat, Honey Farm	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Mesolithic	The asset comprises the buried remains of a prehistoric forest, preserved as bog oaks. These were revealed during excavations in advance of construction of an irrigation reservoir. The trees were preserved within a peat deposit, below the tidal flats (also known as the Barroway Drove Beds) and indicate that a forest grew here during the Mesolithic period, before being drowned by later sea level rise.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as evidence of the prehistoric environment and land use. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0197	MCB32147	Horseway Sluice and Tollgate, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset comprises a lock and sluice complex, probably constructed during the 18th century. The asset is constructed largely of gault brick, with limestone copings. The Horseway Lock forms part of the navigable waters along the Forty Foot Drain, which was constructed in the mid-17th century as part of the drainage of the Fens landscape. The sluice gate was replaced in 2002.	The setting of the asset is the Forty Foot Drain, which flows through the lock with surrounding flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of water traffic management. The relationship with the Forty Foot Drain is key to understanding the asset's historic, and current, function. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0198	MCB30338	Site of World War II pillbox, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset is the site of a World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941. The pillbox was a FW3/24 type, which was octagonal in shape. The pillbox was recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project during the early 21st century; however, there is no structure within the area of the marked location.	The setting of the asset is the Forty Foot Drain to the north and flat agricultural land to the south.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0199	MCB32175	Mount Pleasant Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a farmhouse, which was built in the post-medieval period. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on a full regular courtyard plan. The historic outbuildings no longer survive and have been replaced	The curtilage of the asset includes a large private garden, including a large area of hardstanding used for equestrian purposes. The setting largely is agricultural land, with a commercial area of single storey	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The removal of the

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							with modern agricultural sheds. The detached farmhouse still survives.	sheds and hardstanding on the site of former farm buildings.		historic farm buildings makes it difficult to appreciate the asset's interest, although it retains a strong visual link with the surrounding agricultural land. Therefore, setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0200	MCB32142	Site of Former Kings Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a farm complex, which was constructed in the post-medieval period. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on an L-shaped courtyard plan. The complex was redeveloped in the late 20th century and no original buildings survive.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0201	MCB32148	Former Church Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a former farm complex, likely to have been constructed in the post-medieval period. Historic mapping shows that the asset was built on an L-shaped courtyard plan. Large parts of the complex were redeveloped in the late 20th century. The historic farmhouse and barn remain standing.	The setting of the asset is a private garden and gravel hardstanding, within the rural hamlet of Horseway. A dense belt of trees separates the farmhouse and barn. Views onto flat agricultural land open up to the east and south; however, there are further dense belts of trees to the north and west of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The asset has a strong visual relationship with the flat agricultural landscape to the south, which aids in understanding the historic interest. However, the separation of the farmhouse and barn makes it difficult to appreciate the former function. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0202	MCB15012	Site of Black Horse Lane, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	The asset is a possible field boundary, the date of which is unknown. The asset was revealed during an archaeological evaluation.	The setting of the asset is a modern housing development within the town of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0203	MCB30339	Site of World War II gun emplacement, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset was a gun emplacement, constructed during World War II. The asset was a type-28a anti-tank gun emplacement and was constructed as part of the 'GHQ line' in 1940-41. The gun emplacement was demolished	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, immediately north of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							after the war in 1945. The area was surveyed as part of the Defence of Britain project in 2001 but no traces were found.			value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0204	MCB1345	Site of cropmark enclosure, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	The asset is a possible enclosure identified through aerial photography, of an unknown date. The enclosure has been partly removed through residential development. The enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as traces of the shrunken village of Doddington.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, with the settlement of Doddington to the west and the moated Bishop's Palace (FR_0008) to the east.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0205	MCB14519	Ridge and furrow, Ingles Lane, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	The asset comprises of the cropmark remains of ploughed out ridge and furrow and possible linear ditched features, which may be medieval in date. It is highly likely that the area lay within the outfields of the medieval settlement at Doddington.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, to the east of the settlement at Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past farming practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0206	MCB16473	Site of Pillbox, Forty Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset was a pillbox, constructed during World War II. The asset was a type-FW3/24 concrete thick-walled pillbox, which would have had an irregular hexagonal shape. The pillbox was constructed in 1940-41; however, it was demolished shortly after the war. The area was surveyed as part of the Defence of Britain project in 2001; however, no traces above ground were found.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, to the south of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0207	MCB30336	Site of World War II tank trap, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The asset was an anti-tank obstacle, constructed during World War II. The asset was constructed in 1940-41 and formed part of the GHQ line. The trap was removed in 1948. The area was surveyed by the Defence of Britain project in 2001; however, no traces were found.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, to the north of the Forty Foot Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0208	MCB31805	Site of Former windmill, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a windmill, constructed in the early 19th century. The windmill was	The setting of the asset is the eastern edge of the town of	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past corn milling

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							associated with a corn mill and was known by several names including Bensley, Delve, Wright's and Fuller's Mill. The asset is visible on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping but was marked as 'disused' in 1926 and 1945. The mill was demolished during the late 20th century and the site now forms part of a haulage yard.	Chatteris, to the west of the Isle of Ely Way.		practices, farming and food production. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0209	MCB32221	Site of Former Parkfield Lodge, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a former dwelling, which was likely constructed in the 19th century. The house is recorded on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, as split into two semi-detached houses. The asset was demolished between 1938 and 1950.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, with the A141 running north–south to the immediate west.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting residential patterns from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0210	MCB23938	Site of Curf Draining pump & windmill, Forty Foot Drain, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a drainage windmill and pump, constructed in the late 18th century. The asset was built around 1780 to drain the many channels crossing Curf Fen. The windmill was superseded by the addition of a steam engine during the late 19th century to the south-east. However, the windmill was demolished in 1937 and a new building was added, housing a Ruston diesel engine and became a pumping station.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land, with the Forty Foot Drain to the immediate south.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0211	MCB22339	Site of Ivy House, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a dwelling, which was possibly constructed in the 19th century. The dwelling was known as Ivy House and is recorded on historic mapping. The house was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is an industrial estate, at the northern edge of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of a post-medieval house and development of Chatteris. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0212	MCB31806	Site of Former Bird in the Hand public house, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is the site of a public house, which was likely constructed in the mid-late 18th century. The asset was constructed of brick over one	The setting of the asset is modern residential development, at the eastern edge of the town of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of a former public house and is illustrative of Chatteris's development. Setting

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							storey with a steeply pitched thatched roof. The asset was demolished during the late 20th century house and is now the site of a modern bungalow, also named 'Bird in Hand'.			does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0213	MCB32163	Rushbech Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A historic farm complex of post-medieval date. The asset was built on an L-shaped courtyard plan, and large parts appear to remain. This includes the farmhouse, which is constructed of brick with a slate roof, and an L-shaped arrangement of heavily altered timber barns.	The setting of the asset is Byall Fen Drove road to the immediate south. The setting largely consists of flat agricultural land, with isolated farmsteads located along the road. A sewage treatment works lies on the other side of Byall Fen Drove road. A line of trees largely separates the sewage treatment works from the road.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The rural setting has been degraded by the construction of a large sewage treatment works directly opposite the farm which makes a negative contribution to the asset's value. However, a line of trees largely screens the asset from the sewage treatment works and the rural setting can still be appreciated. Therefore, the setting overall makes a positive contribution to the asset.
FR_0214	MCB27262	Site of possible double ditched enclosure, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	Possible double-ditched enclosure visible on aerial photographs from 2013. The feature is sub-rectangular and measures 25m north–south and 22m east–west. The asset is undated; however, it is most probably prehistoric or Roman in date.	The setting of the asset is a small flat parcel of agricultural land, which is immediately adjacent to residential development in Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a past example of land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0215	MCB22955	Queen Victoria public house, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A former public house, known as the Queen or Princess Victoria, which was likely built in the 19th century for the workers on the drainage channels. The pub was converted into a private residence during the late 20th century and retains the name 'Princess Victoria'. The date of closure is unknown; however, it is believed to be prior to 1959. The asset is constructed of gault brick, has a slate roof and is two storeys high.	The setting of the asset is a single track, with the Old Bedford and Delph Rivers to the south. The asset is located within the historic and isolated hamlet of Welches Dam, which retains much of its character despite the loss of commercial buildings to residential conversion. The setting is a semi-rural environ with pockets of dense woodland along the rear of the hamlet frontages. Construction of visitor facilities associated with the	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a former public house built to serve local agricultural and drainage workers. The asset's value is also derived from its ability to illustrate the history of recreational facilities provision for the working class. The setting of Welches Dam hamlet and the Old Bedford and Delph Rivers aids in understanding the historic interest. Therefore, it makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
								Ouse Washes to the north has eroded the rural setting.		
FR_0216	MCB7363	Tumulus, Wimblington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Two possible Bronze Age barrows, which have been recorded within an area of Roman settlement (FR_0006). The barrows are believed to be unexcavated and survive to a maximum of 0.9m high.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural field, within which slight earthworks can be discerned which may be part of the Romano-British settlement near Honeybridge (FR_0006).	High	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting and slight nature of the settlement earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0217	MCB32143	Site of Former Blunts Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Farm recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from c.1880, likely present from mid-1850s. Site completely redeveloped. No photos available online. Farm appears to comprise an E-shaped courtyard and an attached U-shaped courtyard. Original farm complex still shown on historic maps in 1958, redeveloped by 1999, perhaps after severe fire in 1988. No original buildings remain.	The setting of the asset is a modern farm complex situated directly north of the Forty Foot Drain surrounded by flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0219	MCB11286	Site of irregular enclosure, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	ID GIVEN AS 09475 – Irregular shaped enclosure visible on RAF mapping from the 1940s. Not visible on any Google Earth imagery and no further details are available. Not visible on Environment Agency LiDAR. Unknown date.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, within which are large enclosed managed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0220	MCB7208	Site of possible ring ditch, Wimblington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	ID GIVEN AS 05926 – Site of possible ring ditch identified on aerial photos. Visible on Google Earth imagery from 05/2007, 12/2007 and 07/2020. No further details are available. Not visible on Environment Agency LiDAR or historic maps. Unknown date but presume prehistoric.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, within which are large enclosed managed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0222	MCB20193	Site of prehistoric Finds and	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Neolithic	Archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for two undated pits, as well as an artefact scatter. Worked	The setting of the asset is a large industrial farm complex situated	Negligible	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of prehistoric land use.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		undated pits at Hollyhouse Farm, Chatteris					flint, dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, was recovered during a walkover exercise	within enclosed small agricultural fields.		However, the setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0223	MCB14739	Middle Level Barrier Bank and Pumping Station, Welches Dam	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Part of the Middle Level Barrier Bank, which was constructed in two phases in 1637 and the 1750s and runs for 30km between Earith and Welmore Lake. Investigations of the construction material demonstrates that the bank has gone through several phases of alterations and heightenings. Originally, the bank was constructed of peat, with a clay base in some places. Welches Dam pumping station was constructed between 1945 and 1948 to pump water from the Old Bedford River to the River Delph.	The setting is the River Delph and Old Bedford River, with the Ouse Washes to the east and flat agricultural land to the west.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, which is illustrative of past and current Fens drainage and water management practices. The setting in relation to the Old Bedford and Delph Rivers are essential for understanding the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0224	MCB11287	Site of ring ditches, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	Two ring ditches, identified through aerial photography. They appear to have been partially truncated by a trackway. Although these features are undated, they lie in close proximity to other possible settlement and field system features, which are tentatively dated to the Roman period (e.g. FR_0258).	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, within which are large enclosed managed field systems. A pocket of dense vegetation is located directly adjacent towards the north-east.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible evidence for past settlement or funerary practice. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0225	MCB17561	Site of prehistoric and Roman enclosures, Isle of Ely Way, Wimblington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Early Iron Age	A programme of evaluation, excavation and monitoring was undertaken in 2005-6 by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit along the proposed route of the March to Chatteris water pipeline. The remains of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman enclosures, identified through archaeological evaluation. A sequence of three Iron Age enclosures were identified, which were utilised until the 1st century AD. Two new, sub-rectangular enclosures were	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, which features large enclosed managed field systems. A former railway (FR_0252), later constructed into the A141, is located directly adjacent to the asset.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, demonstrating evidence for settlement and landscape organisation during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							created on the same site, which were in use until the 3rd century AD.			
FR_0226	MCB7154	Site of Seventy-Five Acre Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	Site of a possible Roman settlement. Settlement debris has been recorded within fields west of Seventy Five Acre Farm; however, no further information is available.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, which features large enclosed managed field systems. Middle Level Drain is located adjacent to the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of Roman settlement practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0227	MCB22338	Site of Former gas works, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Chatteris Gasworks was established in 1838 at the northern edge of the town and closed in 1955, when the town received a high pressure supply, rendering the complex redundant. The site has now been redeveloped.	The setting is a large modern commercial area, featuring hardstanding and warehouse buildings. There are pockets of vegetation within the surrounding area.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an early example of public energy supply. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0228	MCB22340	Site of Nightlayer's Engine draining pump, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of a drainage pump, constructed to drain water from a minor drainage channel into the Twenty Foot Drain. A windpump was built here originally to drain water from Nightlayer's Fen; however, this was replaced with a steam engine in 1883. The pumping station was demolished during the late 20th century, likely because a larger pump was constructed further north-east on the Forty Foot Drain to pump water directly into it.	The setting of the asset is a small isolated field adjacent to a commercial/industrial complex which features large warehouse buildings and hardstanding towards the west. The wider area towards the east comprises of small to medium rectangular enclosed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of the industrialisation of Fens drainage. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0229	MCB5453	Site of possible Iron Age settlement, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Early Iron Age	Remains of a possible field system and trackways. Sherds of Iron Age pottery have been recovered from here and these remains lie in a larger area of enclosures and settlement activity, tentatively dated to the Roman period (e.g. FR_0258).	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, within which are large enclosed managed field systems. A pocket of dense vegetation is located directly adjacent towards the north-east.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of possible former landscape organisation practices during the Iron Age. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0230	MCB32194	Site of Former Eastall's Farm, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Historic farm complex, also known as Eastmoor Farm, now largely demolished and replaced by modern agricultural buildings. The farm complex was likely post-medieval in origins and was built	The setting of the asset is a farm complex surrounded by large enclosed field systems. There is a significant amount of dense vegetation within the surrounding area of the farm	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							on an L-shaped courtyard plan. The historic buildings were demolished and replaced during the late 20th century.	complex. The A141 is located south-east of the asset.		landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0231	MCB29664	Spigot mortar emplacement, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The remains of a spigot mortar emplacement, buried within an earthen mound. These were typically built from 1941 onwards to house spigot mortar ammunition. They typically had a central pedestal with ammo recesses arranged in a circle, and a long trench.	The setting of the asset is late 20th century residential development. The former Twenty Foot Drain which lay immediately adjacent to the west of the asset, has since been infilled and redeveloped.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. The asset was built to protect the Twenty Foot Drain but this has now been infilled. Residential development envelops the asset and makes it difficult to understand the historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0232	MCB32149	Former Hill Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Former farm complex, built in the post-medieval period, of which only the farmhouse remains. The complex was built on an L-shaped courtyard plan; however, the outbuildings were demolished during the late 20th century. The remaining farmhouse is two storeys high and constructed of whitewashed brick, with modern pantile roof.	The curtilage of the asset is a small private garden, with an outbuilding. Dense vegetation surrounds the asset, opening up onto a setting of agricultural flat land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. The lack of outbuildings makes it difficult to appreciate the former function of this asset; however, the agricultural setting aids in an understanding of this historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0233	MCB20083	Site of Roman trackway at New Road, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	A possible trackway, identified through archaeological evaluation at New Road in Chatteris, close to its junction with the Isle of Ely Way. The trackway remains consisted of two parallel ditches, approximately 3.75m apart and orientated east–west. A sherd of pottery and tile fragment, dated to the Roman period, were recovered from the ditch fills.	The setting of the asset is a 20th to 21st century residential developed area on the eastern edge of Chatteris. The area towards the east comprises of a large agricultural landscape, featuring large enclosed field systems.	Negligible	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of Roman transport and communication networks. However, the asset has been excavated. Therefore, the value provides a neutral contribution.
FR_0234	MCB27263	Site of possible	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	A possible enclosure system, identified through aerial	The setting is a medium enclosed field system on the edge of a	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		double ditched enclosure, Doddington					photography. The features comprise a series of rectilinear enclosures on a north-east to south-west alignment. A number of pits were also identified.	suburban residential area. The western and north-eastern surrounding area features 20th to 21st century residential development, whereas towards the south-east and south the landscape is predominantly agricultural.		possible evidence of past land organisation practices or a settlement site. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0235	MCB24170	Purls Bridge, Old Bedford River	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	An engine house and pump, built during the 1920s, to drain water from a minor drainage channel into the Old Bedford River. The engine house is believed to have replaced an earlier windpump, which was located further to the north-west and is depicted on the 1819 March map. The engine house is constructed of timber, with a corrugated iron roof.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land and straddles a minor drainage channel. Old Bedford River lies immediately adjacent to the east.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an unusual example of a timber engine house. The asset is also illustrative of the industrialisation of the drainage of the Fens. The setting in relation to the drainage ditch and the Old Bedford River is key to understanding the historic interest. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0236	MCB32144	Site of Former Warths Hundred Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a historic farm complex, which was built in the post-medieval period. The asset was built on a regular courtyard U-plan. The historic buildings were largely demolished by the late 20th century and replaced with modern agricultural sheds.	The setting of the asset is a farm complex surrounded by large enclosed field systems. The Forty Foot Drain is located north of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0237	MCB20333	Site of Roman ditches, Wimblington Road, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	The site of a Roman field system, which was revealed during an archaeological evaluation. There was also evidence for an earlier field system, arranged on a different alignment and likely dating to the late Bronze Age/Iron Age.	The setting of the asset is a 20th to 21st century residential developed area on the eastern edge of Doddington. The area towards the east comprises of a large agricultural landscape, featuring large enclosed field systems.	Negligible	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of Roman agricultural practices. The asset has been excavated, as such there is a neutral contribution to the asset.
FR_0239	MCB32178	Former Aspen Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A farm complex, which was built in the post-medieval period. The asset was built on a regular courtyard U-plan, with the farmhouse located at the south-west corner of the complex. Most of the historic buildings within the farm complex were demolished by	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. There is a strong visual link with the surrounding flat

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							the late 20th century and partly replaced with modern agricultural sheds. All that remains is the farmhouse and one outbuilding and the complex appears to be derelict.			agricultural landscape and is key to understanding the asset's former function. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0240	MCB15578	Site of possible linear features, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	A series of linear features, identified through aerial photography. These have tentatively identified as archaeological in origin; however, they are undated.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, featuring large enclosed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible evidence of past land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0242	MCB15163	Site of searchlight site, Birch Fen (B1098), Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	The site of a searchlight, as well as a type 22 pillbox. These pillboxes were typically constructed of concrete and were hexagonal in shape with rifle loops in five walls, and an entrance in the sixth. The asset was recorded as extant in 2004, as part of the Defence of Britain project; however, it appears to have since been demolished.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land on the eastern edge of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0243	MCB32164	Site of Former Three Score Farm, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a farm complex, which was built in the post-medieval period. The asset was built on a regular courtyard E-plan, with the farmhouse located at the south-west corner of the complex. The farm has been extensively modified during the 20th and 21st centuries. No historic farm buildings remain.	The setting of the asset is a farm complex surrounded by large enclosed field systems. The Forty Foot Drain is located west and south of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest, as an example of shifting farming practices from settlements to isolated locations within, and on the edge of, the drained Fens landscape. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0244	MCB10774	Site of network of ditches, Wimblington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	A series of possible enclosures and linear features, mapped through aerial photography. These are not thought to be archaeological in origin but could be an extension of the frost cracking visible to the south-west	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as possible evidence of past land organisation practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0246	MCB32153	Site of Former Farmers Boy beer house, Manea	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a beer house, which was once located on New Road. The pub was demolished during the late 20th century.	The setting of the asset is a small pocket of scrubland within a medium enclosed field system. The surrounding landscape is predominantly agricultural.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a former public house built to serve local agricultural workers. Setting does

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0247	MCB23933	Old Bedford River	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	An artificial tributary of the River Great Ouse, named after the Fourth Earl of Bedford, who financed its construction. The river was designed by Cornelius Vermuyden and was cut in the 1630s. This formed an early attempt to drain the Fens landscape for agricultural purposes but had to be supplemented by a more extensive network of drains, such as Forty Foot (FR_0255) and the Middle Level (FR_0249) during the mid-17th century.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land. The New Bedford River runs parallel to the east and there are a number of smaller drainage channels, which still flow into this drain. Roads and tracks follow the drain and it also forms a focus point for the alignment of field boundaries.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as a key element of the early, large-scale drainage and reclamation of the Fens. The asset also derives value through its association with the engineer Cornelius Vermuyden, who designed the drainage network. The asset also derives group value from other drainage channels, such as the Forty Foot Drain (FR_0255), which connect to this one. The setting of the asset demonstrates the influence and contribution the construction of the channel had on the landscape. It is also key to understanding its historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0248	MCB17507	Site of Great Park, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	A Deer Park, which is likely to have formed part of the Bishop of Ely's estates during the medieval period. The former Bishop's Palace (FR_0008) lies at the north-western edge of the park, which once lay on the eastern side of Doddington. During the 13th and 14th centuries, the park was around 80 acres in size; however, by 1680, this had grown to 320 acres.	The setting of the asset is a large open agricultural landscape located south-east of Doddington. The setting features large enclosed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of the wealth and status of Doddington during the medieval period. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0249	MCB23644	Middle Level Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	An artificial drainage river defined by embankments either side and constructed between 1649 and 1653, to drain part of the Fens. The drainage channel was constructed as part of concerted efforts to reclaim the wetland environment for agricultural purposes. The channel forms one of the earliest parts of a wider network of drainage channels and	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land. There are a number of smaller drainage channels, which still flow into this drain. Roads and tracks follow the drain and it also forms a focus point for the alignment of field boundaries.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as a key element of the early, large-scale drainage and reclamation of the Fens. The asset also derives value through its association with the engineer Cornelius Vermuyden, who designed the drainage network. The asset also derives group value from other drainage channels, such as the Forty Foot Drain (FR_0255), which connect to this one. The setting of

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							pumping infrastructure, designed by Cornelius Vermuyden.			the asset demonstrates the influence and contribution the construction of the channel had on the landscape. It is also key to understanding its historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0250	MCB16470	Gun emplacement, B1098/Forty Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	A World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941 as part of country-wide defences against a potential German invasion. The pillbox is a FW3/28 type, which was one of the smaller models. It is a single-chamber design, with a low and wide gun embrasure and likely constructed of cement.	The setting of the asset is a densely vegetated area, at the edge of a private garden and west of the B1098. The Forty Foot Drain lies to the immediate north.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. The asset is located immediately south of the Forty Foot Drain, which is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0251	MCB14174	Holly House Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	Small formal garden, associated with Holly House Farmhouse (FR_0132) and probably contemporary with the construction of the farmhouse. The garden is broadly L-shaped and consists of a lawned area, bordered by hedges and trees. A number of formal paths shown on late 19th century mapping appear to no longer be present.	The setting of the asset is the surrounding farm complex, which survives to the north. The original farmhouse fronts onto the asset and modern agricultural sheds lie to the east. The Forty Foot Drain lies in close proximity to the south, although it is densely vegetated.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its historic and artistic interest, as an example of a small, formal post-medieval garden. The setting in relation to the farmhouse aids in understanding the historic interest and the dense vegetation to the south aids in maintaining a sense of privacy. The addition of modern agricultural sheds do not detract from the overall understanding and, therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0252	MCB4528	Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway, March to St Ives	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A former railway line, which connected March to St Ives. The March – St Ives railway line opened in February 1848. The line served stations at Wimblington, Chatteris and Somersham but closed in the late 1960s. Large parts of the former line have been converted into a footpath or incorporated within the A141 road.	The setting of the asset is a number of settlements, including Chatteris and Wimblington. Flat agricultural land lies between these settlements.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as a former railway line and key transport link, connecting the larger Fen towns. The settlements and agricultural landscape that the former line ran through allow an understanding of the historic interest and the places it connected. Therefore the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0253	MCB12418	Site of Double-ditched rectangular enclosure, Wimblington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	A small double-ditched rectangular enclosure, observed through aerial photography. The enclosure measures 31m north-east/south-west by 24m north-west/south-east and has been interpreted as a possible Roman temple.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a possible example of a Roman temple and past religious practices. Examples of Roman temples are rare nationally but the asset may also be an agricultural or settlement enclosure. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0254	MCB32180	Site of Chatteris dock	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a dock, which was constructed alongside the Chatteris Dock goods station in the 1840s. A warehouse which served both waterborne and rail traffic, was built along the south side of the Forty Foot Drain and was served by its own railway sidings. River bound commercial activity ceased in the 1950s, with the railway line closed to passengers and traffic by 1967. The dock has since been infilled.	The setting of the asset is a small farm complex, located adjacent to the Forty Foot Drain and the A141. A mature tree line surrounds the perimeter of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as a former trading point and example of road and water transport interface. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0255	MCB23665	Forty Foot Drain, or Vermuyden's Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	An artificial drainage river defined by embankments either side and constructed between 1649 and 1653, to drain part of the Fens. The drainage channel was constructed as part of concerted efforts to reclaim the wetland environment for agricultural purposes. The channel forms one of the earliest parts of a wider network of drainage channels and pumping infrastructure, designed by Cornelius Vermuyden.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land. There are a number of smaller drainage channels, such as the Middle Level Drain (FR_0249), which still flow into this drain or vice versa. Roads and tracks follow the drain and it also forms a focus point for the alignment of field boundaries. A number of Second World War pillboxes are also located along its alignment (e.g. FR_0257).	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as a key element of the early, large-scale drainage and reclamation of the Fens. The asset also derives value through its associated with the engineer Cornelius Vermuyden, who designed the drainage network. The asset also derives group value from other drainage channels, such as the Middle Level Drain (FR_0249), which connect to this one. The setting of the asset demonstrates the influence and contribution the construction of the channel had on the landscape. It is also key to understanding its historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0257	MCB16472	Pillbox, Forty Foot Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	A World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941. The pillbox is a FW3/24 type, which is hexagonal	The setting of the asset is the Forty Foot Drain. The asset is built into the south facing	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							in shape and is constructed of gault brick. There are a number of small openings suitable for rifles or light machine guns.	embankment and overlooks flat agricultural land to the south.		defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. The asset is built into the embankment of the Forty Foot Drain, which is key to understanding the historic interest of the asset. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0258	MCB11280	Site of ring ditch, fields and enclosures, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	A group of enclosures and a possible ring ditch, identified through aerial photography. These features lie in close proximity to enclosures mapped to the north (FR_0260) as well as the Romano-British settlement near Honeybridge (FR_0006). Although undated, these features may represent further remains of Roman landscape organisation and settlement.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former landscape organisation practices. The asset also derives group value from its possible association with the possible Roman settlement features (FR_0260) to the north. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0259	MCB15216	Pillbox, A141/40 Drain, N of Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	A World War II Pillbox, constructed in 1940/1941 as part of country-wide defences against a potential German invasion. The pillbox is a FW3/28 type, which was one of the smaller models. It is a single-chamber design, with a low and wide gun embrasure and constructed of cement.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural field. The embrasure is orientated towards the A141 road, which lies a short distance away to the east.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a defensive structure built to prevent invasion during the Second World War. The asset is located in close proximity to the former railway line, which it would have been built to defend. However, this has been converted for road transport use and therefore makes it difficult to appreciate the historic interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0260	MCB11281	Site of enclosures, Honey Hill, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	A group of irregular ditched enclosures, identified through aerial photography. This includes a D-shaped enclosure and a number of circular features, which were mapped on the 1926 OS 1:2500 mapping. These features lie immediately south of the Romano-British settlement near	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape. Middle Level Drain (FR_0249) is located adjacent of the asset, towards the west.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former landscape organisation practices. The asset also derives group value from its possible association with the Roman settlement (FR_0006) to the north. Setting does not contribute to value

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							Honeybridge (FR_0006) and may be contemporary.			as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0262	MCB19106	Meeks Cemetery, New Road, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Municipal cemetery, which was established in 1850. The cemetery is densely wooded and was also an arboretum. The cemetery has a lodge, which is constructed of flint with gault brick dressings. The cemetery is no longer active, with the last burial taking place in 1984.	The setting of the asset is the town of Chatteris. The cemetery is surrounded by dense vegetation, which restricts views in and out. 20th century residential development envelops the asset on all sides.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and artistic interest, as an example of an early private cemetery and reflecting contemporary taste in funerary art. The later residential development which surrounds the asset, does not aid in understanding the historic interest. Its value reflects its importance as a place of human burial. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0265	MCB29550	Site of undated curvilinear ditches, Honey Hill	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	Two curvilinear double ditched boundaries, which have been identified through aerial photography. One of the boundaries is marked on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. They may have derived from a post-medieval field system or belong to the wider cropmark complex associated with prehistoric settlement activity. The sinuous course of the boundary may also derive from an old watercourse.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past landscape organisation practices which may have an association with elements of the preserved prehistoric landscape. Therefore, the setting positively contributes to the value of the asset.
FR_0266	MCB31386	Chatteris Ferry to Wisbech Turnpike Trust Road	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The road from Chatteris to Wisbech. The Turnpike Trust that built, maintained and operated this road was established in 1730. The road connects the settlements of Doddington, Wimblington and March to Chatteris and Wisbech. The Turnpike Trust was dissolved in 1875 when maintenance was passed over to the Highways Board. The road is still in use today.	The setting of the asset is a number of settlements, including Chatteris, Doddington and March. Flat agricultural land lies between these settlements.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, as an example of 18th century transport improvements. The setting in relation to the different settlements aids in our understanding of the asset's historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a positive contribution to the asset.
FR_0268	MCB31030	Site of undated trackway and enclosure,	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Unknown	Aerial photography has revealed the presence of a possible double ditched trackway and an enclosure. The date of these features is unknown; however, the	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of former landscape organisation practices which may have an association with elements of

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		Honey Hill, Manea					asset is located in close proximity to other cropmark features (e.g. FR_0271) which may form part of a larger enclosure and field system complex.			the preserved prehistoric landscape. Therefore, the setting positively contributes to the value of the asset.
FR_0269	MCB19107	The Parochial Cemetery, New Road, Chatteris	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	One of two cemeteries built to serve the population of Chatteris during the 19th century. The Parochial cemetery was established in 1856, after the parish churchyard was declared full the previous year. Some features, such as the central tree lined avenue and entrance gates still survive; however, the mortuary chapels and lodge are no longer present and the original entrance has fallen into disuse, as a 20th century extension to the west now forms the main focus.	The setting of the asset is the town of Chatteris. The oldest part of the cemetery is surrounded by dense vegetation, which restricts views in and out. 20th century residential development envelops the asset to the west, south and east, with views from the cemetery extension opening up onto flat agricultural land to the north.	High	The value of the asset lies in its historical and artistic interest, as an example of a cemetery established to serve the town parishioners, as well as reflecting past and present tastes in funerary art. Its value reflects its importance as a place of human burial. The later residential development diminishes the ability to understand and appreciate the historic interest and what would have once been an isolated position at the edge of Chatteris. However, there is still a strong visual link with the agricultural land to the north. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0270	MCB24270	Brickworks, Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a brickworks complex. Doddington brickyard was established around 1840 to extract gault clay for brickmaking. These bricks were manufactured by hand and were used in the construction of a number of buildings across Doddington. The brickyard switched to mechanisation during the late 19th century; however, the local clay was unsuited to these methods and the yard closed during the early 20th century. The former buildings were gradually demolished and replaced with residential buildings. The former extraction pit has been preserved and is now filled with water.	The setting of the asset is the residential housing to the north and east, with agricultural land to the west and south. The asset lies on the settlement edge of Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its historical and archaeological interest, as a former brick manufacturer. The local connection is also emphasised with the use of brick manufactured here within the village buildings. The setting of the asset does little to contribute to our understanding of it as a former brick manufacturing area. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0271	MCB7094	Site of Roman settlement and field	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	The remains of small enclosures and associated field systems, identified through aerial photography. A large number of	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of past landscape organisation and settlement

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
		system, Chatteris					Roman pottery sherds have been found within the settlement area. The settlement pre-dates a double ditched boundary, which runs across the asset.			practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0274	1160847	Hundred Foot Pumping Station, near Manea	Listed building	Wider	II*	Post-medieval	This pumping station was built in 1830 and designed by Joseph Gwynne for the Littleport and Downham Commissioners. The building replaced a windmill that was on the site. The asset is constructed of gault brick, with a slate and corrugated asbestos roof. Two plaques inscribed 'These fens have of times been by Water drown'd, Science a remedy in Water found, The power of Steam she said shall be employ'd, And the Destroyer by Itself destroy'd – Erected AD 1830' and 'Littleport and Downham District Commissioners Hundred Foot Pumping stn, 1756 windmill.'	The asset lies along the Hundred Foot Bank immediately adjacent to the New Bedford River. A large earthen bank bounds the river. A further drain passes beneath and either side of the building and links to the New Bedford River. Further buildings surround the asset, including farm buildings. Within the surrounding area is flat, agricultural land. The river, drain and agricultural land all form an important part of the asset's setting, as it provides an understanding of the development of the asset and its role in the draining of the Fens. There are potential long distance views across the landscape from the asset.	High	This asset has been considered of national importance for the purpose of scoping.
FR_0310	1127022	Parish Church Of St Leonard, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	I	Medieval	This parish church was constructed in the medieval period. The tower is 12th century in date, with a 19th century fourth stage replacing an earlier structure. The walls are of pebble and limestone rubble with brick repairs. There is also clunch (chalky limestone rock), limestone dressings and reused material within the structure.	The setting of the asset is an associated churchyard. The Old Rectory, Little Downham (FR_0311) exists to the west. A brick boundary wall demarcates the boundary of the asset to the north, south, east and west. Mature trees line the boundary of the property to the north and west, with interspersed trees to the south. 19th century residential housing and some modern infill beyond this form the character of the settlement. There are potential long distance views from the tower.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a parish church which may provide additional information on religion and religious practices in the village of Little Downham from the medieval period. The associated churchyard, the Old Rectory, Little Downham (FR_0311), brick boundary wall, and trees which form the setting of the asset positively contribute to the value of the asset.
FR_0326	1162875	Church Of St Mary, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II*	Medieval	This parish church is of 13th century date with internal and external restorations in 1849, 1876	The setting of the asset is an associated churchyard. Hedges and mature trees demarcate the	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural value, as a parish church which may

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							and 1905 by Carbe. The asset is constructed of field and rubblestone with limestone dressings. A bellcote sits at the western end of the church, which is carried on three carved stone corbels.	boundary of the property to the north, south, east and west. A post-medieval or modern cemetery exists to the west of the asset. Fields form the setting of the asset in the northern portion of the village of Mepal.		inform understanding of religion and religious practices from the medieval period in the village of Mepal. The associated churchyard and cemetery contribute to understanding the use and function of the asset and the mature trees, hedges and fields contribute to the private and tranquil character of the setting of the asset and therefore, positively contribute to the value of the asset.
FR_0331	1163097	Church Of St Martin, Witcham	Listed building	Wider	I	Medieval	This parish church is of 13th century date with restorations in 1691. The asset was constructed of field and rubblestone walls and limestone and clunch dressings (chalky limestone rock). The late 17th century restoration can be dated through the use of red brick within the external building fabric. The plain tile and slate roofs also date to later restoration of the church.	The setting of the asset is an associated churchyard. A brick wall demarcates the boundary of the asset to the north, south, east and west. Post-medieval and modern residential properties form the setting of the asset beyond the churchyard along the Witcham village high street.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a parish church which may provide additional information on religion and religious practices in the village of Witcham from the medieval period. The associated churchyard and boundary wall positively contribute to the value of the asset.
FR_0375	1310362	Barn To West Of Tower Farmhouse, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II*	Medieval	This 15th century building, converted to agricultural use in the mid-18th century, was formerly the kitchen range attached to the hall range (now demolished) of the Bishop of Ely's Palace at Little Downham. It was built for Bishop Alcock (1486–1500) and is constructed of red brick. The roof was destroyed in a fire in 1984 and was replaced with red pantile covering.	The setting of the asset includes Tower Farmhouse, Little Downham (FR_0312) to the east of the asset. Farm buildings as part of Tower farm fall within the setting of the asset to the north and west. A garden exists to the south with parallel hedges and trees along its boundary. A farmhouse exists further north-west of the asset. Rectilinear fields lie to the south, east and west.	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural value, as a barn which may provide information on farming practices in the greater Little Downham area. Its architectural value lies in its previous use as a kitchen range at the Bishop of Ely's Palace which may provide information about its prior use and alteration methods related to its conversion. Tower Farmhouse, Little Downham (FR_0312) which contributes to understanding the asset as a barn which positively contributes to the value of the asset.
FR_0385	1331472	Church Of St Peter-Ad-Vincula, Coveney	Listed building	Wider	I	Medieval	The parish church of Coveney, was constructed in the 13th century and a tower added in the 14th century. The church was restored in 1896, with a plain tile roof added, as well as a gable cross on the end parapet and a vestry to	The setting of the asset is an associated churchyard. A decorated lych gate exists to the south-west and contributes to a designed view towards the asset and churchyard. A brick boundary wall and trees	High	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a parish church which may provide information about religion and religious practices in the village of Coveney from the medieval period. The associated churchyard,

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							the north. The asset is constructed of field and rubblestone with limestone dressings.	demarcate the boundary of the property to the north, south, east and west.		vegetation, and boundary wall contribute to understanding its function as well as providing a peaceful and secluded setting for the asset and therefore, positively contributes to the value of the asset.
FR_0436	N/A	Anchor Villas, Horseway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	A 20th century villa with symmetrical principal front, constructed of brick. The asset includes a gabled roof with blue bargeboard and king post roof truss and four chimney stacks.	The setting of the asset is a garden to the west and south. Mature trees demarcate the boundary of the property to the north, south, east and west. Large agricultural fields with interspersed farms to the north and south-east fall within the setting of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a villa retaining original architectural features in a rural Fenland location. The agricultural setting allows an appreciation of the shift in settlement practices to isolated, rural locations but does not contribute overall to understanding its architectural interest. Therefore setting makes a neutral contribution to the asset's value.
FR_0437	N/A	Four Winds House 15m south of New Road	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	A 20th century detached house, with an art deco aesthetic which is unusual for the area. The asset is constructed of red brick and rendered with a hipped roof.	The setting of the asset is a garden to the south. A gravel drive exists to the north and west of the property. Hedges demarcate the north, south, east and west boundaries of the property. Modern farm buildings exist to the east. Large agricultural fields fall within the setting of the asset.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as a 20th century house which retains an art deco architectural style which is unusual for its location in a rural Fenland landscape. The agricultural setting allows an appreciation of the shift in settlement practices to isolated, rural locations but does not contribute overall to understanding its architectural interest. Therefore setting makes a neutral contribution to the asset's value.
FR_0438	N/A	Site of possible prehistoric field system, east of Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Middle Iron Age	An area of faint linear and curvilinear responses detected within the geophysical survey. These cover an area measuring approximately 150m (east–west) by 150m (north–south). These features may form part of a field system, with small circular enclosures. They are similar in appearance to the Iron Age and Roman field system and enclosures identified approximately 300m north	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, which features large enclosed managed field systems.	Medium	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for settlement and landscape organisation during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							(FR_0225). This may form an extension to this landscape organisation.			
FR_0439	N/A	Site of linear feature and pit cluster, east of Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A right-angled linear feature, around 50m in length, and a cluster of pits (in an area measuring around 30m x 30m) were detected within the geophysical survey. The date and origin of these features is uncertain and may represent an infilled ditch and silted hollows.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, which features large enclosed managed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0440	N/A	Site of former boundary ditches, east of Doddington	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	A discontinuous linear feature, orientated north-west–south-east and visible over a distance of c.75m, was detected within the geophysical survey. This has been interpreted as possible boundary ditches as they share the same alignment as those highlighted on historic OS mapping.	The setting of the asset is a flat agricultural landscape, which features large enclosed managed field systems.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0441	N/A	Grebe House, Horseway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	The asset is a farm complex, which was built in the post-medieval period. The farmhouse sits on the northern side of a regular courtyard plan and appears to form the oldest part of the complex. The oldest part of the complex is a late 19th century, brick built barn, which lies on the north side of the courtyard. The rest of the complex was extended during the late 19th and early 20th century. There have been some later 20th century extensions, particularly to the west and south-west.	The setting of the asset is formed of a private, landscaped garden, with informal elements including ponds. The boundary is densely vegetated and beyond this lies the Forty Foot Drain to the north, the B1098 to the east, open former agricultural land to the west and horse paddocks to the south. The wider setting is flat agricultural land.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as an example of a purpose built, late 19th/early 20th century farm complex. The private garden setting and densely vegetated boundary means that it is difficult to understand the former function of this asset as there is little connection with the wider agricultural landscape. However, the extensive private gardens imparts a sense of space and allows some appreciation of the former connection with the flat open landscape. The setting therefore makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0442		Large pit	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Possible pit visible on LiDAR data. Nature uncertain. May be remains of extraction.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the west of Block Fen Drove.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past resource use. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0443		Medieval / Post-medieval field boundary bank	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Banks visible on LiDAR data, nature unknown, possible field boundary.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0444		Medieval / Post-medieval Bank, Medieval / Post-medieval Ditch, Field boundary bank	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Bank visible on LiDAR data, nature unknown. Ditch visible on LiDAR data to the west of the Bishop's Palace, nature unknown. Bank visible on LiDAR data to the west of the Bishop's Palace. Follows route of possible field boundary shown on OS mapping.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0445		Medieval / Post-medieval Bank	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Bank visible on LiDAR data, nature unknown.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0446		Extraction spoil / barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Mound visible in LiDAR data. Nature uncertain. May be remains of extraction spoil or barrow.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting and slight nature of the earthwork makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0447		Post-medieval field boundary	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Rectilinear ditch visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. No corresponding boundary is shown in OS mapping or Tithe maps. Boundary appears regular	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Isle of Ely Way A141.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							and respects existing boundaries, suggesting that the marks may be the result of a minor internal field divisions, such as fences, or former boundaries predating or unrecorded by OS mapping. Given arrangement, it is likely that the features are post-medieval.			contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0448		Roman / Twentieth Century Ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	Ditch visible on aerial photographs and Google Earth, appears to extend from double-ditched rectangular enclosure, Wimblington recorded in HER (MCB12418) or may be indicative of previous fence line.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0449		Medieval / Post-medieval Ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Ditch visible on LiDAR data, to the north-east of the Bishop's Palace. Nature unknown but may be historic watercourse route.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the west of Isle of Ely Way A141.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0450		Medieval pond, South of Bishop's Palace	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Circular feature, possibly a pond to the south of the bishops' palace at Manor Farm.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the west of Isle of Ely Way A141.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land use. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0451		Medieval / Post-medieval field boundary ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Ditch visible on LiDAR data, may be part of field boundary. Measures c.270m in length.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Doddington.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0452		Roman field system	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Roman	Ditches visible on aerial photography. Possible field system.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0453		Medieval / Post-medieval ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Possible ditch visible on LiDAR data, nature uncertain.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the south of the Forty Foot or Vermuyden's Drain.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0454		Medieval fishponds	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Series of three ditches to the north of the moated bishops' palace at Manor Farm. Aligned roughly east to west and measuring c. 28m, 27m and 31m in length and c. 8m, 5m and 7m in width. Possible fish ponds related to the bishops' palace, may be earlier or have alternative function.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the north of the moated bishops' palace.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, through its potential to inform on the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside during the medieval period. The asset also derives historic interest through its association with the Bishops of Ely. The relationship with the fields surrounding the asset is not readily visible because of the dense line of trees surrounding it. The agricultural use of the landscape does not aid in an appreciation of the archaeological and historic interest. Therefore, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0455		Medieval boundary bank / Hollow way / Trackway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Parallel linear features visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. Features form the boundary of extents of ridge and furrow to the north (RS-FR-064) and south (RS-FR-170) and are likely the levelled remains of boundary banks. Banks are approximately 6.5m to 8.5m in width, and spaced c.7m apart. It is likely that the space between the banks indicates the remnant of a hollow way, although no continuation is visible beyond the features, likely due to subsequent agricultural activity. A Roman trackway was recorded during evaluation immediately to the west (MCB20083); however, the	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within the settlement edge of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							alignment of the trackway does not appear to be consistent with that of these features.			
FR_0456		Enclosure / Field system / Drain, Field boundary / Hollow way / Trackway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Intersecting rectilinear features visible in aerial photographs. Consists of an irregular linear cropmark oriented approximately north–south, from which three parallel, linear extensions branch orthogonally off to the east. These branches are spaced 27.6m and 37.5m apart. The feature may indicate the remains of enclosures or field boundaries, although there is no bounding edge apparent to the east. It is also possible that the features are evidence of post-medieval to modern drains or drainage channels feeding into a main drain. The presence of an additional linear feature to the west (RS-FR-068) potentially indicates a trackway to the west, lending support to the interpretation as a field or enclosure system. For full description see AIM gazetteer.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0457		Post-medieval field boundary	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Intersecting rectilinear banks faintly apparent in aerial photograph. Banks are irregular and wide, c. 8m to 19m in width, and appear to orthogonally intersect, potentially forming partial rectilinear enclosures. The exact nature of the features is difficult to determine from the available evidence. These may represent the remains of early field banks, possibly of medieval origin, although the banks seem exceptionally wide. No corresponding boundaries shown in OS mapping. The westernmost bank, aligned north–south, may align with a former natural water	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							course visible to the north, forming part of the same feature. This may alternatively indicate that the arrangement is related to water management, such as drainage, or possibly transport.			
FR_0458		Post-medieval / Twentieth Century Drainage system / Trackway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Narrow rectilinear linear features forming a network of ditches or trackways visible in aerial photographs. The network covers part of the southern area of Honey Hill, the arrangement of which suggests a network of drainage channels. Features are visible as cropmarks in the present day and partially destroyed following the creation of a lake, which appears to be a water filled quarry site. The Fenlands survey partially shows this network of features in a map of Iron Age features, although they are not discussed. However, the features are well defined in aerial photographs from the 1940s to 1960s, and it appears more likely that the features represent a drainage or trackway network, possibly associated with the areas of quarrying activity present within Honey Hill (RS-FR-089, RS-FR-099, RS-FR-158, RS-FR-159). Two parallel linear sections of the network are oriented towards, and terminate before, a watercourse to the south, lending support to an interpretation as drainage channels.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of water supply and drainage techniques. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0459		Medieval / post-medieval Drainage ditch / Field boundary/Boundary ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Irregular linear feature visible as cropmark in aerial photographs. Nature and function is uncertain, but may indicate remains of a field boundary ditch or drainage channel. Projected alignment of the feature may indicate an orthogonal intersection with	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of water supply and drainage techniques. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							channel recorded to the south-east (RS-FR-147), suggesting probable function as a contemporary drainage ditch, but does not rule out possible field boundary. No corresponding features indicated on historic OS mapping.			
FR_0460		Medieval pump	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Narrow circular ditch visible as earthwork or cropmark in aerial photograph – c.13m diameter and 1.4m–1.8m in width. Exact nature of feature difficult to determine. Feature is well defined. Form is reminiscent of Second World War installations, although no military activity is recorded at this location. It is more likely to be of industrial function, possibly in association with the quarry, possibly indicative of a pump installation. Given the circular form, similar to known pump shown on OS mapping c.110m to the north, this may be the remains of another pump installation. The circular form may indicate a windpump or windmill. Feature recorded by HER as one of two ring ditches in HER record 09476.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the south of an artificial lake.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of water supply and drainage techniques. The artificial lake located to the north may contribute to the appreciation of the archaeological interest if the pump was used during quarrying to remove water, which may have created the large depression which has become a lake. In this case the setting would make a positive contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0461		Twentieth century pump, drainage pump	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	20th century	Circular feature visible in aerial photographs. Feature may be a sump surrounding the pump or simply due to surfacing or surface wear surrounding the pump structure. Small structure visible in aerial photographs. Location corresponds with a pump shown on historic OS mapping (1:2500 1926, 1:10560 1950) and a structure visible in LiDAR data of the present day. Presumably pump structure, possibly remaining extant into the present day. Location within a probable quarry	The setting of the asset is within an artificial lake resulting from 20th century quarrying activity located within flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as an example of water supply and drainage techniques. The surrounding artificial lake may contribute to the appreciation of the archaeological interest if the pump was used during quarrying to remove water, which may have created the large depression which has become a lake. In this case the setting would make a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							suggests that the pump's purpose was related to drainage for the quarry.			
FR_0462		Possible Bronze Age barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Sub-circular cropmark. Image quality poor, but feature possibly indicative of a barrow.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0463		Possible Bronze Age barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Sub-circular feature visible as dark cropmark in aerial photograph. Image quality poor, but potentially indicative of a barrow.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0464		Possible Bronze Age barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Semi-circular depression faintly visible as cropmark caused by differential growth in aerial photograph. Possibly indicative of a circular enclosure or a barrow, given the multiple barrows recorded within Honey Hill. Exact nature difficult to determine and may have modern causes, such as vehicle turning.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0465		Bronze Age / Twentieth century Barrow / Enclosure/ Non-archaeological	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Iron Age	Penannular cropmark visible in aerial photograph. May be indicative of a ploughed out barrow or enclosure, but may be the result of agricultural vehicle tracks and modern drainage cropmarks.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0466		Medieval / post-medieval Boundary bank	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Linear feature, probable bank, visible as cropmark or earthwork in aerial photograph. Bank is 4.5m to 10m wide and forms a boundary between two areas of	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the west of Isle of Ely Way A141.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							ridge and furrow to the north (RS-FR-101) and south (RS-FR-102), suggesting the feature is the remains of a contemporary boundary bank.			contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0467		Possible Bronze Age barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Concentric semi-circular feature surrounding an inner penannular feature visible in aerial imagery. Outer dimensions c.45m diameter, inner feature c.10.3m diameter. Probable remains of a levelled barrow. Not previously recorded in HER, but close to general area of known barrows.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0468		Post-medieval / modern Field system / Trackway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Intersecting linear features visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs of the 1970s. Features are narrow (c.1.4m width), straight and well defined. Form may be remnants of post-medieval to modern period field boundaries or fence lines, although no corresponding field boundaries are shown in historic OS mapping. The features may alternatively indicate trackways related to apparent quarry activity taking place to the north-west. An approximately parallel pair of roughly east–west oriented linear features may also indicate a double-ditched trackway or, alternatively, field boundaries flanking a trackway or drove road.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0469		Bronze Age / Iron Age Barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Sub-circular feature visible as light coloured cropmark in aerial photograph. Potentially indicative of subsurface feature. Dimensions 18m x 22m. Given form, dimensions and wider archaeological context, may indicate remains of a barrow. However, identification is uncertain from available evidence and may be natural or geological in origin.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
FR_0470		Barrow / Enclosure	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Semicircular feature visible in aerial photograph. Feature appears to be in line with a pair of D-shaped features to the north (RS-FR-111, RS-FR-115) and may be a third similar feature, truncated on the eastern edge. This potentially suggests it as similar in nature, representing a barrow or enclosure.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0471		Post-medieval / Twentieth Century Field boundary / Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Linear cropmark visible in satellite imagery. Probable remains of post-medieval or modern field boundary, fence line or drainage channel. No correlation with features shown in historical OS mapping.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0472		Medieval / Post-medieval Boundary bank / Hollow way / Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Wide, parallel, curvilinear banks visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. Banks follow the line of the contours. Banks are c. 19m to 25m across, but features are faint and difficult to determine precisely. Northern bank fringes ridge and furrow to the north (RS-FR-170) and may be a contemporary field bank. No ridge and furrow is recorded to the south, but the bank lies close to the fen edge and evidence may have been lost through wastage or surface peat. Together, the banks may represent the route of a hollow way. Features appear to follow curvature of a drainage channel in the present and on 19th century OS mapping to the south-west and are likely to define the north bank of the water channel, now dry.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0473		Medieval / post-medieval Water channel / Drain	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Linear cropmark visible in satellite imagery. Possibly a former field boundary, but is in line with projected route of drainage channel that exists in the present	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							and recorded on 19th century OS mapping to the south-west. Probably a remnant of the now dry channel that formerly continued in this direction. Probably post-medieval, but may have medieval origins.			contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0474		Medieval / post-medieval Drainage channel / Water channel	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Curvilinear feature visible as depression in LiDAR data. Feature is partly broken. Form and length of the feature suggests drainage channel, now dry. Feature is consistently parallel with existing drainage channel to the south. Probably post-medieval, but possibly of medieval date. Depression follows the line of agricultural tracks, so may be the result of such modern activity. However, the depression is more pronounced than that of other tracks suggesting a more established feature and use for vehicles an effect rather than cause.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0475		Bronze Age / Iron Age Barrow / Enclosure	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Curvilinear feature visible as cropmark in satellite imagery, apparently distinct from surrounding frost-cracking. Feature forms an approximately semi-circular arc of projected diameter c.26m. Exact nature of feature is not clear. The surrounding landscape includes multiple barrows and, while there are no suggestions of additional cropmarks forming a full circle, it is possible that the feature may represent the partially destroyed remains of a barrow. In such a case, it is likely that the north-east section is entirely destroyed. The feature may, alternatively, represent the remains of a stock enclosure. There is insufficient	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as a potential example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							evidence to more confidently determine function.			
FR_0476		Boundary ditch, Curvilinear Boundary ditches	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Curvilinear ditch visible in LiDAR data and as cropmark in aerial photographs. Follows the route of a post-medieval field boundary, along the contour of Honey Hill. However, the line is approximately in line with a curvilinear ditch recorded to the west (RS-FR-160) and the overall pattern of these ditches may indicate an earlier, possibly prehistoric, boundary ditch partially encircling the southern section of Honey Hill. For full description refer to AIM gazetteer.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0477		Spoil heap / Boundary bank	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Large irregular rise in elevation visible in LiDAR data. Appears to form an approximate curve that follows the line of a ditch or watercourse immediately to the north, roughly in line with contours of the hill. Nature cannot be determined precisely from available evidence, but may be upcast related to quarrying activity on Honey Hill. An alternative interpretation would relate to the line of a possible perimeter ditch (RS-FR-160) around the southern part of Honey Hill, which may suggest this is the remains of an additional bank. However, the feature is diffuse and it seems unlikely to be the remains of a defensive bank.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0478		Boundary bank / Trackway	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Fragmentary earthworks of a slightly meandering bank oriented approximately south-west–north-east, extending eastwards from Chatteris. Appears to be approximately in line with a potential hollow way (RS-FR-164), although there is no indication of a	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape to the east of Chatteris.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore,

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							second bank. Aerial photos show that the banks appear to have been ploughed over by medieval ridge and furrow, so may represent boundary banks or raised trackway of possibly pre-medieval date. The feature is approximately in alignment with, and therefore more likely to be a continuation of, a possible trackway of apparent Roman date identified during evaluation to the west (MCB20083).			makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0479		Medieval / Post-medieval linear ditches	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Wide, shallow, linear ditches visible in LiDAR data following the edge of Doddington 'Island'. Ditches are c.20m wide and c.0.5m deep. Corresponds with channels shown in OS mapping.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0480		Post-medieval Field system / Boundary banks / Trackway /Drove road	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Post-medieval	Intersecting rectilinear cropmarks visible in aerial photographs. The cropmarks show an arrangement of enclosed rectangular and sub-rectangular areas, with a parallel arrangement extending to the west. The arrangement appears to respect a post-medieval field boundary and watercourse at its southern edge, and the linear cropmarks of RS-FR-070, interpreted as a modern trackway/drainage network, to the east. This suggests that the features are of probable post-medieval date, although there is insufficient evidence for a definitive date. The form of the arrangement suggests enclosed plots of land, the context of which suggests agricultural purposes. The parallel arrangement extending	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							west appear to terminate at a field boundary adjacent to the Sixteen Foot Drain. Although widely set for a trackway, they may indicate field boundaries flanking a trackway.			
FR_0481		Linear ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Linear ditch visible as cropmark in aerial photographs. Aligned approx. nnw–sse with a slight westward curvature toward the northern end. The southern end of the feature is apparently truncated by the post-medieval Honey Farm and no continuation beyond is apparent. The feature is remarkably parallel to a linear bank interpreted as a trackway to the west (RS-FR-066) and the arrangement hints at a contemporary period. The Fenland Project (Hall, D.N., 1992. The Fenland Project, Number 6: The South-Western Cambridgeshire Fenlands. p. 90 & figure 53) mapped the feature as the route of RS-FR-066, although more recent investigation of aerial photographs and LiDAR data clearly shows the route of RS-FR-066 as a straight, continuous linear feature to the west. However, it is possible that this feature was a connected branch. The nature of the feature is not clear, but the straight linear form suggests a trackway or possibly field boundary.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.
FR_0482		Medieval / Post-medieval ridge and furrow / drainage ditch	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Medieval	Multiple linear undulations visible in LiDAR data. Possibly ridge and furrow, but very wide and may be related to agricultural drainage. Aligned north to south with width of ridges spaced c.33m apart.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore,

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
										makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0483		Trackway / Water channel	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Linear bank visible in aerial images and LiDAR data. Mapped but not described by Hall in Fenland survey. Feature is long and mostly straight with a gently curve appearing to connect to the Sixteen Foot Drain to the north. To the south, the feature takes a distinct right angle turn to the east, but with a chamfered corner. The smooth nature of the curves suggests a manmade water channel rather than a trackway, although this is not entirely diagnostic. There is a slight fanning apparent where the feature meets the Sixteen Foot Drain which, again, may indicate erosion from water flow north towards the drain. To the north, the feature does not appear to continue beyond the drain. To the south, the feature may extend further to the east, but this is beyond the study area. Hall maps the feature with Bronze Age features but, given the relationship to the drain, it may relate to medieval to post-medieval water management. Equally, the feature may have been draining towards the fen edge.	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, and may demonstrate evidence for past land management organisation and practices or water supply and drainage techniques. Slight nature of the earthworks makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. The setting, therefore, makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.
FR_0484		Bronze Age Barrow	Non-designated	Inner	N/A	Late Bronze Age	Oval feature visible as light coloured patch in aerial photograph from 1946. Dimensions c.24m x 15.5m. Nature of feature is not certain but, given the proximity to the barrows recorded as scheduled monuments to the east (1020393 and 1020394), there is a strong possibility that the area may be indicative of the remains of a	The setting of the asset is flat agricultural land within a predominantly rural landscape.	Low	The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest, as an example of former burial practices. The modern agricultural setting makes it difficult to appreciate the archaeological interest. Setting does not contribute to value as these are buried archaeological remains.

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Setting description	Value	Value description
							barrow. No related cropmarks or earthworks are visible in recent aerial imagery or LiDAR.			

Table A-2: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the wider study area scoped out of assessment

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0001	1009993	Neolithic enclosures at Grey's Farm, Horseley Fen	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Neolithic	Yes	N/A	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	No physical impact
FR_0002	1012539	Stonea Camp: a multivallate hillfort at Latches Fen, near Stonea	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early Iron Age	Yes	N/A	No	Setting alteration would not alter the heritage value of the asset	No physical impact
FR_0003	1020846	Bowl barrow 700m NNW of Bridge Farm, near Stonea	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	Yes	N/A	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	No physical impact
FR_0013	1287740	Church Of St Wendreda, Church Street, March	Listed building	Wider	I	Medieval	Yes	N/A	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	No physical impact
FR_0033	1126583	13-15, Eastwood End, Wimblington	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0111	1216348	Barn, Rear Of Numbers 29 and 31, Knights End Road	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0117	1287715	Chest Tomb About 20 Yards North Of North Aisle, At St Wendreda Church, Church Street [Stage 4 legacy asset]	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0118	1216061	Chest Tomb, About 15 Yards North Of North Aisle Of Church Of St Wendreda, Church Street [Stage 4 legacy asset]	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0119	1287805	Chest Tomb, About 20 Yards South Of Church Of St Wendreda In Churchyard, Church Street [Stage 4 legacy asset]	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0120	1216199	Chest Tomb, About Ten Yards South Of South Aisle, At Church Of St Wendreda, Church Street [Stage 4 legacy asset]	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0121	1287717	Church House, 13, Church Street, March [Stage 4 legacy asset]	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0129	1216347	Hatchwoods, 50 Knights End Road, March	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0272	1127011	Three Kings Inn, Haddenham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0273	1125930	Christ Church, Christchurch	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0275	1252443	Lavender House, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0276	1125931	The Old Post Office, Christchurch	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0277	1125932	Christchurch Farm, Christchurch	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0278	1125937	Fortrey Hall, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0279	1126455	Infirmary Hall To The North Of St John's Farmhouse, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0280	1126482	41, High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0281	1126483	2, High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0282	1126484	Trustee Savings Bank, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0283	1126485	Nos. 20, 22, 24 And 24A High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0284	1126488	Old King William IV House, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0285	1126489	Club Hotel, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0286	1126490	60-68, Market Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0287	1126494	3 Palace Green, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II*	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0288	1126495	Walls And Railings To Number 3 Palace Green, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0289	1126500	3, Chequers Lane, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0290	1126501	Premises Occupied By H J Cutlack, Chequer Lane, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0291	1126503	The Almonry, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0292	1126504	The Sacristy Gate And Goldsmith's Tower, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0293	1126514	31, Egremont Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0294	1126586	Stonea Farmhouse, Stonea	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0295	1126971	The Limes, Haddenham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0296	1126972	Wisteria House, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0297	1126973	Grove House, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0298	1126974	Mepal House, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0299	1126975	The Round House, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0300	1126981	Manor Farmhouse, Wentworth	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0301	1126982	The Old Crown House, Wentworth	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0302	1126983	Garden Wall, Gate Piers And Gate to The Hall, Wentworth	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0303	1127004	24, Main Street, Coveney	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0304	1127005	Mansion Farmhouse	Listed building	Wider	II*	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0305	1127006	Cottage At Vineleigh Farm, Wardy Hill	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0306	1127018	Barn To North Of The Lawns, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0307	1127019	Bury House, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0308	1127020	27, Main Street, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0309	1127021	The Trees, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0311	1127023	The Old Rectory, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0312	1127026	Tower Farmhouse, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	Yes	N/A	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	No physical impact
FR_0313	1127028	Fenland, Littleport	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0314	1128385	Baptist Church, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0315	1128386	Tollington House, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0316	1128389	93, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0317	1128390	97A And 97B, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0318	1128392	Wesleyan Chapel, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0319	1130234	Bridge House, Approx 20 Metres North Of Forty Foot Bridge, Ramsey Forty Foot	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0320	1160846	The Plough, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0321	1160914	Milestone To South West Of The Crollodes Farmhouse, Chatteris	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0322	1161189	War Memorial In Churchyard, Christchurch	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0323	1162817	36 And 38, Station Road, Haddenham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0324	1162851	8, High Street, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0325	1162863	3, High Street, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0327	1162942	Barn, 150 Yards West Of Burystead Farm, Sutton	Listed building	Wider	II	20th century	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0328	1162962	Fairhill, Sutton	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0329	1162992	Baptist Church, Sutton	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0330	1163067	Windrush, Witcham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0332	1163602	Milestone, Approximately 75 Yards North Of Mayfield, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0333	1163682	100, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0334	1163684	59 And 61, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0335	1163693	95, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0336	1163727	103, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0337	1163734	111, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0338	1163753	Somersham House And Bramston, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0339	1166697	Bridge Farmhouse, Ramsey Forty Foot	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0340	1166717	Bodsey House, Ramsey Forty Foot	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0341	1167407	Powcher's Hall, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0342	1167759	White Hart Hotel, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0343	1167978	Wall To Number 28 Chapel Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0344	1168946	Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Welney	Listed building	Wider	II*	Post-medieval	Yes	N/A	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	No physical impact
FR_0345	1178535	5, High Street, Littleport	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0346	1178537	Barn, And Outbuildings, Rear Of Number 15, Main Street, Littleport	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0347	1200401	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Church Road, Wentworth	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0348	1216056	Wayside Cross, The Avenue, March	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0349	1216356	Morgan House	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0350	1216393	Lodge, At Entry To March Cemetery	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0351	1216397	Gate Piers, Gates And Adjoining Wall, At Entrance To March Cemetery	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0352	1216417	52,53,54,55, West End, March	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0353	1216489	125, West End, March	Listed building	Wider	II	20th century	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0354	1216490	126, West End, March	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0355	1216491	Grandford House, Westry	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0356	1245377	21 And 23, Lynn Road, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0357	1245378	27, Lynn Road	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0358	1250446	Stable To Rear And West Of Mansion Farmhouse, Coveney	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0359	1252364	Barn To Number 3, West Fen Road, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0360	1252441	Wall To Number 3, West Fen Road, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0361	1252454	1, Market Place, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0362	1252456	Tower Hospital, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0363	1252458	33 High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0364	1252459	18, 20 And 22, Market Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0365	1262318	Waterloo House, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0366	1262319	29-33, West Fen Road, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0367	1265203	Hollyoaks, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0368	1296670	Wall And Gates To The Chantry, Palace Green, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0369	1296765	Sessions House, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II*	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0370	1296818	2, Fore Hill, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0371	1300770	K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street, Witcham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0372	1309335	Barn 50 Yards North Of Manor Farmhouse, Wentworth	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0373	1309345	The Hall, Witcham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0374	1309424	Ash Cottage, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0376	1310387	Headstone Circa 5 Metres From South Porch Of Church Of St Leonard And East Of Churchyard Path, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0377	1318095	Rose And Crown Public House, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0378	1318114	Tithe Barn Adjacent To And To The West Of Number 96 High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	20th century	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0379	1330777	Stable And Coach House To Number 117 (Whitehall) High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0380	1330812	50 High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0381	1330814	57, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0382	1330815	Wisteria House, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0383	1330816	101, High Street, Somersham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0384	1331471	Manor Farmhouse, Coveney	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0386	1331473	43, Main Street, Coveney	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0387	1331475	Church Of Holy Trinity, Haddenham	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0388	1331477	The Lawns, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0389	1331478	17, Main Street, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0390	1331480	Headstone Circa 15 Metres South Of South Aisle Of Church Of St Leonard And East Of Churchyard Path, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0391	1331483	29, High Street, Littleport	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0392	1331495	15, High Street, Mepal	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0393	1331502	K6 Telephone Kiosk Opposite Windmill Lane, Sutton	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0394	1331682	Barn To North East Of Stonea Farmhouse, Stonea	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0395	1331684	Wall To The Garden Of The Almonry And Painted Chamber, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0396	1331687	The Dark Cloister, Ely Cathedral	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0397	1331695	11, Cambridge Road, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0398	1331712	5, High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0399	1331713	49A, High Street	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0400	1331714	Nos. 16 And 18 High Street (Including Steeple Gate), Ely	Listed building	Wider	II*	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0401	1331716	Lamb Hotel, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	20th century	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0402	1331717	5 Market Place, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0403	1331721	9 And 11, Chapel Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0404	1359596	Glebe Lodge, Witcham	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0405	1392622	21A And 23, High Street, Ely	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0406	1393308	15, Townsend, Little Downham	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0407	1408197	March East Junction Signal Box, March	Listed building	Wider	II	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0408	1433569	Benwick War Memorial	Listed building	Wider	II	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0409	1331690	Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Ely	Listed building	Wider	I	Post-medieval	Yes	N/A	No	Setting alteration would not alter the heritage value of the asset	No physical impact
FR_0410	1006899	Ely Cathedral: claustral buildings	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0411	1006909	Hospital of St John the Baptist and St Mary Magdalene, St John's Farm	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0412	1006916	Barrow E of Common Farm	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0413	1009994	Long barrow at South Fen, 180m south east of Between Ditches Drove	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0414	1009995	Two bowl barrows 320m NNW of Waypost Farm: part of a barrow cemetery south of Ramsey Forty Foot	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0415	1011723	Bowl barrow 200m SE of Horseley Fen Farm	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0416	1013285	Worlick moated site and fishponds	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	20th century	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0417	1013946	Five bowl barrows 100m north of Waypost Farm: part of a barrow cemetery south of Ramsey Forty Foot	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0418	1015200	The March Sconce: a Civil War fieldwork, 250m south west of Eastwood Burial Ground	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0419	1015241	Bowl barrow 250m ESE of Common Farm: part of a dispersed round barrow cemetery in Block Fen	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0420	1019983	Long barrow at Foulmire Fen, 140m north west of the junction of Back and Small Fen Drove	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Asset ID	3rd party ref	Asset name	Designation	Study area	Grade	Period	Summary description	Scoped out for survey – reason	Scoped in for assessment?	Scoped out – reason	Scoped out – reason 2
FR_0421	1019984	Oval barrow and round barrow at Small Fen, 250m north of the junction of Back and Small Fen Drove	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Neolithic	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0422	1019986	Round barrow at Small Fen, 220m east of the junction of Back and Small Fen Drove	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0423	1019987	Round barrow 690m SSW of Stocking Drove Farm	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0424	1019988	Long barrow at South Fen, 90m south west of the west end of Rymanmoor Long Turning	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0425	1020848	Bowl barrow and Romano-British enclosure 430m south west of Earls Fen Farm	Scheduled monument	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0426	N/A	Haddenham Hill Row	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Post-medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0427	N/A	Haddenham	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0428	N/A	Ely	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Neolithic	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0429	N/A	March	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0430	N/A	Somersham	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0431	N/A	Ramsey	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0432	N/A	Littleport	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Neolithic	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0433	N/A	Witcham	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early – Middle Bronze Age	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0434	N/A	Little Downham	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR_0435	N/A	Sutton	Conservation area	Wider	N/A	Early medieval	No	Setting of the asset does not extend to the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annex B – Non-designated heritage assets identified through map regression

Table B-1: Non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area identified through map regression.

Map used	Map date	Building identified	National Grid Reference	Rapid survey undertaken?	Does the building meet the criteria set out in Historic Environment Advice Note 7?	Does the building meet the criteria set out in the relevant Local Heritage list Assessment Criteria?	Does the building meet the project criteria?	Rationale	Assigned asset ID
Cambridgeshire Sheet XXI.NW, 6 inch	Revised: 1950, Published: 1953	Possible Farmstead 85m east of Isle of Ely Way	TL 41189 90977	N (survey to be undertaken)					
Cambridgeshire Sheet XXI.SW, 6 inch	Revised: 1924 to 1925, Published: 1927	Anchor Villas	TL 42450 86644	Y	Y	Y	Y	The asset represents an example of an early 20th century villa type property. Although altered with extensions to rear its original form is legible and the symmetry of the principal front is of architectural interest.	FR_0436
Cambridgeshire Sheet XXI.SW, inch	Revised: 1950, Published: 1952	Four Winds House 15m south of New Road	TL 40859 86458	Y	Y	Y	Y	Despite loss of original windows and replacement with uPVC the building has retained an art deco aesthetic which is unusual for the area.	FR_0437
Cambridgeshire Sheet XXI.9, 25 inch	Revised: 1900, Published: 1902	Grebe House, Horseway	TL 42500 87187	Y	Y	Y	Y	A farm complex, built prior to 1900. The farmhouse sits on the northern side of a regular courtyard plan and appears to form the oldest part of the complex. The oldest part of the complex is a late 19th century, brick built barn, which lies on the north side of the courtyard. The rest of the complex was extended during the late 19th and early 20th century. There have been some later 20th century extensions, particularly to the west and south-west.	FR_0441

APPENDIX 11.2: Historic environment baseline report – transfers & AI

Summary

This document outlines the baseline with respect to the historic environment for the transfers and associated water infrastructure of the Fens Reservoir (forthwith the 'Proposed Development'). It also provides support for the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping. It provides a high level overview of the historic environment and should be read alongside Appendix 11.1: Historic environment baseline report – reservoir.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a), Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b), Geoarchaeological Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023c), Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).

The historic environment baseline has been compiled for all recorded heritage assets within an inner study area (within the Scoping boundary) and for designated heritage assets within an intermediate study area (within 2km). The intermediate study area is only used for the historic environment baseline where components of the Proposed Development include above ground elements. Where (through professional judgement) assets are identified from outside of the defined study areas which have potential to be affected by the Proposed Development, these are included within the baseline.

The high-level baseline has been broken down by the council areas through which the Proposed Development crosses for ease of discussion. The baseline has been compiled from desk-based sources, primarily national and local databases of recorded heritage assets, supplemented by a high-level cartographic review and analysis of published sources and grey literature archaeological reports as required.

This baseline will provide the foundation for assessment of the impacts and likely effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This document will allow statutory consultees, members of the public and the Secretary of State to identify and understand the historic environment baseline. It presents information on the geology, topography and palaeoenvironment of the Proposed Development. It presents an archaeological and historical background on the Proposed Development from the prehistoric to modern periods.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This document has been written to inform the historic environment baseline and survey work, as well as support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping, for the transfers and associated water infrastructure of the proposed reservoir (forthwith referred to as 'the Proposed Development').

1.1.2 This report includes Annex A: Historic environment gazetteer. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix 11.1: Historic environment baseline report – reservoir.

1.1.3 The historic environment baseline data has been collected for the Proposed Development, which encompasses the upstream and downstream infrastructure required for the proposed reservoir. This stretches from Peterborough to the north-east of Chatteris in Fenland, then to the south of Madingley in Cambridgeshire and east of Downham Market in Norfolk.

1.1.4 This baseline will provide the foundation for assessment of the impacts and likely effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This document will allow statutory consultees, members of the public and the Secretary of State to identify and understand the historic environment baseline.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The aims of the historic environment baseline are to:

- Characterise the historic environment, in particular heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest.
- Assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment.
- Identify where currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

1.2.2 The objectives of this report are to:

- Provide a contextual background and narrative for the historic environment. This includes buried archaeological remains, geoarchaeological deposits, built heritage and the historic landscape. These are placed within a geological and topographic context.
- To support the assessment of heritage value and reporting of predicted effects on the historic environment, within the Environmental Statement.

2 Methodology

2.1 Defining the historic environment

2.1.1 The historic environment comprises all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2023).

2.1.2 Those elements of the historic environment identified as having a degree of significance (termed heritage value in this document), and therefore meriting consideration in planning decisions because of their historic interest, are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these (Defra, 2023). Heritage assets are the receptors considered during the EIA of the historic environment.

2.1.3 The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest is referred to as its significance. The interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (Defra, 2023). Within national planning policy and guidance, the value attributed to the heritage asset is referred to as its 'significance' or 'importance'. To prevent confusion with EIA terminology, the definition of 'heritage value' or 'value' equates to 'significance' and 'importance' as used in national planning policy and guidance. How this is to be defined is discussed further in Section 2.6 of this appendix.

2.1.4 The setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance/heritage value of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance/heritage value, or may be neutral (Defra, 2023).

2.1.5 Some heritage assets have a level of significance/heritage value that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets pertinent to the assessment include:

- Scheduled monuments.
- Listed buildings.
- Registered parks and gardens.
- Registered battlefields.
- Conservation areas.

2.1.6 Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance/heritage value meriting consideration in planning decisions but which

do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019). Non-designated heritage assets may also be identified as meriting consideration during the examination/determination phase of a planning application (Defra, 2023).

2.1.7 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance/heritage value to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not automatically indicate lower significance/heritage value (Defra, 2023).

2.2 Summary methodology

2.2.1 This document has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in the following documents for the proposed reservoir:

- Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a).
- Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b).
- Geoarchaeological Specification (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023c).
- Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).

2.2.2 These methodologies were issued to Historic England, Peterborough City Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Fenland District Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk and South Cambridgeshire District Council in May 2023 as part of ongoing engagement on the Proposed Development.

2.3 Study area

2.3.1 The following study areas have been used to guide the historic environment baseline:

- The inner study area – defined as within the project and within the Scoping boundary.
- The intermediate study area – defined as between 500m and 2km of the Scoping boundary.

2.3.2 For the purposes of the assessment of transfers and additional infrastructure, the inner study area has been used to assess both designated and non-designated heritage assets across all components. In addition, where components include permanent above ground infrastructure, designated assets within the intermediate study area will also be assessed.

2.3.3 This approach follows that adopted for the historic environment baseline for the main proposed reservoir (Appendix 11.1). The methodology for that baseline also included a 'wider study area', defined as between 2km and 10km from the Scoping

boundary, for the inclusion of all designated assets which maintained intervisibility based on a Zone of Theoretical Visibility. Due to the comparative scale of the Proposed Development, this 'wider study area' is not adopted for this assessment. Assets which fall outside of the inner and intermediate study areas will be assessed for their sensitivity to impacts resulting from the construction or operation of the Proposed Development. Where (through professional judgement) assets are identified outside of the study areas with the potential to be adversely impacted as a result of the construction or operation of the Proposed Development, then these will be included for further assessment.

2.3.4 The study areas are considered sufficient to produce a baseline that will allow assessment of potential impacts and harm to the significance/heritage value of heritage assets from the Proposed Development, including those resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets.

2.4 Data sources

2.4.1 The following list of sources were consulted during the production of the historic environment baseline contained within this report. The sources accessed provide a proportionate level of detail for this report and cover all heritage assets recorded on national and local databases, supported by additional research where required. References to specific reports, items, website, or archival material for example, can be found in the References section.

Databases

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database, maintained by Historic England, for World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and registered historic battlefields (Historic England, 2023).
- The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) database for both designated and non-designated heritage assets and results of previous archaeological investigations.
- The Peterborough HER (PHER) database for both designated and non-designated heritage assets, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and results of previous archaeological investigations.
- The Norfolk HER (NHER) database for both designated and non-designated heritage assets and results of previous archaeological investigations.
- Archaeological excavation and survey records, such as the Historic England NRHE excavation index for England (available on ADS) and those available on Heritage Gateway (Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), and Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), 2012).
- Geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey (BGS) (British Geological Survey, 2024).

Cartographic and pictorial documents

- A high-level review of cartographic evidence was carried out to aid in providing a narrative for the Archaeological and Historical Background sections of each local authority.

Secondary and statutory sources

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment.
- Conservation area appraisals and mapping, available from Peterborough City Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Fenland District Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk and South Cambridgeshire District Council.
- The East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF).
- Publications, including journal articles.

2.5 Additional baselining and surveys undertaken

2.5.1 The Proposed Development is still at an early stage of design and therefore no additional baselining and surveys have been undertaken to date. Any surveys will be agreed with Historic England and the relevant local authority archaeological adviser and used to inform the baseline and the assessment of impacts and effects as part of the environmental assessment process. They will also inform further seasons of field survey, including site walkovers, geophysical survey, geoarchaeological purposive work and archaeological trial trenching.

2.5.2 The strategy for future historic environment surveys can be found within their respective reports as follows:

- Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a).
- Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b).
- Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).

2.6 Assessment of heritage value

2.6.1 Both assessment of effects (in EIA terms) and harm on the historic environment requires an understanding of the heritage value of assets. Heritage value has been assessed against five value categories: **very high**, **high**, **medium**, **low** and **negligible**. In particular, the level of heritage value will be informed by the following:

- Archaeological interest.
- Historic interest.

- Architectural/artistic interest.
- Communal value where applicable.
- Group value, where applicable.
- The contribution to value made by a heritage asset's setting.

2.6.2 Heritage value assessment has been informed by the designation of an asset. However, the designation of an asset may not determine its value in every instance. This assessment is in accordance with paragraph 4.8.3 of the National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (Defra, 2023), and considers national planning guidance (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019), and relevant Historic England guidance (Historic England, 2008; Historic England, 2015b; Historic England, 2017; Historic England, 2019).

2.6.3 Further detail on how the heritage value of different types of assets has been assessed can be found within the following documents:

- Fens and Lincolnshire Reservoir Built Heritage Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023b).
- Fens and Lincolnshire Reservoir Historic Landscape Methodology (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023d).
- Fens Reservoir Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy (Anglian Water and Cambridge Water, 2023a).

2.6.4 A preliminary assessment of heritage value for all heritage assets within the inner and intermediate study areas and all assets in the wider landscape with the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development is provided in Annex A: Historic environment gazetteer.

2.7 Referencing heritage assets

2.7.1 Within the historic environment reporting, various reference numbers have been used to provide a unique identifier to heritage assets. As stated above (Section 2.1), heritage assets are considered as receptors for both EIA assessment and in the assessment of harm. For this reason, heritage assets are given a unique identifier, prefixed with the acronym for the wider project (Fens Reservoir), for example **FR_0001**.

2.7.2 Some archaeological sites or investigations may be referenced to provide context for sites within the study area. These will be referenced using pre-existing unique identification numbers provided on databases from the NHLE or relevant HER (PHER for Peterborough; CHER for Cambridgeshire; and NHER for Norfolk) with a prefix to differentiate the source. Findspots are also not considered as heritage assets and therefore omitted from the gazetteer, but are discussed in the text to provide context and inform archaeological potential. Where findspots are mentioned, these are referenced by their HER number.

2.7.3 Features identified through desk-based and field survey (including historic landscape, Aerial Investigation and Mapping and geophysical survey) have been assessed and professional judgement exercised as to whether they should be defined as heritage assets. Any newly defined assets will then be added to the heritage gazetteer and given a unique identifier. They will be assessed for their potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

2.8.1 The following assumptions and limitations apply to the production of the historic environment baseline and assessment methodology of the Proposed Development.

2.8.2 This historic environment baseline provides a proportionate level of detail and is therefore limited in the level of data sources consulted. This baseline does not constitute a comprehensive historic environment desk-based assessment.

2.8.3 Data sources on the historic environment can be limited by the dependence on opportunities for historical and archaeological research, fieldwork, and discovery. Where nothing of historical interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to a lack of prior research or investigation, rather than to an absence of heritage assets. The following sources have known limitations:

- Information provided by the HERs can be limited as it is reliant on previous archaeological and historic research.
- Historic maps provide a glimpse of land use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land use are not shown and therefore not available for assessment.
- Documentary sources are rare before the post-medieval period, and many historical documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.

2.8.4 Historic maps were used to facilitate a high level understanding of the historic landscape character and development, and to support the historic environment narrative. Therefore, the baseline is limited as no detailed map regression was undertaken to identify previously unrecorded heritage assets.

2.8.5 No desk-based archaeological survey (geoarchaeological modelling or aerial investigation and mapping) or field-based archaeological survey has been undertaken to date in order to inform this baseline. This limits our understanding and knowledge of the historic environment as these surveys may elucidate additional heritage assets.

3 Baseline overview

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The baseline sets out the archaeological and historic background of the inner and intermediate study areas (defined in Section 2.3) to aid an understanding of the historic environment. The archaeological and historic background is broken down into upstream and downstream infrastructure. The historic environment baseline for the water treatment works for the proposed reservoir is included in the baseline for the proposed reservoir (Appendix 11.1). Within the upstream and downstream sections, the baseline has been further broken down into local authority areas. This has been done for ease of discussion and accessibility and to facilitate discussion of the historic environment baseline with stakeholders. The baseline has been established using the sources outlined in Section 2.4 of this report.

3.1.2 A full gazetteer of all heritage assets within the study area is located within Annex A of this baseline report, with drawings showing their locations included as Figure 11.1 and 11.2 of the EIA Scoping Report.

3.1.3 Section 4 provides a summary of the historic environment baseline conditions. The heritage assets described within these sections are not exhaustive, but have been selected from the historic environment baseline as outlined in the gazetteer (Annex A) to provide an indication of the nature of the historic environment through time. The gazetteer provides a list of all recorded heritage assets contained within the NHLE and HERs.

3.2 Chronological periods

3.2.1 Where dates and periods are referred to in the baseline, these are based on those outlined in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.

3.2.2 Table 3-1 outlines the geological periods utilised in discussion of the geology and palaeoenvironment. Where geological periods are used, BP is used to indicate ‘years Before Present’.

3.2.3 Table 3-2 outlines the archaeological and historic periods used to categorise the ages of heritage assets. It is accepted that these date ranges are subjective but are supplied to ease discussion based on the relevant research framework and FISH standards, in conjunction with professional judgement.

3.2.4 The chronological periods and their overlap with glacial, interglacial and interstadial events in the Palaeolithic period are set out in Table 3-3. Interglacial stages are long warm periods, whereas interstadial are shorter warmer periods which occur during glaciation events.

Table 3-1: Geological periods

Period	Epoch	Glacial and interglacial periods
Quaternary 2 million BP to the present	Holocene 10,000 BP to the present	For a breakdown of the archaeological periods used to discuss the Holocene see Table 3-2.
	Pleistocene 2 million BP to 10,000 BP	Devensian Glacial 115,000 to 11,500 BP
		Ipswichian Interglacial 130,000 to 115,000 BP
		Wolstonian Glacial 374,000 to 130,000 BP
		Hoxnian Interglacial 424,000 to 374,000 BP
		Anglian Glacial 478,000 to 424,000 BP
		Cromerian (multiple glacial and interglacial periods) 800,000 BP to 478,000 BP

Source: British Geological Survey, 2024

Table 3-2: Archaeological and historic periods

Prehistoric periods	Historic periods
Palaeolithic 1,000,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial/Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic 4,000 to 2,200 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Early – Middle Bronze Age 2,600 to 1,200 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1901
Late Bronze Age 1,200 to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to present
Early Iron Age 800 to 300 BC	
Middle Iron Age 300 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age/Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

Table 3-3: Pleistocene glacial and interglacial periods and corresponding archaeological periods

Name	Glacial or interglacial	Date range (years ago BP)	Archaeological period	Key characteristics
Cromerian	Interglacial	860,000 to 478,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Appearance of Acheulian technology (characterised by handaxes of oval and pear shape) Homo Erectus present
Anglian	Glacial	478,000 to 424,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Humans largely absent, large-scale landscape change through advance of glaciers (e.g. erosion of the River Bytham)
Hoxnian	Interglacial	424,000 to 374,000	Lower Palaeolithic	Continued presence of Acheulian technology Earliest evidence for Neanderthals

Name	Glacial or interglacial	Date range (years ago BP)	Archaeological period	Key characteristics
Wolstonian	Glacial	374,000 to 130,000	Lower-Middle Palaeolithic	Appearance of Levallois technology (a shift from production of one type of tool, to several by working flint cores to create flakes, which in turn could be used as scrapers, knives or projectile points)
Ipswichian	Interglacial	130,000 to 115,000	Middle Palaeolithic	Deposition of March Gravels
Devensian	Glacial	115,000 to 11,500	Middle-Upper Palaeolithic	Emergence of anatomically modern humans

Source: British Geological Survey, 2024

4 Historic environment baseline

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The historic environment baseline has been set out in relation to the associated water infrastructure upstream and downstream of the proposed reservoir. Within each of these headings, the historic environment is split into individual district, borough and city councils to aid the narrative. These are set out below.

4.1.2 Sources of supply and upstream water transfers:

- Peterborough.
- Huntingdonshire.

4.1.3 Downstream transfers:

- Fenland.
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk.
- Huntingdonshire.
- South Cambridgeshire.

4.1.4 For each district council area, the historic environment baseline is discussed under a number of sub-headings, identifying the number of designated heritage assets within the defined study area; the number of non-designated heritage assets and any within the Proposed Development; the geology of the inner study area; the paleoenvironmental history of the inner study area; the historic landscape character; and finally the history of the study areas as indicated by the presence of the heritage assets within the Gazetteer.

4.1.5 Where study areas extend into different local authority areas, the baseline for these areas will be discussed under the local authority where the Proposed Development is located. This also applies to where study areas and parts of the Scoping boundary overlap.

4.1.6 For example, the upstream route from the River Great Ouse overlaps with the downstream route to the proposed service reservoir in Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire. For the baseline narrative, the part of the Scoping boundary between the Fenland District boundary and the pumping station to the south of Bluntisham is considered as part of the upstream baseline. The part of the Scoping boundary that diverges at Bluntisham and continues southwards towards the South Cambridgeshire boundary is considered as part of the downstream baseline. Any overlap relevant to both will be discussed within the upstream section and cross-referenced in the downstream one.

4.1.7 This means that some heritage assets may be double counted, for example those that fall within the study area of the reservoir would also fall within the Scoping boundary of the downstream transfers. For baseline purposes, and where relevant,

heritage assets would be discussed if they fall within the Scoping boundary and not within the study area. These would be cross-referenced, where appropriate.

4.2 Peterborough – source of supply and upstream transfer

4.2.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the sources of supply and upstream water transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of Peterborough City Council. This baseline will consider the designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner and intermediate study areas of the River Nene and its Counter Drain associated water infrastructure.

Designated assets

4.2.2 There are 138 designated assets within the inner and intermediate study areas. These consist of:

- 13 scheduled monuments.
- 22 Grade I listed buildings.
- Four Grade II* listed buildings.
- 95 Grade II listed buildings.
- One Grade II registered park and garden.
- Four conservation areas.

4.2.3 In addition to the above assets, the following designated heritage assets which lie outside the appropriate study area have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development:

- The Park, Peterborough Conservation Area.

Non-designated assets

4.2.4 There are 40 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Of these, the following assets are located within the Proposed Development:

- Navigable sections of drainage systems, including Fenland Waterways (FR_1800), King's Delph, Whittlesey (FR_1888) and the former course of the River Nene Navigation (FR_1802), travel through the Proposed Development.
- Several Second World War pillboxes, including Pillbox Type FW3/24 (FR_2025) and Pillbox near Sluice Bungalow (FR_2023) near Dog-in-a-Doublet.

Geology, topography and landform

4.2.5 The Proposed Development is located within the Flag Fen Basin, a former marine embayment on the western edge of the Fens. The underlying bedrock geology of the inner study area is Jurassic Oxford Clay, which is overlain by glacial river gravels which have formed 'islands' and 'terraces' within the landscape. These are

identified as March Gravel and River Terrace Deposits by the BGS (BGS, 2024). These deposits were laid down by rivers draining into the basin, during the Ipswichian interglacial and Devensian glacial. During the Pleistocene, the rivers cut deep in the landscape, up to depths of approximately 70m below OD. These channels were later filled episodically (Hall, 1987). At the confluence of the River Nene and Back River, there is extensive evidence of alluvial deposition. The eastern extent of the inner and intermediate study areas, towards Thorney, is mapped as Tidal Flat Deposits by the BGS (also known as Barroway Drove Beds) which comprises clay and silt. These were deposited across the lower-lying areas during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period, as the sea level rose. Prior to the deposition of the tidal flat deposits, a layer of basal peat formed (Hall, 1987).

4.2.6 There is evidence of the former drainage system of the tidal flats, which survive as roddons. A tributary of the River Nene flowed through the course of one of these roddons as the marine influence began to wane. This slow-flowing channel formed a navigable conduit through the southern periphery of the low-lying Flag Fen Basin (Knight *et al.*, 2024). Following the cessation of the marine influence, the water table remained high and an upper layer of peat formed, also known as Nordelph/upper peat. This was briefly interrupted by further marine influence which resulted in the formation of the Terrington Beds, though this was largely restricted to the north-east of March. As a result, much of the old roddon system was lost with new channels developed draining a peat bog (Hall, 1987).

4.2.7 The modern topography and landform are influenced by the changes in the landscape dating back to the glacial and interglacial periods of the Pleistocene. However, the rising sea level and subsequent deposition during the Holocene means that topographical changes are subtle in the landscape. A tributary of the River Nene flowed through the course of a former roddon. The Proposed Development sit within a relatively flat landscape measuring between c.0m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the eastern extent and c.5m AOD towards the west (Topography Map, no date).

Palaeoenvironment

4.2.8 Deposit modelling within the Flag Fen Basin identified the presence of a possible palaeochannel or seasonal stream within the inner study area, as well as a buried soil (Pirisino, 2023). The palaeochannel would have flowed through the Devensian gravel surface and then infilled with fine-grained sediment and alluvial material suggesting a Holocene date. Plant material gathered from within the possible palaeochannel indicates an aquatic environment previously dominated the landscape. However, the principal finding from the evaluation was a deep, well-preserved buried soil that survives across the inner study area. The stratigraphic sequence comprised a variety of sand and gravel, which was overlain by buried soil deposits measuring between c.0.3m to c.0.5m thick. This may be indicative of early waterlogging of the land surface and redeposited, upcast of the natural substrate. Peat overlaid the buried soils deposit, measuring between c.0.2m to c.1m thick (Pirisino, 2023). The waterlogged conditions of peat result in high potential to

preserve palaeoenvironmental remans. However, should this deposit of peat become desiccated, this would reduce the potential to preserve such remains.

4.2.9 Prior to oxidisation, tidal flat deposition recorded within the Proposed Development and inner study area has a high potential to preserve organic remains that will allow for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction. Peat is also mapped extensively across this part of the Flag Fen Basin. The anaerobic conditions which exist within these peat deposits are conducive to the preservation of important paleoenvironmental information and organic archaeological material such as wood and leather. However, the intensive drainage and arable farming has contributed to the erosion of the peat. This means that the palaeoenvironmental potential is significantly reduced.

Historic landscape

4.2.10 The majority of the inner study area has been subject to modern farming techniques and building projects, which has in turn moulded the historic landscape. Archaeologically, modern agricultural and urban development has been particularly destructive since the 1960s. However, in spite of this, important areas still survive. A Historic Landscape Characterisation of Peterborough (Lock, 2003) categorised Peterborough and the inner study area as half upland and half fenland. Notably, the Proposed Development and inner study area is located within the fenland area. This area has been drained since the 17th century and is noted to be 'quite new, a Milton Keynes of countryside' (Ravensdale and Muir, 1984).

4.2.11 Within the Proposed Development and inner study area, the Historic Landscape Characterisation survey identified one area of mineral extraction directly north of the River Nene. It is noted that these salting quarries tend to exist further back into history and often scar the agricultural landscape. The majority of the landscape is formed by post-1950s enclosures and prairie fields. Post-1950s enclosures tend to exist near expansion of both roads and built-up areas and are described as fields with new boundaries that do not cover two or more fields. Whereas prairie fields consist of large modern fields that encompass numerous smaller, earlier fields. Results of the survey suggest most of the surrounding landscape has changed since the 1950s, primarily due to the removal of field boundaries and becoming much larger as a result (Lock, 2003).

Archaeological and historical background

4.2.12 Evidence of early prehistoric activity recorded by the HER within the inner study area is limited. Few findspots have been identified within the wider landscape at Thorney and Eye c.3.5km north of the Proposed Development, with limited evidence of an early Neolithic landscape at Fengate (Pryor, 2001). The majority of the landscape to the east of the inner study area is covered by later deposits, which may mask Mesolithic and Neolithic activity. Within the inner study area, two fragments of Late Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic artefacts were identified within Fen peat deposits (Curry and Hogan, 2014). Settlements of the later Neolithic period have been identified at Storey's Bar Road approximately 270m north-west

of the inner study area (Pryor, 2001). A Neolithic dwelling has also been identified approximately 450m north-west of the inner study area (Pirisino, 2023).

4.2.13 The Bronze Age saw the emergence of the Flag Fen Basin, which was subject to water ingress and a progressive growth of reed marsh in the lower-lying areas. The expansion of reed marsh allowed for changing habits of human activity, which embraced both the wet and dry. This included a notable presence of activity on the higher ground, including settlements, field systems and burial (Knight *et al.*, 2024). There are a number of early-middle Bronze Age barrows recorded across the inner study area. This includes an extensive barrow cemetery at Stanground (FR_2068) and three scheduled bowl barrows close to Priors Farm (FR_1006; FR_1007; FR_1008). Another is located c.900m south of the inner study area near Whittlesey; Must Farm.

4.2.14 The wetlands were also a focus of activity and demonstrates the importance of the wetland landscape during this period (Knight, 2016). The Scheduled Bronze Age site at Flag Fen (FR_1009) (located within the inner study area) was constructed in the late Bronze Age. It is considered of international significance and comprises the waterlogged remains of a trackway, c.1km long, and platform with associated ritual activities that lay within the fen (Kenney, 2005). Excavations at Must Farm identified a Late Bronze Age settlement, with at least four roundhouses enclosed by a palisade and walkway (Knight *et al.*, 2024). Furthermore, the nature and distribution of burials, settlements and field systems along the Peterborough fen edge corroborate and enhance an understanding of the use of the wetland edges in the late second millennium BC (Medlycott, 2011).

4.2.15 By the Iron Age period, most of the roddons within the inner study area had become inactive but the prevailing high water table led to peat formation. It is likely that during this period the inner study area was largely uninhabitable due to the presence of peat (Phillips, 2009) and there is a lack of Iron Age activity. However, communities adapted and shifted higher up the gravel terraces, living in nucleated settlements and practicing a mixed farming regime (Historic England, 2024c). This is seen on the western edge of the Whittlesey Island, where a scheduled Roman field system and trackway (FR_1001) lies, within the inner study area. The Flag Fen trackway silted over as the water table continued to rise. However, the area was dry enough to become part of the Fen Causeway (FR_1798) Roman road. This likely served as a major route linking the East Midlands and East Anglia (Hall, 1987).

4.2.16 Much of the inner study area remained uninhabitable in the medieval period. The Cat's Water is located within the northern half of the inner study area and is evidence for activity during this period. This artificial watercourse follows the contour of the fen edge, and an associated bank is thought to be an early medieval flood defence to keep out waters deriving from the Thorney Fens, north-east of the inner study area. This feature may represent an early work to drain the Fens (Hall, 1987). Early medieval communities flourished within and around Peterborough. Between AD 650 and 850 a monastery was established at Medeshamstede, the Anglo-Saxon name for the town of Peterborough (Beacon Planning Ltd, 2017).

4.2.17 Following the conquest of 1066, Peterborough was subjected to continued attempts by the Danes to overthrow William the Conqueror. Despite an initial period of decline, the abbey remained the focal point for settlement and in the mid-12th century the Abbey Precincts were extended, and a new town planned. Work began on the future Grade I Cathedral Church of St Peter, St Paul and St Andrew (FR_1359) and associated Cathedral Precincts (FR_1390) (Beacon Planning Ltd, 2017). Development within the medieval period was most likely confined to established settlements such as Peterborough, Eye, Thorney and Whittlesey. However, modern expansion of these settlements will have most likely compromised any medieval village earthworks should they have existed (Hall, 1987). Relatively high-water levels would have continued into the later medieval period, until the creation of Morton's Leam (FR_1898) (Gibson and Knight, 2006), the artificial waterway that travels through the southern extent of the inner study area. It was constructed by John Morton in 1478 along the Middle Drain between Back River to Wisbech in order to improve drainage. This was the earliest known attempt at drainage where the river was straightened in order to increase its gradient. Agricultural activity during this period was confined to upland gravel island areas surrounding the village of Thorney and Whittlesey (Hall, 1987).

4.2.18 Scheduled remains of a post-medieval fort known as Horsey Hill Civil War Fort (FR_1021) are located within the intermediate study area, directly south of the A605. First referred to in 1644, the fort was used to control a bridge crossing over the Nene (Kenney, 2005). Like many areas of the Fens, the wetland landscape was reclaimed for arable practices during the post-medieval period. Much of the historic landscape character is derived from the extensive drainage during the 17th century. Drainage of the landscape east of Peterborough, within the inner study area, resulted in a reclamation of land used for arable practices. The Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition map of 1885 (National Library of Scotland, 2024) depicts a landscape dominated by post-medieval land parcels and field boundaries. The 18th to 19th century saw an increase in agricultural barns and dwellings, such as Priors Farmhouse (FR_1349). There is a heavy presence of Second World War activity within the inner study area, which is predominantly characterised by pillboxes (FR_2023; FR_2024; FR_2025; FR_2026). The critical importance of the drainage channels made them perceived targets during World War II as well as key defensive lines.

4.3 Huntingdonshire – source of supply and upstream transfer

4.3.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the sources of supply and upstream water transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of Huntingdonshire District Council. Where the sources of supply and transfers overlap, the baseline for these sections will be included here and cross referenced within the downstream baseline (see Section 4.6). This baseline will consider designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area for River Great Ouse at Earith to proposed reservoir transfer. In addition, the designated heritage assets will be considered for the intermediate study area of the River Great Ouse at Earith pumping station.

Designated assets

4.3.2 There are 74 designated assets within the inner and intermediate study areas. These consist of:

- Three scheduled monuments.
- One Grade I listed building.
- Five Grade II* listed buildings.
- 63 Grade II listed buildings.
- Two conservation areas.

4.3.3 In addition to the above assets, the following designated heritage assets which lie outside the appropriate study area have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development:

- Somersham Conservation Area.
- Grade II* listed Stanley Farmhouse (NHLE Ref: 1128416).

Non-designated assets

4.3.4 There are 45 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Those located within the Proposed Development include the following:

- There is evidence of Roman activity, comprising of a settlement (FR_1595).
- Post-medieval activity is evidenced by the presence of Turnpike roads (FR_1891, FR_1930, FR_1913), railway lines (FR_1905 and FR_1803), drainage channels and waterways (FR_1874), and a windmill (FR_1691).
- Modern remains include a Second World War bombing decoy (FR_1618).

Geology, topography and landform

4.3.5 The bedrock geology of the inner study area is predominantly composed of West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed during the Jurassic period (163,500,000–157,300,000 BP). Within the northern extent of the inner study area there is a small pocket of Oxford Clay Formation – Mudstone to the north. This is a sedimentary bedrock which was also formed during the Jurassic period.

4.3.6 The superficial geology is not recorded for the large parts of the inner study area as a result of bedrock outcropping. However, the northern extent of the inner study area at Somersham yields evidence of River Terrace Deposits, formed during the Pleistocene. A fen deposit sequence (peats and tidal flat deposits), initially laid down during the Mesolithic to Neolithic period, is also present to the north of Somersham. Within this area there is also a band of alluvium, derived from an antecedent of Cranbrook Drain. These areas also generally coincide with the lower-lying topography. Within the centre and southern extent of the inner study area

west of Bluntisham, there is Glacial till laid down during the Pleistocene. This band also coincides with an area of higher ground.

4.3.7 The northern part of the inner study area is flat, encompassing the low-lying Fens and River Terrace Deposits, with the topography lying at between 0–2m AOD. The topography rises in the central, western portion of the inner study area with two east–west spurs at 35m AOD where the settlements of Pidley and Bluntisham and located.

Palaeoenvironment

4.3.8 The northern section of the inner study area is situated within the Fens and its margin. This area would have comprised both wetland resources and higher ground for cultivation and would have been an ideal location for settlement. Villages such as Bluntisham and Earith, located within the inner study area, sit within the broad floodplain of the River Great Ouse, at the point where it once flowed into the Fen Basin. The broad sequence of Holocene deposition within the Fens was a development of Mesolithic to Neolithic basal peat, followed by a widespread Neolithic to Bronze Age marine phase resulting in deposition of clay. Natural drainage within the inner study area during this period is clear through the roddon network. Peat growth resumed as the marine influenced waned, but the water table remained high. There was also colluvium deposition along the fen edge (Hall, 1992).

4.3.9 The waterlogged conditions of peat result in high potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, particularly any surviving basal peat. However, the intensive drainage and arable farming has contributed to the erosion of the upper level, or Nordelph, peat. This means that the palaeoenvironmental potential is significantly reduced. Prior to oxidisation, alluvial and tidal flats deposition has a high potential to preserve organic remains that will allow for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.

4.3.10 Small pockets of glacial till and glaciofluvial deposits are located within the centre of the inner study area. These deposits were probably formed during the Anglian or Wolstonian glaciations. As these deposits were deposited during a cold period, there is unlikely to be palaeoenvironmental remains surviving. These deposits are also unlikely to seal Palaeolithic remains as evidence for hominin occupation in Britain is rare prior to the Anglian glaciation. The clay bedrock is also likely to have been scoured by the advance of the ice sheet, removing any archaeological remains. Much of the inner study area, particularly west of Somersham, comprises Oxford Clay outcrops. Due to a lack of superficial geology within these areas, it is expected that palaeoenvironmental remains are unlikely to survive.

Historic landscape

4.3.11 Whilst there is no specific historic landscape characterisation for Huntingdonshire, the historic development is discussed in relation to the present character (Huntingdonshire District Council, 2022). The Proposed Development originates in

the Great Ouse Valley in the south and crosses the Central Claylands and the Fen Margin to the north.

4.3.12 The Great Ouse Valley is a broad and shallow meandering river valley occupied by flood-plain meadows. The River Great Ouse flows through the southern extent of the Proposed Development. Fertile alluvial soils along the valley floor have influenced the establishment of extensive hay meadows and grazing land within the inner study area. 20th century gravel extraction sites have left large, open workings which have now flooded to create artificial lakes, of which there is a large cluster east of Somersham. These have been regenerated for a range of uses, including fisheries and nature reserves (Flynn, 2013).

4.3.13 The central part of the inner study area is situated within Central Claylands. This area predominantly comprises gently undulating arable farmland, with small areas of woodland, airfields and regularly spaced historic villages. The earthwork remains of medieval manors and settlements are visible in the landscape. Somersham Chase, a 12th century deer park, is still legible along its boundaries, despite later enclosure. This forest and deer park incorporated an area of 200 acres in 1279, expanding to 750 acres by the early 19th century, almost 750 acres are indicated as having been considered part of the park area. Orchards were prevalent around Bluntisham during the 19th century but there has been significant loss and degradation of these.

4.3.14 The northern part of the inner study area is situated within the Fen Margin landscape. This is a gently-sloping, low-lying area with a long history of occupation, due to its proximity to the rich natural resources of the Fens to the east and the higher ground for crop-growing to the west. It is a predominantly rural area, occupied by arable and pastoral farmland, deciduous woodland and historically small settlements which have expanded in recent years.

4.3.15 The inner study area predominately consists of gently undulating farmland situated between the Fen Margin to the north and Central Claylands to the south. The land undulates between 10–50m AOD. As well as woodland and arable farmland, other uses within the Central Claylands are urban areas of varying sizes.

Archaeological and historical background

4.3.16 Evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity is limited. However, there is evidence of dating from the Neolithic onwards within the Scoping boundary and inner study area, which is largely focused close to the River Great Ouse. The river is likely to have been an important trade and communication route, which led to a degree of prosperity for the settlements located within the immediate environs. Evidence for Neolithic activity comprises three findspots of flint implements (CHER: MCB4447; MCB4450; MCB2248). Within the southern part of the inner study area, a significant quantity of prehistoric remains has been found. These include a ring ditch (FR_1584), several further Neolithic flint tools and implements (CHER: MCB2177; MCB2249), arrowheads (CHER: MCB2250), a Neolithic ditch system (FR_1649), and a sherd of a Bronze Age beaker (CHER: MCB12085). There is some limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the northern part of the inner study area,

such as a prehistoric site near Somersham (FR_1622). Along the valley of the River Great Ouse, there is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity, predominantly revealed through quarrying east of Needingworth and to the south of Bluntisham, across the river (see also downstream transfers baseline).

4.3.17 During the Roman period, there was settlement activity within the inner study area. Settlement activity has been recorded near Somersham (FR_1915) and Bluntisham (FR_1595). The presence of a possible villa at Over (FR_1658) and near Somersham (FR_1561) indicates that some occupants held a higher status. A number of findspots also suggests a level of activity (e.g. CHER: MCB4520; MCB4519; MCB4382). There is also a level of activity recorded in close proximity to the River Great Ouse (see Section 4.6).

4.3.18 There is scattered evidence of activity from the early medieval period within the inner study area. Several skeletons were discovered in 1757 at the northern extent of the inner study area, which are thought to date to this period (FR_1675). Additionally, Saxon beads (CHER: MCB4491; MCB4490) were found at the southern end of the inner study area. Towards the end of this period, in the early 10th century, the manor of Bluntisham is recorded as being seized by Toli the Dane, alderman of Huntingdon, demonstrating its establishment prior to this time (Victoria County History, 1932a).

4.3.19 Land in Somersham was acquired by Ely Abbey in AD 991 and a large area extending into the inner study area was established as Somersham Chase from the early 12th century. Following the creation of the Bishopric of Ely, Somersham Chase formed part of the Bishop of Ely's endowment, with a moated palace constructed there (Victoria County History, 1932b).

4.3.20 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a settlement at Bluntisham, comprising 16 households, with the land owned by Ely and Ramsey Abbeys. A settlement is also recorded at Somersham, which comprised 41 households (Powell-Smith, 2024). Both settlements are within the hundred of 'Hurstingstone', with the name likely deriving from a tribe that inhabited the area during the early medieval period. The extant St Mary's Church, Bluntisham (FR_1044) was constructed during the 14th century, and subsequently extended and altered through the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.3.21 Remains of ridge and furrow situated across the inner study area demonstrates the extensive use of the area for agriculture during the medieval period. The remains of two possible medieval moated sites (FR_1540 and FR_1663) are located at the westernmost edge of the inner study area on the edge of Pidley.

4.3.22 During the English Civil War of the mid-17th century, a bulwark was constructed by Parliamentary forces to the east of Earith, on the eastern edge of the intermediate study area (FR_1012). Designated as a scheduled monument, its strategic location allowed forces to command water traffic on both the River Great Ouse and the Old Bedford River, located north-west within the wider landscape.

4.3.23 Windmills were a common feature in the wider landscape during the post-medieval period, both for grinding corn and for pumping water out of the Fens. One windmill is recorded in the Proposed Development (FR_1600) and two in the inner study area (FR_1691 and FR_1656). None of these survive to date.

4.3.24 There is evidence of post-medieval quarrying (FR_1714) in the northern part of the inner study area, with the gravel extracted possibly used to surface a road route across the Fen to Chatteris or associated with the construction of the railway line (Wills, 2004).

4.3.25 Several railway lines were constructed during the 19th century within the inner study area, though none survive today. The line from March to St Ives opened in 1847 and later formed part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway. It crosses through the inner study area twice: once to the south, between Somersham and Bluntisham, and once at the northern extent of the inner study area. Constructed in 1878, the branch line of Ely to St Ives (FR_1905) travels east to west within the southern extent of the inner study area. A second branch from Ramsey to Somersham opened in 1889 (FR_1925); this line travels east to west within the northern extent of the inner study area.

4.3.26 The Ely to St Ives line closed to passenger traffic in 1931. Bluntisham Railway Station (FR_1539) on this route remains *in situ* as a dwelling. The line closed fully in 1964. The March to St Ives and Ramsey to Somersham lines closed in 1967.

4.4 Fenland – downstream transfer

4.4.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the downstream transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of Fenland District Council. The baseline for areas which fall within the inner study area for the proposed reservoir (including the water treatment works) are not considered in this document as they are covered in the proposed reservoir historic environment baseline (Appendix 11.1). This baseline will consider designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area for the proposed reservoir to Bexwell and proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham transfers.

Designated assets

4.4.2 There are two designated assets within the inner study area. These consist of two Grade II listed buildings.

4.4.3 There are no designated heritage assets which lie outside of the appropriate study area anticipated to have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development. This is due to topography, intervening development and vegetation likely screening the Proposed Development from view.

Non-designated assets

4.4.4 There are 81 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Those located within the Proposed Development include the following:

- Evidence of Bronze Age activity, including barrows (e.g. FR_1509), cropmarks and associated finds (FR_1877).
- Iron Age evidence, including artefacts and cropmarks at Wimblington (FR_1516).
- Evidence of Roman activity, shown by settlement remains (FR_1477) and enclosures and a trackway (FR_1421).
- Post-medieval remains, including former farmsteads (FR_1422 and FR_1442) and the Lamb and Flag beer House (FR_1428).
- Remains of unknown date characterised by earthworks and cropmarks (FR_1510, FR_1452, FR_1485 and FR_1517).

Geology, topography and landform

4.4.5 The BGS (BGS, 2024) records that the Fenland sections of the Proposed Development and the inner study area predominately lie over a bedrock of clay belonging to the Ampthill Formation, which formed during the Jurassic period (138,000,000–152,000,000 BP). A small portion of the section of the transfer to Madingley south of Chatteris, overlies an area of Oxford Clay Formation bedrock, which also dates to the Jurassic period.

4.4.6 Overlying these formations are superficial deposits of March Gravels, Head Clay and Oadby Member, glacial till, which date to the Pleistocene. Peat, Tidal Flat Clays and Silts were deposited during the Holocene period and represent fen deposits. This generally consists of a four-part sequence, which begins with the deposition of the lower/basal peat layer during the Neolithic period. This resulted from seasonal flooding and a high water table (Godwin, 1978). A rise in sea levels during the Neolithic period resulted in widespread flooding that saw the deposition of tidal flat deposits, known as Barroway Drove Beds. Sea levels once again fell during the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age although the water table in the region remained high. This allowed for the widespread growth of peat deposits over the tidal flats. The exception to this being a network of tidal creeks and rivers that continued to flow across the floodplain. The peat formed during this period is known as Nordelph peat. No superficial geology deposits have been recorded to the east, south-east and south-west of Chatteris due to an outcrop of the underlying geology.

4.4.7 The land use for the Proposed Development and inner study area comprises large, enclosed field systems which form part of a flat agricultural landscape that sits around or just above the sea level (0–1m AOD). Settlements within or close to the inner study area lie on slightly higher ground, which coincides with the Pleistocene deposits or bedrock. Chatteris, Doddington and Wimblington lie between 2–10m AOD (Topography Map, no date).

Palaeoenvironment

4.4.8 The basal peat has a high potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains. The Barroway Drove Beds hold the potential for the preservation of

palaeoenvironmental remains, though only if they have remained below the water table thus avoiding oxidation. The anaerobic conditions which exist within the upper peat deposits are conducive to the preservation of palaeoenvironmental and organic material.

4.4.9 However, reclamation activity in the 17th century resulted in the erosion of peat, leading to wastage and shrinkage. This also resulted in the fills of tidal creeks (roddons) becoming exposed and forming an upstanding topographic feature. These features have potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental and archaeological deposits, although are more likely to have been subject to oxidisation. Some palaeochannels located at a deeper level may have remained sealed and deposits within have a high potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. This is evidenced by one such channel recorded west of Chatteris, which contained a large quantity of wood and reed remains (Jones, 2015) and one within the site of the reservoir (Appendix 11.1).

Historic landscape

4.4.10 The Proposed Development lies within an area of rectilinear, large fields divided by drains that are a result of post-medieval enclosure of reclaimed fenland. There is some evidence for medieval field systems, particularly those situated at a higher elevation on what would have been habitable ground and in close proximity to settlements. Evidence of medieval common grazing is present when the boundaries of former commons and the route of droves survive. Settlements in the area primarily date to between the 9th and 11th centuries and this can be understood through the street patterns in the settlement cores.

Archaeological and historical background

4.4.11 Evidence of pre-Neolithic activity within the Fens is scarce. The fen deposits can mask some of the earliest evidence for human activity that has been recorded elsewhere. This may partially explain the lack of recorded evidence dating to before the Neolithic period within the inner study area. A Palaeolithic flint core (CHER: MCB7239) and Mesolithic microlith (CHER: MCB7241) were found west of Wimblington. These represent the earliest evidence for human activity within the inner study area.

4.4.12 The Mesolithic and early Neolithic period saw a rise in sea levels, which led to the Fens becoming subject to large scale marine inundations, depositing layers of silt and clay and forming an expanse of tidal flats. However, a level of activity is recorded within the study area. Neolithic artefacts including three axes (CHER: MCB7226; MCB7227; MCB15987) have been unearthed within the inner study area to the south-west of Wimblington, and a further axe (CHER: MCB4529) south of Chatteris. The discovery of these artefacts likely reflects the elevated, habitable position of these respective locations in an overall low-lying landscape. Evidence of early Neolithic activity within the inner study area was also uncovered during excavation at Tithe Barn Farm, south of Chatteris.

4.4.13 During the Bronze Age, the marine influence subsided within the Fens, but the water table remained high. However, the proximity to wetland resources evidently attracted activity to the fringes. The settlement at Tithe Barn Farm continued to be occupied and expanded during the later Neolithic/early Bronze age (see also Appendix 11.1). Further Bronze Age evidence has been recorded south of Chatteris, including arrowheads (CHER: MCB7071), flints (CHER: MCB7080; MCB5436), a looped palstave (CHER: MCB1934FR), an artefact scatter (FR1439) and a concentration of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity recorded at Honey Hill Farm (Pryor and Redding, 1999). Across the northern area of the Proposed Development, Bronze Age activity is predominantly characterised by funerary monuments. These are found on localised higher ground. Several barrows have been recorded including at Gray's Farm (FR_1438, FR_1450 and FR_1509), south of Christchurch (FR_1460) and north of Manea (FR_1478).

4.4.14 The water table continued to rise during the Iron Age and a further phase of marine inundation is demonstrated through the presence of saltworking west of Chatteris (see Appendix 11.1). A discontinuous settlement pattern appears to have dominated during this period. However, the Fens continued to be exploited and there is evidence for social stratification through the appearance of hillforts, extensive, nucleated settlements and organised agricultural landscapes (Glazebrook, 1997). Two such settlements (FR_1534, FR_1514) are recorded near Manea and Chatteris within the inner study area. The Tithe Barn Farm excavations showed continued use of this site into the Iron Age, with roundhouses, enclosures and a cremation burial recorded (see also Appendix 11.1).

4.4.15 There is evidence for intensification of activity within the Fens during the Roman period. Whether the Romans ever exerted control over the Fens is unclear, but relations appear to have been fraught with the Iceni tribe. Their centre was purported to be at Stonea Camp. Several Iron Age settlements show evidence of continued use and expansion. Occupation activity has been recorded primarily to the north of Manea (FR_1479, FR_1514, FR_1477, FR_1470) and to the east of Chatteris (FR_1488). The locations of these settlements continue to focus at high points and areas suitable for habitation within the frequently flooded landscape. There is also evidence for agricultural activity, including two possible farms and associated field systems (FR_1518, FR_1421). The Romans exploited the Fens for the production of salt, created through the evaporation of brackish water collected from tidal streams (Hall and Coles, 1994). Evidence of salterns used for this purpose has been discovered to the south of Christchurch (FR_1525) and at Manea (FR_1514), as well near Welney (Atkins, 2009).

4.4.16 During the early medieval period, the Fens remained waterlogged and reached its maximum extent. However, it also played a pivotal role in the ascendency of the regional power centre at Ely which emerged sometime in the 7th century. Limited evidence from this period has been uncovered in the inner study area. Possible settlement activity may have occurred around Tithe Barn Farm, where a Sunken Feature Building (SFB) was recorded (Atkins, 2011). Saxon pottery (CHER: MCB12809) has also been recorded nearby. Finds from elsewhere are limited to

isolated artefacts, such as those recovered between Christchurch and Welney (Atkins, 2009).

4.4.17 Both Chatteris and Doddington are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being within the largest 40% of settlements recorded (Powell-Smith, 2024). Throughout the medieval period, the inner study area was predominantly characterised by agricultural activity. The landscape comprised arable land and pasture meadows, the ploughing of the former created the characteristic ridge and furrow earthworks, which have been observed in the inner study area. The 16th century Grade II listed Tithe Barn Farm (FR_0149), located 158m north of the Proposed Development, further attests agricultural exploitation of the landscape. Archaeological works have uncovered building material and showed the Barn sat within a medieval field system (Atkins, 2011). Several findspots of coins and other medieval artefacts at 130 London Road, Chatteris (Santos, 2020) and during a pipeline project between Christchurch and Welney further show activity during this period across the inner study area (Atkins, 2009).

4.4.18 Agricultural usage of the land continued into the post-medieval period. The successful drainage of the Great Fen, which was considered largely complete in 1637, opened up thousands of hectares of previously unusable land to be enclosed and developed into agricultural land. The initial plan involved the construction a new river 21 miles (34km) long from Earith to Denver, shortening the length of the River Great Ouse. Drains and channels were built to facilitate drainage and two drainage pumps (FR_1532 and FR_1501) have been recorded within the inner study area. Several farms (FR_1457, FR_1503, FR_1431, FR_1494, FR_1420, FR_1422, FR_1464, FR_1502, FR_1456, FR_1442, FR_1469 and FR_1513) dating from this period have been recorded within the inner study area. The increase in activity also saw a number of other structures, including the Grade II listed Mile post of Toll Gate Cottage and Crafty Fox Public House (FR_1031), beer houses (FR_1427, FR_1499, FR_1428 and FR_1490), inns (FR_1472 and FR_1426) and a blacksmiths workshop (FR_1444). New connections were constructed between existing settlements, including the Chatteris Ferry to Wisbech Turnpike Trust (FR_0266) and the Somersham Turnpike Trust (FR_1891). Archaeological works conducted at Tithe Barn Farm show there appeared to have been a shift to pastoral farming (Atkins, 2011).

4.4.19 The modern period has not seen any large changes to landscape patterns. Ordnance Survey maps show post-medieval field systems have remained largely unchanged aside from occasional amalgamation. During the Second World War, defensive structures such as a spigot mortar emplacement (FR_1445) were built within the inner study area.

4.5 King's Lynn and West Norfolk – downstream transfer

4.5.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the downstream transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. This baseline will consider designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area for the

proposed reservoir to Bexwell transfer. In addition, the designated heritage assets within the intermediate study area for the proposed reservoir to Bexwell service reservoir are also considered.

Designated assets

4.5.2 There are 130 designated assets within the inner and intermediate study areas. These consist of:

- Two scheduled monuments.
- Two Grade I listed buildings.
- Four Grade II* listed buildings.
- 118 Grade II listed buildings.
- Three conservation areas.

Non-designated assets

4.5.3 There are 79 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Those located within the Proposed Development include the following:

- The prehistoric period is predominantly characterised by evidence from the Iron Age period, including enclosures (FR_1818; FR_1862). Some of these sites also have evidence for Roman occupation.
- Evidence for Roman activity includes a settlement and saltern site (FR_1819), salt works, canal and field system (FR_1824) and an additional settlement site located near Chestnut Farm (FR_1827).
- Medieval activity is defined by the Well Creek and New Podyke earthworks (FR_1812).
- Post-medieval remains are characterised by East Anglian Railway (FR_2074). Evidence of draining from this period comprises of St John's Eau or Downham Eau (FR_1805).
- Modern activity is attested by Second World War evidence such as Downham Market airfield (FR_1830).

Geology, topography and landform

4.5.4 The BGS (BGS, 2024) records that the King's Lynn and West Norfolk section of the proposed reservoir to Bexwell transfer predominantly lies over clay bedrock. This clay belongs to the Kimmeridge and Ampthill Formations which formed during the Jurassic period (136,000,000–152,000,000 BP). Overlying these formations are superficial deposits of Peat, Tidal Flat Clays and Silts, which represent fen deposits and are Holocene in date. Peat is recorded in the southern and central portions of the inner study area, specifically between the settlement of Nordelph and the A1101.

4.5.5 In the north-eastern portion of the Proposed Development, to the north of Downham Market, the bedrock geology is composed of several bands of sandstone, which formed during the Cretaceous period (152,000,000–100,000,000 BP). This includes a narrow band of Roxham and Runcton Member Sand (152,000,000–145,000,000 BP) west of Wimbotsham. This broadly demarcates the fen edge of Downham Market and the River Great Ouse. There are no superficial deposits recorded within this portion of the section. To the east of Wimbotsham and Downham Market, the sandstone is overlain by glacial till, known as the Lowestoft Formation.

4.5.6 The majority of the land use for this section comprises large, enclosed field systems within a relatively flat agricultural landscape that sits between 0–5m AOD. This largely coincides with the former fen landscape. At Downham Market, the terrain within the inner study area rises above the fens to an elevation of c.35m AOD. This also offers a vantage point overlooking the River Great Ouse.

Palaeoenvironment

4.5.7 The Proposed Development sits within and on the edge of the Fenland Basin adjacent to the Nar Valley, which lies to the north around King's Lynn, and the Wissey Embayment to the south of Downham Market. As sea levels rose during the Neolithic period, the inner study area, along with the rest of the fens, became increasingly wet. A layer of basal peat initially formed as the water table rose; however, its extent is restricted to natural hollows and river channels and is not extensively recorded across the Norfolk Fens (Silvester, 1991). The subsequent rising sea levels led to the deposition of tidal flat deposits that cover much of the study area (Shennan, 1982). This would have been drained by a dendritic network of tidal creeks, as evidenced by roddons which are visible across the Fens (Silvester, 1988). These natural features are formed of silted watercourses which were overlain with peat deposits. As such these features will have a high potential to yield palaeoenvironmental evidence.

4.5.8 Parts of the Proposed Development cross areas of Nordelph peat. The marine influence ceased during the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. However, the water table remained high and the Nordelph peat formed almost continuously through to the 17th century (Silvester, 1991). The anaerobic conditions which exist within these peat deposits are conducive to the preservation of important paleoenvironmental information and organic archaeological material such as wood and leather. However, the intensive drainage and arable farming has contributed to the erosion of the peat. Pockets of peat are mapped as surviving around Nordelph, but in most places this has eroded. This means that the palaeoenvironmental potential is significantly reduced.

Historic landscape

4.5.9 The vast majority of the land use for the study area is reserved for agricultural purposes. There is no regional HLC for Norfolk, however National Historic Landscape Characterisation (NHLC) (Natural England, 2024) shows that most of this landscape comprises modern fields, which have been amalgamated from post-

medieval enclosure. Most of the lower-lying areas and Fen deposits consist of large, rectilinear fields divided by drains that are a result of post-medieval reclamation and subsequent enclosure for agriculture. There are areas of planned fields, located on the northern and eastern peripheries of Downham Market and to the south of Tripps End. The remaining historic land use for the study area is a mix of plantations, post-war enclosures and allotments.

Archaeological and historical background

4.5.10 There is a general paucity of remains dating from the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic within the study area. However, there is evidence for occupation on the higher ground around Wimbotsham. Flint artefacts (FR_1849 and FR_1862) dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic have been recovered, although these were not *in situ* or were associated with later features. As sea levels rose during the Neolithic period, much of the lower-lying parts of the study area would have been subject to large scale marine inundation, depositing layers of silt and clay and forming an expanse of tidal flats. These overlying deposits can mask some of the earliest evidence for human activity.

4.5.11 During the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, the study area would have been subject to falling sea levels. However, the water table remained high, which led to widespread peat growth. Such peat deposits are found in the central and southern portion of the study area between the settlement of Nordelph and Christchurch. Several ring ditches (FR_1831 and FR_1840) are recorded within the area, which are possibly indicative of funerary activity during this period on drier areas. Evidence for occupation and activity within the Fens is limited to a Bronze Age palstave (NHER: MNF11958) retrieved from within the study area at Salter's Lodge. As with earlier periods, there is evidence of activity on the higher ground around Wimbotsham and Downham Market, with Bronze Age findspots recorded (NHER: MNF30810 and MNF61826). Possible settlement activity is hinted at through the recording of pit features (FR_1849) on the higher ground as well.

4.5.12 During the Iron Age, there appears to have been a further period of marine incursion, which briefly interrupted peat formation in some places. This laid down deposits known as the Terrington Beds, which are late Iron Age in origin, and were stable enough to support occupation (Silvester, 1988). Although this activity is largely Roman in date, it likely originated during the Iron Age. Iron Age activity is limited with the Proposed Development, which is possibly reflective of its location within the Fens. However, there is evidence for settlement activity on the higher ground between Wimbotsham and Downham Market (FR_1867) within the Proposed Development. There is potential evidence for activity within the Fens, around Nordelph (FR_1818), which continued to be occupied into the Roman period.

4.5.13 The marine incursion which left the Terrington Beds provided a stable silt layer which allowed communities to exploit the Fen landscape. This period of exploitation largely dates to the Roman period (Silvester, 1988). The exploitation of the silt allowed one of the major activities in the Fens to spread, which was the

production of salt. Many of the saltern sites lie on the silt edges of the fens (Hall and Coles, 1994). The Fens Causeway Roman Road (FR_1799) travels through the study area around Nordelph, where it is observable as cropmarks. The Fens Causeway would have provided a transport connection from the north and west of England to East Anglia. Evidence for agricultural activity, peat cutting, settlement and salt manufacturing activities (e.g. FR_1810, FR_1819, FR_1825, FR_1826 and FR_1844) is recorded close to the road. Close to Christchurch, in the footprint of the Proposed Development, is a group of small circular features that may be haystacks (FR_1842, FR_1855 and FR_1809). Substantial Roman activity is also recorded on the higher ground between Wimbotsham and Downham Market, both within the Proposed Development and inner study area. This includes large numbers of Roman finds (FR_1849), agricultural and settlement activity (FR_1862; FR_1817; FR_1843).

4.5.14 During the early medieval period, the study area would have been largely uninhabitable as peat growth resumed, covering the silts, and continuing uninterrupted elsewhere (Silvester, 1991). There is evidence for activity on the upland areas, between Wimbotsham and Downham Market. Early medieval features (FR_1849) have been recorded, including a possible sub-Roman SFB and several burials thought to be part of an early medieval cemetery. Other early medieval features included ditches and gullies forming a series of possible field boundaries or enclosures previously noted as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (FR_1843). Metal detecting in this area has also recovered a great number of metal artefacts (NHER: MNF61826; MNF59792; MNF64125). The settlements at Wimbotsham and Downham Market emerged, likely towards the end of this period.

4.5.15 A number of settlements within the inner study area flourished during this period. Downham Market which lies in the north-eastern portion of the inner study area was recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Church of St Edmund (FR_1188) is mostly 15th or 16th century in date, but parts of a Norman church also survive. This portion of the inner study area is also flanked by the parish of Wimbotsham to the north, which was first recorded in Domesday. A possible medieval settlement (FR_1843) lies opposite the Church of St Mary (FR_1026), which itself dates back to the 12th century. Several human skeletons, probably dating to the medieval period, were found on a site adjacent to the Church of St Mary's churchyard in the 1950s (FR_1823). There were also a number of moated sites in and around Wimbotsham (FR_1807; FR_1808). The settlement of Nordelph, located in the central portion of the inner study area, is recorded in Domesday. Evidence of peat cutting (FR_1822) has been recorded as cropmarks. Evidence for medieval drainage and navigation has also been recorded. The Well Creek (FR_1812) is a pre-13th century canal and another drainage channel, the New Podyke, was built in 1422. Drainage was ad hoc at this time but became more organised during the post-medieval period.

4.5.16 The draining of the Great Fen took place in the 17th century. The operation was judged as substantially complete in 1637 and resulted in large swathes of the Proposed Development and study areas being farmed and enclosed. The

settlements within the study areas expanded. The railway line (FR_2074) running from Ely to King's Lynn was opened in October 1847 and crosses the study area to the west of Downham Market.

4.5.17 The most prominent feature of the modern period is located in the north-eastern portion of the study area, where the former RAF Downham Market was located (FR_1830, FR_1872 and FR_1873). Geophysical surveys within the former airfield recorded runways, a tie-down area and a taxiway; however, trial trenching did not produce any significant evidence. Aircraft debris has been retrieved during fieldwalking of the airfield. Four pillboxes dating from the Second World War (FR_1400; FR_1407; FR_1408; FR_1409) are located within the study area along the A1122 at Nordelph.

4.6 Huntingdonshire – downstream transfer

4.6.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the downstream transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of Huntingdonshire District Council. Where the River Great Ouse at Earith and proposed reservoir to Madingley transfers overlap, the baseline is included in Section 4.3 will be cross referenced here. This baseline will consider designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area for the proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham transfer. In addition, the designated heritage assets within the intermediate study area for the service reservoirs at Bluntisham and Madingley are also considered.

Designated assets

4.6.2 There are 109 designated assets within the inner and intermediate study areas. These consist of:

- Three scheduled monuments.
- Two Grade I listed buildings.
- Seven Grade II* listed buildings.
- 93 Grade II listed buildings.
- Four conservation areas.

4.6.3 In addition to the above assets, the following designated heritage asset which lies outside the appropriate study area has been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development:

- Grade II listed Somersham House and Bramston (NHLE: 1163753).

Non-designated assets

4.6.4 There are 136 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Those located within the Proposed Development include the following:

- Early prehistoric remains include a ring ditch (FR_1932).
- The Bronze Age period is characterised by funerary monuments (FR_1912, FR_1914, FR_1928).
- There is evidence of Roman activity in the form of enclosures (FR_1562).
- Evidence of medieval activity comprises Somersham Palace gardens and deer park (FR_1920).
- Evidence of post-medieval activity comprises railway lines (FR_0252, FR_1905), the site of a barn (FR_1670) and rivers for navigation (FR_1874).
- Evidence of modern activity comprises a Second World War bombing decoy (FR_1618).
- Evidence of undated activity includes enclosures (FR_1677, FR_1900, FR_1904, FR_1909, FR_1926, FR_1927, FR_1938).

Geology, topography and landform

4.6.5 The underlying bedrock geology is predominantly mudstone, comprising the West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation and formed during the Jurassic period (163,500,000–157,300,000 BP). A small area of Oxford Clay Formation is situated in the south-eastern corner of the inner study area (166,100,000–157,300,000 BP).

4.6.6 The superficial geology varies across the inner study area and largely dates to the Pleistocene. To the north, the settlements of Needingworth and Holywell are situated on small areas of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel). Around Bluntisham, the superficial geology predominantly comprises of glacial till, known as the Oadby Member. There are also small areas of sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits within the glacial till. Along the banks of the River Great Ouse, it comprises alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel), which was largely deposited during the Holocene.

4.6.7 The topography of the study area is low-lying and undulating, predominantly ranging between 5m AOD and 13m AOD. The exception to this is an east–west oriented spur of land, which rises to 35m AOD. Bluntisham Heath Road is situated on top of this spur, with Bluntisham located at its eastern end, at a slightly lower elevation of around 20m AOD. Holywell and Needingworth are also situated on slight rises in the landscape of 13m AOD.

Palaeoenvironment

4.6.8 There is potential for palaeoenvironmental remains dating to the Pleistocene to survive within the deposits associated with the rich riverine landscape of the River

Great Ouse (Smith and West, 2019). The river terrace gravels analysed during the investigation along the A14 are similar to those identified within the inner study area, highlighting the potential similarity in landscape and palaeoenvironmental remains (see also Section 4.7). The investigation also recorded palaeochannels within the wider landscape. Organic remains within these features will allow for an understanding of how the landscape associated with the inner study area relates to the archaeology identified within (Taylor and Spurr, 2019). During the Holocene, alluvium was also deposited by the River Great Ouse (Cambridgeshire Geological Society, 2024). Alluvial deposition allows for preservation of organic remains beneath the deposit, and as such the area is rich in palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence (Flynn, 2013).

Historic landscape

4.6.9 Whilst there is no specific historic landscape characterisation for Huntingdonshire, the historic development is discussed in relation to the present character (Huntingdonshire District Council, 2022). The Proposed Development crosses the Great Ouse Valley, which is described in more detail in Section 4.3.

Archaeological and historical background

4.6.10 Evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity is limited within the inner study area (see Section 4.3) and restricted to small quantities of finds from later features. Along the valley of the River Great Ouse, there is extensive evidence for prehistoric activity, predominantly revealed through quarrying east of Needingworth and to the south of Bluntisham. The subsequent alluvial overburden, derived from past flooding events, has sealed and preserved organic deposits and palaeoenvironmental remains. This includes a series of palaeochannels, which documented environmental conditions during this period but also contained evidence of exploitation, such as fish weirs and boat fragments. Amongst these former channels were raised terraces, upon which is evidence for settlement, burials and field systems, which are largely Neolithic and Bronze Age in date (Evans and Tabor, 2019). This activity extends beyond the quarried areas, with a concentration of Bronze Age barrows south-east of Needingworth (e.g. FR_1912).

4.6.11 There is evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the study area. The River Great Ouse continued to be a focus for activity, and settlement activity was revealed at Barleycroft Farm again sealed by alluvial overburden (Evans and Tabor, 2012). Within the southern part of the inner study area, Roman remains include coins and pottery close to the settlements of Holywell (CHER: MCB4570; MCB4612; MCB4609; MCB20700; MCB4571) and Needingworth (CHER: MCB1115). Holywell developed from the Roman period onwards due to its strategic location at a crossing of the River Great Ouse.

4.6.12 There is little evidence of early medieval activity within the inner study area. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Holywell as comprising 33 households, with the land owned by Ramsey Abbey. These settlements are within the hundred of ‘Hurstingstone’, with the name likely deriving from a tribe that inhabited the area during the early medieval period.

4.6.13 Records of a church at Holywell date back to 990AD, though the extant church dates to the 13th century (FR_2118). The 'Holy Well' which gives the settlement its name (FR_1078) is situated within the church grounds and comprises a stone structure constructed over a natural spring. The structure features historic fabric dating to the 13th century. Fabric was reputably taken from Ramsey Abbey after the Dissolution. The Parish Church of St Mary, Bluntisham (FR_1044) was constructed during the 14th century. Both Holywell and Bluntisham churches were subsequently extended and altered through the medieval and post-medieval periods. A scheduled moated site (FR_1013), situated within the intermediate study area of the Bluntisham Service Reservoir, to the north of Colne, is believed to represent the site of the Colne manor, occupied from the 12th century until the demolition of a house on the site in c.1787. A second 12th century medieval moated residence was situated close to Somersham, occupied by the Bishop of Ely (FR_1011). Remains of ridge and furrow situated across the inner study area demonstrates the extensive use of the area for agriculture during the medieval period. A serious fire in Needingworth in 1847 resulted in the loss of many of the village's medieval buildings, which also altered the historic character of the settlement (Gilks and Allen, 1847).

4.6.14 Gravel extraction has been a notable industry in the area around Needingworth since the medieval period (FR_1563), which intensified during the 19th and 20th centuries (FR_1553 and FR_1684). There is evidence of 19th century industry within Holywell, including the sites of a brewery (FR_1545) and a pipe factory (FR_1655). The railway line from March to St Ives opened in 1847 and later formed part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway. It follows the route of the southern part of the inner study area. A branch line from Ely to St Ives (FR_1905) opened in 1878 and joined the March to St Ives line in the southern part of the inner study area. The Ely to St Ives line closed to passenger traffic in 1931 and the March to St Ives and Ramsey to Somersham line closed in 1967.

4.7 South Cambridgeshire – downstream transfer

4.7.1 The following historic environment baseline includes the baseline for those elements of the downstream transfers that fall within the local authority boundary of South Cambridgeshire District Council. This baseline will consider designated and non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area for the proposed reservoir to Madingley, via Bluntisham transfer. In addition, designated heritage assets will be considered for the Madingley service reservoir.

Designated assets

4.7.2 There are 60 designated assets within the inner and intermediate study areas. These consist of:

- Three scheduled monuments.
- Two Grade I listed buildings.
- Nine Grade II* listed buildings.

- 37 Grade II listed buildings.
- One Grade I registered park and garden.
- One Grade II* registered park and garden.
- One Grade II registered park and garden.
- Six conservation areas.

4.7.3 There are no designated heritage assets which lie outside of the appropriate study area anticipated to have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development. This is due to topography, intervening development and vegetation likely screening the Proposed Development from view.

Non-designated assets

4.7.4 There are 117 non-designated heritage assets within the inner study area. Those located within the Proposed Development include the following:

- Bronze Age activity demonstrated through enclosures (FR_1729 and FR_2020), ditches (FR_1786), potential Bronze Age barrows (FR_1740), and possible mounds at Swavesey (FR_1792).
- Iron Age activity in the form of settlement and agricultural evidence (for example, FR_1940, FR_1952, FR_1965, FR_1970, and FR_1975).
- Roman evidence is demonstrated through settlement and agricultural activity (FR_1795, FR_1736, FR_1721, FR_1952, FR_1973, FR_1946, FR_1948, FR_1961, FR_1966 and FR_2008) and roads (FR_1969, FR_1929 and FR_1910).
- Medieval remains predominantly relate to agricultural exploitation or land division and include field boundaries (FR_1717 and FR_2017), and two earthwork boundary banks (FR_1981, FR_1774).
- Post-medieval remains include primarily transport links across the landscape (FR_1754, FR_1906, FR_1913, FR_1977 and FR_1935), and evidence of agricultural activity (FR_1768 and FR_1960).
- Remains of unknown date are primarily related to agricultural activities and land division and include field boundaries (FR_2019, FR_2004 and FR_2022) and enclosures (FR_1978 and FR_1963).

Geology, topography and landform

4.7.5 At Boxworth, the Proposed Development crosses an area of Kimmeridge Clay Formation composed of mudstone. From the north of Elsworth to the west of the village of Over, the bedrock is composed of West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation. Finally, to the north of Fen Drayton, the bedrock geology is composed of the Oxford Clay Formation. These geologies are dated to the Jurassic period (201,400,000–143,100,000 BP).

4.7.6 To the west of Hardwick, at the southern end of the Proposed Development, the bedrock is composed of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. Between Hardwick and south-west of Bar Hill the bedrock is composed of mudstone of the Gault Formation. Between Lolworth and south-east of Boxworth, the Proposed Development crosses a section of sandstone bedrock belonging to the Woburn Sands Formation. These geologies are dated to the Cretaceous period (143,100,000–66,000,000 BP).

4.7.7 Overlying superficial deposits are comprised of glacial till, known as Oadby Member between Hardwick and Boxworth and River Terrace deposits, located east of Fen Drayton and west of Swavesey. These deposits date to the Pleistocene. Alluvium, derived from the River Great Ouse, is found around Swavesey and Fen Drayton, which is Holocene in date. The BGS (BGS, 2024) does not record any superficial geology deposits between the lower-lying Great Ouse floodplain and the higher ground of the glacial till around Boxworth, likely as a result of bedrock outcropping.

4.7.8 The topography within the Proposed Development and inner study area is composed of low, rolling terrain with shallow valleys carved by rivers and other watercourses which flow across the landscape. These hills form flat-topped plateaus across high points of the landscape (Farewell *et al.*, 2016). Between Hardwick and Boxworth, the Proposed Development runs across the Western Plateau, which sits between 53m and 64m AOD before entering a lower-lying area of the terrain that ranges between 35m AOD to the west of Boxworth and 6m AOD to the west of Over (Topography Map, no date).

Palaeoenvironment

4.7.9 Glacial till, deposited during the mid-Pleistocene and the Anglian glaciation has low potential for palaeoenvironmental remains (see Section 4.3). The river terrace deposits laid down by an antecedent of the River Great Ouse has the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. This has been demonstrated at Fenstanton (Smith and West, 2019) and Woolpack Farm (Gao *et al.*, 2000). Excavations at these sites uncovered remains of megafauna, including woolly mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and giant elk within the river terrace deposits.

4.7.10 Palaeochannels were also recorded during the A14 improvement excavations. These have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, which may allow for further understanding of the wider landscape and its relation with the identified archaeology (Taylor and Spurr, 2019). Alluvium associated with overbank flooding from the River Great Ouse is recorded within the Proposed Development. Excavations during quarrying at Needingworth and Over (see Section 4.6) demonstrates that alluvial overburden can preserve organic and palaeoenvironmental remains. These deposits can also seal former land surfaces, potentially masking and protecting archaeological deposits (Historic England, 2015a).

Historic landscape

4.7.11 The Proposed Development and inner study area fall within an area of primarily rectilinear, large fields that result from post-medieval enclosure. Some evidence of medieval field systems is fossilised within the existing field pattern and some surviving ridge and furrow earthworks. Settlements in the area primarily date to between the 9th and 11th centuries, which is clear through documentary evidence, although street patterns are predominately post-medieval and modern.

4.7.12 Evidence of post-medieval designed landscape is also present including the two registered parks located within the inner study area. The grounds of the Grade II listed Madingley Hall (FR_2072) include pleasure grounds and park landscape originally designed in 1756 which surround formal gardens that were last laid out at the beginning of the 20th century. The Grade II* Childerley Hall (FR_2073) is composed of moated gardens of 16th century origin, and later restored and replaced at irregular intervals since 1957. A deer park from the 16th century surrounds the moated grounds.

Archaeological and historical background

4.7.13 Evidence of early prehistoric activity within the inner study area is limited. However, finds from the Palaeolithic have been recorded within river terrace deposits south of Fenstanton, approximately 2.4km west of the inner study area. These included flint flakes, tools, and the remains of late Pleistocene megafauna. These deposits are recorded within the Proposed Development and inner study area and indicate a degree of archaeological potential (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.14 Mesolithic activity has been recorded within the inner study area, north-west of Boxworth (FR_1793). Archaeological excavations conducted for the A14 improvement scheme revealed fragmentary evidence of activity through two microliths and struck blades. However, it was noted these were found redeposited within later features or were unstratified (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.15 Neolithic evidence within the Proposed Development and inner study area has been mainly recorded through scattered finds and a small number of features. These have been recovered from the higher ground, such as to the west of Swavesey where Neolithic features were recorded (FR_1751). A possible Neolithic settlement was also revealed during archaeological excavations associated with the A14 Cambridge to Huntington Road (FR_1793) (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.16 Settlement, burial and agricultural activity dating to the Bronze Age, has been recorded across the inner study area. This activity appears to be localised to areas of higher ground such as the Western Plateau, between the River Great Ouse (see baseline for upstream source of supply) and River Cam valleys, and in the vicinity of Swavesey. This includes possible mounds or barrows near Swavesey (FR_1792) and Bar Hill (FR_1740), field systems near Boxworth (FR_1786) and Bar Hill (FR_1775), and enclosures (FR_1984, FR_2020, FR_1729 and FR_1944). Excavations to the north-west of Boxworth (FR_1793) identified a settlement composed of several

enclosures and agricultural evidence dated to the middle Bronze Age (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.17 In the Iron Age, there was an interconnected agricultural landscape with rural farmsteads of varying sizes evident in the archaeological record. Agricultural and settlement activity is primarily centred on a mix of enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads (including FR_1940, FR_1952, FR_1965, FR_1970, and FR_1975), which would suggest a mix of arable and pastoral activity being undertaken. Settlement activity within these sites is represented primarily though roundhouses. Excavations conducted north-west of Boxworth (FR_1793) unearthed further evidence of extensive agricultural activity spanning the entire Iron Age. The finds assemblage recovered included a large number of pottery sherds, low quantities of cereal grains with very little chaff, and an animal bone assemblage comprising primarily cattle. This indicated a focus more on pastoral than arable farming. Trackways (FR_1946 and FR_1969) have also been recorded which may denote a certain level of interconnectivity between agricultural settlements across the landscape (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.18 Many settlements continued to be occupied, reorganised, and expanded in the Roman period, as well as new infrastructure constructed. Worstead Road, also known as Via Devana (FR_1910), was connected Colchester to Chester and crosses the Proposed Development along the modern alignment of the A14 (Roman Britain, no date). Excavations north-west of Boxworth (FR_1793) identified a possible mansio, which is an official stopping point maintained by the Roman state. This was accompanied by agricultural evidence in the form of field enclosures (Smith and West, 2019). This site also provided evidence of varied industrial activity including pottery production, metal working and quarrying (Smith and West, 2019). Further agricultural farmsteads (e.g. FR_1721, FR_1795, FR_1940 and FR_1950) and larger settlements (FR_1958 and FR_1965) have been recorded across the Proposed Development and inner study area. This evidence showcases a highly active landscape throughout this period.

4.7.19 Early medieval activity is scarce, with the only evidence from this period coming from the excavations conducted north-west of Boxworth (FR_1793) for the A14 improvement scheme. An Anglo-Saxon settlement composed of 24 SFB and associated field systems were recorded. This settlement showed evidence of continued activity as features from the Roman period were largely maintained and reused. Find assemblages from the earliest features contained a mixture of late Roman and early 5th century pottery. Investigations at the site suggest it was in continuous use between the early 5th and 8th/9th centuries (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.20 Evidence suggests a primarily agricultural landscape across the inner study area in the medieval period. The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded 13 settlements existing just outside the inner study area (Powell-Smith, 2024). Recorded evidence within the inner study area is largely agricultural and has been extensively recorded (including FR_1732, FR_1742, and FR_1743). Evidence of small-scale medieval gravel extraction has also been uncovered on the outskirts of Swavesey (FR_1738).

Archaeological works at TEA32/33 reported medieval agricultural and gravel quarrying features (Smith and West, 2019).

4.7.21 Three scheduled monuments, dated to the medieval period, are located within the inner study area, these being Overhall Grove moated site (FR_1003), Castle Hill earthworks (FR_1004) and Swavesey Priory earthworks (FR_1005); however, little appears to have been recorded regarding these. Records suggest Overhall Grove moated site (FR_1003) was first occupied in the 11th century. The medieval manor is believed to have stood in the northern part of Overhall Grove, inside a rectangular moated site surrounded by an irregularly embanked enclosure, which may have been used for keeping cattle. Documentary evidence suggests the house had largely disappeared before 1600 and its associated earthworks had been concealed by tree cover by 1650 (Victoria County History, 1989). Information regarding the exact history of Castle Hill earthworks (FR_1004) in Swavesey is scarce, although archaeological works and documentary evidence confirm the existence of a medieval castle and bailey located on top of a gravel hill. The castle is defined by a rectangular enclosure and bank and appears to have fallen into disuse between the 16th and 18th centuries. Later activity such as gravel striping, agriculture and modern construction projects have largely degraded the site (Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, and Institute of Historic Building Conservation, 2016). The Benedictine Priory at Swavesey was established prior to 1086 by Alan of Brittany who donated land to the monks. This was later expanded through the award of lands to the south. The priory remained small and, in 1393, Swavesey Priory was granted to the Carthusian order who ran the estates until the dissolution in 1539. The earthworks (FR_1005) associated with the priory include traces of bank and ditches, which may date to the 11th century origins with a canal that connected the priory to the River Great Ouse (Cooper and Kenney, 2001).

4.7.22 The landscape remained largely agricultural throughout the post-medieval period and extensive evidence has been recorded across the inner study area including the Grade II listed Pages Farmhouse (FR_1090); Cuckoo Pastures Farmhouse (FR_1091); and Lower Farm (FR_1092). Two Grade II listed mills (FR_1086 and FR_1089), along with a Grade II listed granary (FR_1087), provide further evidence of agricultural activity. The post-medieval period also saw developments in industry, such as gravel extraction (FR_1785), water management (FR_1757, FR_1765 and FR_1783) and transport connections (FR_1913 and FR_1977).

4.7.23 Two post-medieval registered parks and gardens, the Grade II listed Madingley Hall (FR_2072) and the Grade II* listed Childerley Hall (FR_2073) are located within the inner study area. Madingley Hall (FR_2072) is a 16th century manor house with formal gardens laid out at the beginning of the 20th century and is surrounded by associated pleasure grounds and park landscaped and designed by Lancelot Brown in 1756 (Historic England, 2024b). Childerley Hall (FR_2073) is composed of moated gardens of 16th century origin, later restored and replaced. A 16th century hall and deer park sit beside the moated gardens (Historic England, 2024a). Four conservation areas are also located within the inner study area, these are Madingley (FR_1383), Fen Drayton (FR_1381), Knapwell (FR_1382) and Swavesey

(FR_1384). The character of these settlements is rural, primarily post-medieval, with earlier origins as medieval nucleated or linear villages. These conservation areas also include some of the closest fields and in the case of Madingley (FR_1383) part of the designed parkland.

4.7.24 Development during the modern period has been largely absent across the inner study area with this remaining largely in use as enclosed agricultural fields. During the Second World War, defensive structures were constructed to prepare for a possible invasion. Two such defensive fortifications, a former search light battery (FR_1727) located south of Swavesey and a pillbox (FR_1730) located east of Fen Drayton, have been recorded within the inner study area.

References

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023a). Fens Reservoir Archaeological Risk Mapping and Strategy.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023b). Fens and Lincolnshire Reservoir Built Heritage Methodology.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023c). Fens and Lincolnshire Reservoir Geoarchaeological Specification.

Anglian Water and Cambridge Water (2023d). Fens and Lincolnshire Reservoir Historic Landscape Methodology.

Atkins, R. (2009). Test pits between Christchurch, Cambridgeshire, and Welney, Norfolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology.

Atkins, R. (2011). Multi-period Settlement and Funerary Evidence at Tithe Barn Farm Chatteris: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology.

Beacon Planning Ltd (2017). Peterborough City Centre Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan.

British Geological Survey (2024). Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/ Accessed March 2024.

Cambridgeshire Geological Society (2024). The Ouse Valley. Available at: https://www.cambsgeology.org/ousevalley Accessed June 2024.

Cooper, S. and S. Kenney (2001). Medieval Remains at Priory House, Swavesey: An Archaeological Evaluation. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Curry, D. and S. Hogan (2014). Flag Fen STW BAFF Plant Scheme: An Archaeological Watching Brief. Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2023). National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019). Historic Environment Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment Accessed July 2024.

Evans, C. and Tabor, J. (2012). Excavations at Barleycroft Farm, Plant Site 2012. Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report.

Evans, C. and Tabor, J. (2019). Long Holme Drove Investigations: 2019 Excavations within Hanson's Over/Needingworth Quarry. Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit report.

Farewell, T., P. Friend, M. Whiteley, and J. Zawadzka (2016). The Mapping of Landscapes, Geology and Soils of Bedfordshire & Cambridgeshire.

Flynn, S. (2013). Ouse Washes: Landscape Character Assessment.

Gao, C., D. H. Keen, S. Boreham, G. R. Coope, M. E. Pettit, A. J. Stuart, and P. L. Gibbard (2000). 'Last Interglacial and Devensian deposits of the River Great Ouse at Woolpack Farm, Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire, UK'. Quaternary Science Reviews, Vol 19, Issue 8, pp. 787-810.

Gibson, D. and M. Knight (2006). Bradley Fen Excavations, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire 2001-2004. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Gilks, E. and G. Allen (1847). The Parish of Holywell cum Needingworth: County of Huntingdon, Plan of the Ruins of the Late Fire at Needingworth, Huntingdonshire on September 16th 1847.

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) (1997). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.

Godwin, H. (1978). Fenland: Its Ancient Past and Uncertain Future. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hall, D. (1987). The Fenland Project, Number 2: Cambridgeshire Survey, Peterborough to March. East Anglian Archaeology 35.

Hall, D. (1992). The Fenland Project, Number 6: The South-Western Cambridgeshire Fenlands. East Anglian Archaeology 56.

Hall, D. and J. Coles (1994). Fenland Survey: An essay in landscape and persistence. Swindon: English Heritage.

Historic England (2008). Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance.

Historic England (2015a). Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Science to Understand the Archaeological Record.

Historic England (2015b). Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment; Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2.

Historic England (2017). The Setting of Heritage Assets; Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3.

Historic England (2019). Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12, paragraph 19.

Historic England (2023). The National Heritage List for England (NHLE): Search the List. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list Accessed July 2024.

Historic England (2024a). 1000614: Childerley Hall. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000614. Accessed July 2024.

Historic England (2024b). 1000627: Madingley Hall. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000627. Accessed July 2024.

Historic England (2024c). 1406460: A Bronze Age post alignment and timber platform at Flag Fen and associated Bronze Age and later field systems and settlement to either side of the Northey Road. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1406460 Accessed April 2024.

Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, and Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2012). Heritage Gateway. Available at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/. Accessed July 2024.

Historic England, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, and Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2016). Cambridgeshire HER; 01772: Castle Hill Earthworks, Swavesey. Heritage Gateway. Available at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/ Accessed July 2024.

Huntingdonshire District Council (2022). Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape Supplementary Planning Document 2022: Chapter 3 – Landscape Character Areas.

Jones, M. (2015). Land at Honeysome Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6RZ: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Kenney, S. (2005). Peterborough to Whittlesey Reinforcement Main: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.

Knight, M. (2016). Must Farm Bronze Age Timber Platform. Historic England. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/research/back-issues/must-farm-timber-platform/. Accessed July 2024.

Knight, M., R. Ballantyne, M. Brudenell, A. Cooper, D. Gibson and I. Robinson Zeki (2024). Must Farm pile-dwelling settlement: Volume 1. Landscape, architecture and occupation. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Lock, D. J. (2003). The Historic Landscape Assessment of Peterborough Unitary Authority. Bradford University.

Medlycott, M. (ed.) (2011). Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

National Library of Scotland (2024). Maps Home. Available at: https://maps.nls.uk/. Accessed March 2024.

Natural England (2024). National Historic Landscape Characterisation (NHLC) Project. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/8b8c5df3-d7e3-484c-89d8-c7b819205002/national-historic-landscape-characterisation-250m-grid-england. Accessed July 2024.

Phillips, T. (2009). Nene Washes, Peterborough: Archaeological Watching Brief Report. Oxford Archaeology.

Pirisino, D. (2023). Water Recycling Centre Growth Scheme, Flag Fen, Fengate, Peterborough: Archaeological Evaluation. Cotswold Archaeology.

Powell-Smith, A. (2024). Open Domesday. Available at: https://opendomesday.org/ Accessed March 2024.

Pryor, F. (2001). The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and environment of a Fenland landscape. Swindon: English Heritage.

Pryor, F. and M. Redding (1999). Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation for Wind Turbines at Three Locations Near March, Cambs. Soke Archaeological Services Ltd.

Ravensdale, R. and R. Muir (1984). East Anglian Landscapes: Past and Present. London: Michael Joseph Ltd, pp. 177.

Roman Britain (n.d.). Via Devana – The Chester Road, Roman Road. Available at: https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/via-devana-the-chester-road/. Accessed July 2024.

Santos, F. (2020). Land west of 130 London Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Trenching. Witham Archaeology.

Shennan, I. (1982). 'Interpretation of Flandrian sea-level data from the Fenland England'. Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, Vol 93, Issue 1, pp. 53-63.

Silvester, R. J. (1988). The Fenland Project, Number 3: Norfolk Survey, Marshland & Nar Valley. East Anglian Archaeology 45.

Silvester, R. J. (1991). The Fenland Project, Number 4: Norfolk Survey, The Wissey Embayment & Fen Causeway. East Anglian Archaeology 52.

Smith, A. and E. West (2019). A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Investigations, Volume 1: Post-Excavation Assessment. MOLA Headland Infrastructure.

Taylor, D., and G. Spurr (2019). A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Investigations. Volume 3.6: Geoarchaeology Assessment. MOLA Headland Infrastructure.

Topography Map (n. d.). Topographic Maps. Available at: https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/. Accessed July 2024.

Victoria County History (1932a). 'Parishes: Bluntisham cum Earith', A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 2, (London, 1932), pp. 153-158. British History Online.

Victoria County History (1932b). 'Parishes: Somersham', in A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 2. London: Victoria County History, pp. 223 – 230. British History Online.

Victoria County History (1989). 'Boxworth: Manors', in A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 9, Chesterton, Northstowe, and Papworth Hundreds. London: Victoria County History, pp. 271-274. British History Online.

Wills, J. (2004). Knobbs Farm, Somersham, Cambridgeshire: Phase 4, An Archaeological Excavation. Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Annex A – Historic environment gazetteer

Table A-1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1000	1003963	Old gatehouse at Bexwell Hall	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Monument	House	High	Inner
FR_1001	1009992	Roman field system and trackway with later field ditches and drove on Whittlesey Washes, 60m south of Bedford House	Scheduled monument	N/A	Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Field system	High	Inner
FR_1002	1006831	Obelisk at White Post	Scheduled monument	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Obelisk	High	Inner
FR_1003	1006890	Overhall Grove moated site	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moated site	High	Inner
FR_1004	1006913	Castle Hill earthworks	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Earthworks	High	Inner
FR_1005	1006914	Priory earthworks	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Earthworks	High	Inner
FR_1006	1021305	Bowl barrow immediately north east of Bank Farm	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Inner
FR_1007	1021310	Bowl barrow 430m north east of Prior's Fen Farm	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Inner
FR_1008	1021311	Bowl barrow 225m north east of Prior's Fen Farm	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Inner
FR_1009	1406460	A Bronze Age post alignment and timber platform at Flag Fen and associated Bronze Age and later field systems and settlement to either side of the Northey Road	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Post alignment	Very High	Inner
FR_1010	1016485	Moated site 140m north east of Crimplesham Hall	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moated site	High	Intermediate
FR_1011	1010475	Medieval magnate's moated residence (the Bishop of Ely's Palace) with fishponds and a later moated site, south of Somersham	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moated site	High	Intermediate
FR_1012	1013282	The Bulwark: a Civil War fieldwork and World War II gun emplacement, 150m north of Earith Bridge	Scheduled monument	N/A	Modern	Defence	Military	High	Intermediate
FR_1013	1019564	Moated site 90m north west of Moat House	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moated site	High	Intermediate
FR_1014	1019130	Three bowl barrows 380m south of Brownshill Staunch House, part of the Over round barrow cemetery	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Intermediate
FR_1015	1019874	Five bowl barrows 790m north west of Chain House, part of the Over round barrow cemetery	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Intermediate
FR_1016	1003264	Peterborough Cathedral Precincts, including Table Hall and Infirmary Arcade	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cathedral Precinct	High	Intermediate
FR_1017	1004666	Old Customs House	Scheduled monument	N/A	Post-medieval	Civil	Custom house	High	Intermediate
FR_1018	1006839	Fletton churchyard cross	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cross	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1019	1006844	Stanground churchyard cross	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cross	High	Intermediate
FR_1020	1006846	Touthill and site of castle bailey	Scheduled monument	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Bailey	High	Intermediate
FR_1021	1015201	Horsey Hill Fort: a Civil War fieldwork	Scheduled monument	N/A	Post-medieval	Defence	Military	High	Intermediate
FR_1022	1021307	Bowl barrow 490m west of Gores Farm	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Intermediate
FR_1023	1021308	Bowl barrow 730m WSW of Gores Farm	Scheduled monument	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Bowl barrow	High	Intermediate
FR_1024	1077854	Barn 110 meters north of St Marys Church	Listed building	II	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Inner
FR_1025	1077855	Church of St Mary the virgin	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Inner
FR_1026	1205605	Church of St Mary	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Inner
FR_1027	1251340	Bexwell Hall Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1028	1342312	Hill House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1029	1444680	Nordelph War Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Inner
FR_1030	1456865	Wimbotsham and Stow Bardolph War Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Inner
FR_1031	1125996	Mile post to south of Toll Gate Cottage and Crafty Fox Public House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Milepost	High	Inner
FR_1032	1128419	51 and 53, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1033	1128421	Milestone to south of number 62	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Milestone	High	Inner
FR_1034	1128423	Holywell House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1035	1128425	Savernake	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1036	1128427	Ferry Boat Inn	Listed building	II	Medieval	Commercial	Inn	High	Inner
FR_1037	1128453	Briar Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1038	1128455	19, Church Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1039	1128457	The Queenshead	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Public house	High	Inner
FR_1040	1128459	Lock up	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Civil	Lock up	High	Inner
FR_1041	1128549	The Gables	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1042	1128552	Sunday school	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	School	High	Inner
FR_1043	1128554	Holmefields	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1044	1128556	Parish Church of St Mary	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Inner
FR_1045	1128558	59 and 59a, Woodend	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1046	1162457	Sycamore House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1047	1162482	Bluntisham House	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1048	1162489	Rose Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1049	1162505	Barn to north-east of numbers 59 and 59a	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Inner
FR_1050	1163228	Moynes Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Hall	High	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1051	1163229	Boundary wall to Moynes Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Inner
FR_1052	1163232	The Willows	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1053	1163244	Langham House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1054	1163246	29, High Street, Needingworth	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1055	1163249	49, High Street, Needingworth	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1056	1163312	Berrie House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1057	1163321	Anchor Cottage	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1058	1163332	Court Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1059	1163759	Milestone, 20 yards north-east of Cuckoo Bridge Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Mile stone	High	Inner
FR_1060	1309214	Spring Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1061	1309226	1, Overcote Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1062	1309257	The Old Inn House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Inn; public house	High	Inner
FR_1063	1309265	Priory Cottage The Priory	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1064	1309625	55 and 57, Woodend	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1065	1309640	Stapenhill	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1066	1309644	Barham House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1067	1330415	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Listed building	II	Modern	Unassigned	Telephone	High	Inner
FR_1068	1330731	Horseshoe Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1069	1330732	The Meeting House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1070	1330733	27 and 29, High Street, Bluntisham	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1071	1330734	26, High Street, Bluntisham	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1072	1330735	Walnut Street	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1073	1330736	22, Woodend	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1074	1330737	Granary to east of numbers 59 and 59a	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Granary	High	Inner
FR_1075	1330766	The Pantiles	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1076	1330767	Bakers Dozen	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1077	1330788	The Chestnuts	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1078	1330789	The Holy Well	Listed building	II	Medieval	Water supply and drainage	Well	High	Inner
FR_1079	1330790	Goodyers Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1080	1330791	Hill Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1081	1330792	Reed Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_1082	1439179	Bluntisham and Earith War Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Inner
FR_1083	1488883	The Old Day School and wall and railings to the front, Bluntisham	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	School	High	Inner
FR_1084	1127245	Mile post to west of Scotland Drove	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Milepost	High	Inner
FR_1085	1127251	Golden Ball Inn	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Inner
FR_1086	1127252	The Old Mill	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Mill	High	Inner
FR_1087	1127253	Granary to north of Old Mill	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Granary	High	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1088	1226267	Long Row	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1089	1226282	Hale Windmill	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	High	Inner
FR_1090	1331353	Pages Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1091	1331354	Cuckoo Pastures Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1092	1391881	Lower Farm	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Inner
FR_1093	1031529	52, North Street, Peterborough	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_1094	1077181	Obelisk	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Monument	Obelisk	High	Intermediate
FR_1095	1077182	10, Howdale Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1096	1077183	17-23, London Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1097	1077184	25, London Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1098	1077185	Former Howdale Lodge	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Lodge	High	Intermediate
FR_1099	1077186	31 and 33, London Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1100	1077187	Masonic Hall (Former Baptist Chapel)	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	High	Intermediate
FR_1101	1077188	The Priory	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Priory	High	Intermediate
FR_1102	1077189	Wall at west of number 4 and extending at back of number 2 with return north	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1103	1077190	19-25, Lynn Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1104	1077191	29-33, Lynn Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1105	1077192	Walls of garden of number 58	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1106	1077193	The Retreat	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1107	1077194	4 and 5, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1108	1077195	The Corn Shop	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Shop	High	Intermediate
FR_1109	1077196	13, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1110	1077197	Workshop south of 21	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Workshop	High	Intermediate
FR_1111	1077198	32-38, Paradise Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1112	1077199	39 and 41, Priory Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1113	1077200	Wall and gate piers to drive of Trafalgar House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall; gate	High	Intermediate
FR_1114	1077201	Front wall of forecourt of Dial Bungalow	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1115	1077203	1 and 3, Railway Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1116	1077204	34 and 34a, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1117	1077205	38 and 40, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1118	1077206	60 and 64, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1119	1077207	15, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1120	1077208	Nelson House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1121	1077209	27, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1122	1077210	47 and 49, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1123	1077211	51 and 53, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1124	1077212	55, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1125	1077213	57, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1126	1077214	Former Methodist Church and Sunday school adjoining, south	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1127	1077215	71, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1128	1077216	15-19, Church Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1129	1077217	3, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1130	1077218	15, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1131	1077219	35, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1132	1077220	45, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1133	1077221	57, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1134	1077222	26, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1135	1077223	32, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1136	1077224	36, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1137	1077225	50, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1138	1077239	Wall at north of churchyard of St Edmund's Church	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Churchyard	High	Intermediate
FR_1139	1077240	3, Bexwell Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1140	1077241	5, Bexwell Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1141	1077242	Crown Inn	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Intermediate
FR_1142	1077243	Walls at east and west of ground at rear of number 16B	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1143	1077244	16, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1144	1077245	20 and 24a, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1145	1077763	Manor Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1146	1077764	Complex of farm buildings immediately west of Manor Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm building	High	Intermediate
FR_1147	1077765	Church of St Mary	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1148	1077766	Crimplesham Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Hall	High	Intermediate
FR_1149	1077767	Folly 70 meters south-west of Crimplesham Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Folly	High	Intermediate
FR_1150	1077857	Church of St Michael	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1151	1077889	The Hare Arms	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Intermediate
FR_1152	1077932	9 and 11, Railway Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1153	1077935	Former headmaster's house of Downham Grammar School	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	School	High	Intermediate
FR_1154	1077936	82 and 84, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1155	1152633	Almshouses	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Almshouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1156	1152676	The Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1157	1170527	16B, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1158	1170602	59 and 61, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1159	1170618	Library (formerly friends meeting house)	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	Library	High	Intermediate
FR_1160	1170634	The Square Garage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Garage	High	Intermediate
FR_1161	1170641	1a, 1b and 1c, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1162	1170647	13 and 13A, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1163	1170661	33, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1164	1170675	37 and 39, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1165	1170687	53 and 55, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1166	1170692	2 and 4, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1167	1170697	28, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1168	1170719	34, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1169	1170776	Castle Hotel	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Hotel	High	Intermediate
FR_1170	1170871	27, Lynn Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1171	1170886	58, Lynn Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1172	1171102	8 and 9, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1173	1171110	Clock tower south-east of number 10	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Monument	Clock; tower	High	Intermediate
FR_1174	1171124	17, Paradise Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1175	1171156	52 and 54, Paradise Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1176	1171170	49, Priory Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1177	1305694	Trafalgar House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1178	1305749	21, Paradise Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1179	1305843	2 and 3, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1180	1305920	38, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1181	1342273	7, Railway Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1182	1342291	Church of Holy Trinity	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1183	1342308	Crow Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1184	1342363	Ruby and Fairview Cottages and Ardmore House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1185	1342601	30, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1186	1342602	48, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1187	1342603	52-56, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1188	1342608	Church of St Edmund	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1189	1342610	Wall at north boundary of garden of no.1	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1190	1342611	Fells	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1191	1342612	Hill House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1192	1342613	Walls of garden of 16b	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1193	1342621	East wall of grounds of the Towers	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1194	1342622	5 and 7, London Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1195	1342623	Former National School	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	School	High	Intermediate
FR_1196	1342624	Magistrates court complex	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Civil	Court	High	Intermediate
FR_1197	1342625	6, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1198	1342626	11 and 12, Market Place	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1199	1342627	Front wall of ex-service men's club	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1200	1342628	Front wall of garden of Priory House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1201	1342629	Priory Cottages	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1202	1342632	28, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1203	1342633	42 and 44, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1204	1342634	Town Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Civil	Town Hall	High	Intermediate
FR_1205	1342635	23 and 25, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1206	1342636	Boundary walls of library grounds west and south, and of former burial ground	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1207	1342637	5, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1208	1342638	17 and 19, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1209	1342639	47, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1210	1393059	War memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	War Memorial	High	Intermediate
FR_1211	1453656	Downham Market War Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	War Memorial	High	Intermediate
FR_1212	1216493	1-5, Arnolds Lane	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1213	1227875	Lodge and Gatepiers and Gates	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1214	1227877	Chapel and Mortuary	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel; mortuary	High	Intermediate
FR_1215	1227878	38, Church Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1216	1227879	46, Church Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1217	1227880	48, Church Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1218	1227928	10, Claygate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1219	1227930	9, Claygate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1220	1227931	Fernlea	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1221	1227996	The Lindens	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1222	1227997	10, Gracious Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1223	1227999	New Crown	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Intermediate
FR_1224	1228037	16, Gracious Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1225	1228074	56, High Causeway	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1226	1228080	68, High Causeway	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1227	1228082	Horsegate House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1228	1228083	17, Horsegate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1229	1228087	10, Low Cross	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1230	1228793	Tower Windmill, rear of number 40, west end	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	High	Intermediate
FR_1231	1228794	Mud Wall adjoining 4 West End, Whittlesey	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1232	1228795	56, Whitmore Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1233	1279409	Letter A Studio	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1234	1287279	Mud walls to the rear of the Black Bull Inn	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1235	1287351	2, Low Cross	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1236	1287352	13, 15, Low Cross	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1237	1287369	9, Horsegate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1238	1287370	21, Horsegate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1239	1287371	23, Horsegate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1240	1287409	8, Gracious Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1241	1287410	38, Gracious Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1242	1287417	10, Delph Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1243	1287418	3, East Delph	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1244	1287420	1, Finkle Lane	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1245	1287468	8, Claygate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1246	1287632	8, Arnolds Lane	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1247	1380146	Tomb of Sir Harry Smith east north-east of Cemetery Chapel	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Tomb	High	Intermediate
FR_1248	1471018	Mud Wall at 5 Delph Street, Whittlesey	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1249	1471048	Mud Wall on Old Crown Lane, Whittlesey	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1250	1471068	Mud Wall between Whittlesey Conservative Club and 36 Whitmore Street, Whittlesey	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1251	1471095	Mud Wall between 9 and 13 Horsegate, Whittlesey	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1252	1471097	Mud wall between Wades Yard and 14 Horsegate	Listed building	II	Medieval	Monument	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1253	1128378	Stables in north-west corner of Park Farmyard	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Stable	High	Intermediate
FR_1254	1128418	Park Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1255	1128503	Gloster House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1256	1128504	22 and 24, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1257	1128505	Woodlands	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1258	1128506	52, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1259	1128507	Riverside	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1260	1128508	The Moorings	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1261	1128509	84, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1262	1128534	Corner Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1263	1128535	Parish Church of St Helen	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1264	1128536	Ivy House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1265	1128537	Dove Cotes Dove Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1266	1128538	1 and 3, Bridge End	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1267	1128539	7, Bridge End	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1268	1128540	Banklin Foods	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1269	1128541	The Old Brew House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1270	1128542	Kingcroft	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1271	1128543	Dovecote to north of 87	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Dovecote	High	Intermediate
FR_1272	1128544	Rose Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1273	1128551	Barn to east of number 10 (The Orchards)	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Intermediate
FR_1274	1130310	K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street	Listed building	II	Modern	Monument	Telephone	High	Intermediate
FR_1275	1162665	Waverly Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1276	1162667	Doddington Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1277	1162676	Porch of original Church of St Helen	Listed building	II	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Porch	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1278	1162684	Earith Methodist Chapel	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	High	Intermediate
FR_1279	1162703	Beaslewood	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1280	1162705	27, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1281	1162714	Barn to north of number 87	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Intermediate
FR_1282	1162718	91, High Street	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1283	1309491	77A, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1284	1309493	Watermeads	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1285	1309510	York House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1286	1309512	Virginia	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1287	1309513	Thatch Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1288	1318165	Boundary wall of former enclosed garden, now incorporating Park Farm Cottage and farmyard to Park Farm	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1289	1330725	Green Man public house	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Intermediate
FR_1290	1330726	Royston House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1291	1330727	Poplars	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1292	1330728	10, Colne Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1293	1330729	Cranbrook House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1294	1330730	Haybarn immediately west of number 87	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Haybarn	High	Intermediate
FR_1295	1330749	Hereward Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_1296	1330750	66 and 68, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1297	1126699	Church of St John the Baptist	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1298	1126700	Manor House farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1299	1126701	Cross immediately south-west of Church of St Margaret	Listed building	II	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cross	High	Intermediate
FR_1300	1126702	Stables and coach house immediately east of no 152 (Rectory of Church of St Margaret)	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Stables; coach	High	Intermediate
FR_1301	1126703	Bridge over Stanground Lode to north of South Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Bridge	High	Intermediate
FR_1302	1126894	Great northern railway bridge number 184	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Transport	Bridge	High	Intermediate
FR_1303	1126895	Railway engine sheds and workshops at national grid reference 196 979	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Engine shed	High	Intermediate
FR_1304	1126896	The lido	Listed building	II	Modern	Recreational	Pool	High	Intermediate
FR_1305	1126929	Deanery	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1306	1126930	Former barns and stabling to south of number 20	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Intermediate
FR_1307	1126931	Canonry House	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1308	1126932	Table Hall	Listed building	I	Medieval	Civil	Hall	High	Intermediate
FR_1309	1126933	Chapter Office	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Civil	Office	High	Intermediate
FR_1310	1126934	Prebendal house	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1311	1126935	Wall to number 20	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1312	1126936	Wall to north of former outbuilding to Laurel Court	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1313	1126937	Great Cloister	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cloister	High	Intermediate
FR_1314	1126938	Diocesan House	Listed building	I	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1315	1126939	Bishops Gate	Listed building	I	Medieval	Unassigned	Gatehouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1316	1126940	10 12, Priestgate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1317	1126951	Midland Bank	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Bank	High	Intermediate
FR_1318	1126952	7, Cathedral Square	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1319	1126953	8, Cathedral Square	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1320	1126956	Peterscourt	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1321	1126962	32 33, Long Causeway	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1322	1126963	41, Long Causeway	Listed building	II	Modern	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1323	1126965	1, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1324	1126966	6 7, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1325	1126967	Archway to Dean's Court	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Monument	Archway	High	Intermediate
FR_1326	1126968	Stables to Prior's Gate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Stable	High	Intermediate
FR_1327	1126969	The Vineyard	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1328	1126970	Gatepiers to Gravel Walk	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Monument	Gate pier	High	Intermediate
FR_1329	1126986	78, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1330	1126987	Bull and Dolphin	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Inn; public house	High	Intermediate
FR_1331	1126988	Old Custom House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Civil	House; customs	High	Intermediate
FR_1332	1126990	Old Guild Hall	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Civil	Hall	High	Intermediate
FR_1333	1127489	Willow Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Hall	High	Intermediate
FR_1334	1161429	Great Gate (Outer gate, Marsh Foregate)	Listed building	I	Medieval	Unassigned	Gatehouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1335	1161461	3-5, Minster Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1336	1161467	8 9, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1337	1161476	10, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1338	1161510	Walls to stables to Prior's Gate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Wall; stable	High	Intermediate
FR_1339	1161512	Wall and gatepiers to the Vineyard	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall; gate pier	High	Intermediate
FR_1340	1161519	Wall to Gravel Walk	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1341	1161646	Former outbuilding to Laurel Court facing Table Hall	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Civil	Outbuilding	High	Intermediate
FR_1342	1161654	Mounting block near front elevation of former outbuilding to Laurel Court	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Civil	Mounting block	High	Intermediate
FR_1343	1161668	Well in the great Cloister	Listed building	I	Medieval	Water supply and drainage	Well	High	Intermediate
FR_1344	1161694	Lodge to the Bishop's Palace	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Lodge	High	Intermediate
FR_1345	1161718	26 27, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1346	1161737	King's Lodging (including Abbot's prison)	Listed building	I	Medieval	Domestic	Lodging	High	Intermediate
FR_1347	1165879	16, Church Lane	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1348	1165923	Rectory of Church of St Margaret	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Rectory	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1349	1224851	Priors Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Intermediate
FR_1350	1300771	Fletton Towers	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Tower; house	High	Intermediate
FR_1351	1309103	35, South Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1352	1309143	Church of St Margaret	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_1353	1309953	16, Priestgate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1354	1309974	25, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1355	1310019	Laurel Court	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1356	1310073	12 and 12a, Minster Precincts	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1357	1310088	Chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	High	Intermediate
FR_1358	1317139	Lampass Cross to south of Church in churchyard of St John the Baptist	Listed building	II	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Lampass	High	Intermediate
FR_1359	1331492	Cathedral Church of St Peter, St Paul and St Andrew	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cathedral; church	High	Intermediate
FR_1360	1331493	2, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1361	1331494	Deanery gateway and wall	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	Gateway; wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1362	1331503	90, Bridge Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1363	1331504	National Westminster bank	Listed building	II	Modern	Commercial	Bank	High	Intermediate
FR_1364	1331513	Wall to west of Canonry House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1365	1331514	16, Precincts	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1366	1331515	19, Precincts	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1367	1331516	Garden wall and gates to Laurel Court	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Domestic	Wall	High	Intermediate
FR_1368	1331517	Hostry Passage and Little Dorter	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Refectory	High	Intermediate
FR_1369	1331518	Bishop's Palace	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	House; bishop palace	High	Intermediate
FR_1370	1331519	28, Precincts	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1371	1331520	26, Priestgate	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_1372	1331538	Railway goods shed at national grid reference 195 980	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Shed; railway	High	Intermediate
FR_1373	1331586	Cross in Churchyard Immediately west of Church of St Margaret	Listed building	II	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cross	High	Intermediate
FR_1374	1331587	Windmill at Mill House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	High	Intermediate
FR_1375	1331624	Boundary wall and gatepiers to south enclosing Churchyard of St John the Baptist and extending southwards from south-east corner	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Wall; gate piers	High	Intermediate
FR_1376	5586	Nordelph	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1377	5588	Wimbotsham	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1378	4876	Bluntisham	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1379	4890	Holywell	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1380	4932	Earith	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1381	7741	Fen Drayton	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1382	7765	Knapwell	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1383	7773	Madingley	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1384	7789	Swavesey	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Inner
FR_1385	5587	Downham Market	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Intermediate
FR_1386	2762	Whittlesey	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Intermediate
FR_1387	1460	Queens Road, Peterborough	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	City	High	Intermediate
FR_1388	1466	City Centre, Peterborough	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	City	High	Intermediate
FR_1389	5279	Stanground	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Intermediate
FR_1390	1001638	Peterborough Cathedral Precincts	Registered Park and Garden	II	Roman	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Cathedral Precinct	High	Intermediate
FR_1392	MNF12231	Bexwell Rectory	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	House	Low	Inner
FR_1393	MNF16181	Site of post medieval drainage mill	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Wind pump, drainage mill	Low	Inner
FR_1394	MNF16332	Post medieval wind pump	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Wind pump	Low	Inner
FR_1396	MNF19219	Mill House	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	House, wind pump, smock mill	Low	Inner
FR_1397	MNF4246	Post medieval drainage pump	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Pumping station	Low	Inner
FR_1398	MNF43947	Site of a post medieval pumping station, Downham Fen Drain	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Pumping station	Low	Inner
FR_1400	MNF24478	World War Two pillbox	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_1405	MNF31017	69, 71, 73 Church Road	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1407	MNF32368	World War Two Home Guard shelter, High Street	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Defence	Pillbox, home guard shelter	Low	Inner
FR_1408	MNF32370	World War Two pillbox	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1409	MNF32371	World War Two pillbox	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_1411	MNF56540	Pottersgate, possible pottery production site	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Pottery workshop	Low	Inner
FR_1412	MNF56862	Site of Parsonage	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1414	MNF57740	Post-medieval ditch	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Ditch, findspot	Low	Inner
FR_1415	MNF63154	18th century milestone marking Downham 6F	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval to 21st century	Transport	Milestone	Low	Inner
FR_1416	MNF63221	Post-medieval milestone marking Ely 13 miles and Wisbeach 11 miles	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval to 21st century	Transport	Milestone	Low	Inner
FR_1417	MNF63478	19th century milestone marking Downham Market 3 miles, Wisbech 10 miles and London 100 miles	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 21st century	Transport	Milestone	Low	Inner
FR_1419	MCB11203	Soilmarks, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Site	Low	Inner
FR_1420	MCB32222	Latchesfen Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1421	MCB7334	Wateringhill Farm N cropmark remains	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	Roman	Monument	Rectangular enclosure; watercourse; trackway; ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1422	MCB32202	Former Common Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1425	MCB12651	Possible enclosures, Chatteris	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ditch; enclosure?	Low	Inner
FR_1426	MCB21369	The Greyhound Inn	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Public house	Low	Inner
FR_1427	MCB27752	Golden Cross beerhouse, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1428	MCB32134	Lamb and Flag beer house, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1431	MCB32232	Stitches Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1432	MCB27754	Wenny Buildings, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1435	MCB12613	Regular field system, Christchurch	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Field system; ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1436	MCB4494	Windmill/windpump, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill; wind pump	Low	Inner
FR_1437	MCB10567	Iron Age finds scatter, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Iron Age	Monument	Artefact Scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1438	MCB7375	Gray's Farm, Stonea	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow; ring ditch; enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1439	MCB12808	Bronze Age artefact scatter, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Unassigned	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1440	MCB11200	Linear ditches, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ditch; linear feature	Low	Inner
FR_1442	MCB24802	White House Barn, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	Low	Inner
FR_1443	MCB12642	Enclosure and linear features, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure?; linear feature	Low	Inner
FR_1444	MCB32225	Former blacksmiths workshop, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Blacksmiths workshop	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1445	MCB29661	Spigot mortar emplacement, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	World War II	Defence	Spigot mortar emplacement	Low	Inner
FR_1447	MCB12663	Ditch, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1450	MCB7376	Gray's Farm, Stonea	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1452	MCB7238	Square enclosure, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Unassigned	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1454	MCB32200	Boot's Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1455	MCB11201	Soilmarks, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site	Low	Inner
FR_1456	MCB24803	White House Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1457	MCB32227	Former Crane Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1458	MCB27750	Wenny House, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1460	MCB7300	Bronze Age barrow, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1463	MCB12815	Roman artefact scatter, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1464	MCB27753	Wenny Farm West, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1468	MCB1969	Architectural fragments, Former Abbey of St Mary, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Monument	Architectural fragment	Low	Inner
FR_1469	MCB24800	Ferry Burrows Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1470	MCB7240	Roman occupation debris, Stitches Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1472	MCB32230	Former Plough inn, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1475	MCB10533	Building foundations, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Civil	Building	Low	Inner
FR_1477	MCB7316	Fincham Farm Roman remains	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Settlement; hut circle	Medium	Inner
FR_1478	MCB7275	Bronze Age cremation urn, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1479	MCB7358	Roman remains, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Settlement; site; pottery kiln?	Medium	Inner
FR_1483	MCB32231	Former blacksmiths workshop, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Blacksmiths workshop	Low	Inner
FR_1484	MCB1395	Wood House, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Domestic	House; pond; brick kiln; garden	Low	Inner
FR_1485	MCB12658	Silt circles, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Feature	Low	Inner
FR_1487	MCB20214	Bronze Age to Roman Settlement at Tithe Barn Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Saxon	Domestic	Palaeochannel; ring ditch; ditch; waterhole; pit; post hole; cremation; grubenhaus; hearth?	Medium	Inner
FR_1488	MCB12807	Roman settlement site, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1489	MCB11292	Circular enclosure, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Circular enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1490	MCB23612	Blue Bull beer house, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1493	MCB7211	Human remains, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Inhumation	Medium	Inner
FR_1494	MCB32223	Former Boot's Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1495	MCB12798	Iron Age artefact scatter, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Iron Age	Monument	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1497	MCB11202	Soilmarks, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Site	Low	Inner
FR_1499	MCB27751	Five Bells beerhouse, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1501	MCB24509	Boots Bridge drainage pump, Middle Level Drain	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Pumping station	Low	Inner
FR_1502	MCB32133	Former Burrow Hill Farm, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1503	MCB32228	Former Finchams Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1504	MCB25161	Undated enclosures, 330m south-west of Cricket Ground, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1509	MCB7377	Gray's Farm, Stonea	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1510	MCB20831	Linear anomalies, Sears Farm, geophysical survey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Linear feature; rectilinear enclosure; plough marks	Low	Inner
FR_1512	MCB12816	Mound, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Prehistoric	Unassigned	Mound	Medium	Inner
FR_1513	MCB24801	Horseley Fen Farm, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1514	MCB9363	Roman and Iron Age settlement area, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Artefact scatter; salt works; cremation; feature	Medium	Inner
FR_1515	MCB7299	Enclosure, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1516	MCB7237	Iron Age artefacts and cropmarks, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Iron Age	Domestic	Settlement; artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1517	MCB10692	Possible enclosures, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1518	MCB7325	Rookery Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Watercourse; field system; enclosure; settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1519	MCB32229	Former Methodist Chapel, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	Low	Inner
FR_1522	MCB32224	Former Chequer's public house, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Public house	Low	Inner
FR_1524	MCB12659	Turbaries, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Industrial	Peat workings	Low	Inner
FR_1525	MCB7292	Roman finds, Christchurch	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Unassigned	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1529	MCB32139	Dean House, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1532	MCB24507	Stitches Farm drainage pump, Middle Level Drain	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Pumping station	Low	Inner
FR_1534	MCB12806	Iron Age settlement, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Iron Age	Domestic	Settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1539	MCB26831	Bluntisham Railway Station, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to mid-20th century	Transport	Railway station	Low	Inner
FR_1540	MCB1362	Moated site, Hayden Hall	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Defence	Moat	Medium	Inner
FR_1541	MCB16192	Palaeolithic flint scatter, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Palaeolithic	Monument	Findspot	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1543	MCB25088	Low Wood Farm, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	Low	Inner
FR_1544	MCB20690	Site of Cottage Farm, off Lowndes Drove, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1545	MCB20730	Former site of a Brewery, Church Street, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Commercial	Brewery	Low	Inner
FR_1548	MCB30208	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	Low	Inner
FR_1552	MCB18541	Enclosure and trackway features, Knobbs Farm, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Enclosure; trackway; pit; linear feature	Medium	Inner
FR_1553	MCB20716	Site of former Gravel Extraction Pit, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Monument	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1554	MCB10611	Enclosure, Colne	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1555	MCB16191	Flint scatter, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Monument	Findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1557	MCB24341	Rectilinear enclosures 380m west of Millers Crossing, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1558	MCB9373	Post Mill, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	Low	Inner
FR_1561	MCB9313	Roman building material, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1562	MCB4471	Roman finds and enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1563	MCB14642	Medieval gravel extraction, Silver Lane, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Gravel pit; ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1564	MCB23250	Carpenters' Arms beer house, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1566	MCB20693	Former site of Lindsell's Farm, South of St Ives Golf Club, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1569	MCB25094	Site of former windmill, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Windmill; corn mill	Low	Inner
FR_1571	MCB30762	Undated, Roman and post medieval ditches and pits, Wood End, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman to 19th century	Monument	Ditch; ditch; gravel pit; ditch; pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1572	MCB20699	Former site of Manor Farm, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1577	MCB9360	Large Mesolithic flint scatter, Edwards' Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Mesolithic	Monument	Flint scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1578	MCB20711	Former site of Giffords Barn, Weston Farm, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	Low	Inner
FR_1584	MCB10522	Ring ditch, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Monument	Ring ditch	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1585	MCB18136	Probable graveyard and undated features, Bluntisham Baptist Church	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Feature; pit; extractive pit; churchyard; grave	Medium	Inner
FR_1586	MCB25086	Barnfield Farm, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	Low	Inner
FR_1587	MCB4781	Moat at Moyne's Hall	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moat; architectural fragment	Medium	Inner
FR_1589	MCB25092	Former school, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Education	School	Low	Inner
FR_1591	MCB29541	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1592	MCB16079	Iron Age/Roman remains, Rectory Road, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 19th century	Monument	Pit; sub circular enclosure; crouched inhumation; post hole; ditch; pit; post built structure; animal burial; extractive pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1593	MCB23611	Plum Tree beer house, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer House	Low	Inner
FR_1594	MCB29872	undated rectilinear enclosure, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1595	MCB9498	Roman settlement, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1596	MCB8070	Ring ditch, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Prehistoric	Monument	Ring ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1597	MCB24339	The Chestnuts, Bluntisham Road, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1598	MCB20708	Former site of Lowndes Barn, Lowndes Drove, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	Low	Inner
FR_1599	MCB810	Site of windmill, Miln Road, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Industrial	Windmill	Medium	Inner
FR_1600	MCB4492	Site of windmill or windpump, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill; wind pump	Low	Inner
FR_1606	MCB13987	Post-medieval quarry, Hill Farm, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Quarry	Low	Inner
FR_1607	MCB20731	Former site of a Dovecote, High Street, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Dovecote	Low	Inner
FR_1609	MCB25089	Bunyan Lodge, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1610	MCB2005	St James' Chapel, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	Medium	Inner
FR_1611	MCB22982	Holywell Ferry, Holywell-cum-Needingworth and Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Transport	Ferry crossing (Site of)	Low	Inner
FR_1614	MCB20705	Site of Black Bridge, Lowndes Drove, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Transport	Bridge	Low	Inner
FR_1618	MCB15174	Bombing decoy, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	World War II	Defence	Q site; bombing decoy	Low	Inner
FR_1620	MCB16961	Moulded stone fragments, 20 Church Street, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Unassigned	Architectural fragment	Low	Inner
FR_1621	MCB10983	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1622	MCB4389	Prehistoric site, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Prehistoric	Monument	Site	Medium	Inner
FR_1623	MCB23251	Cemetery, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cemetery	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1625	MCB20726	Former site of a School, Mill Way, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Education	School	Low	Inner
FR_1627	MCB22985	Bluntisham Engine, River Great Ouse, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Pumping station	Low	Inner
FR_1628	MCB25090	Peartree Cottage, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1631	MCB29536	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1633	MCB30522	Undated and post medieval ditches, Station Road, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Ditch; ditch; pit	Low	Inner
FR_1637	MCB1727	Bronze Age urns, Parkle Lane	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1638	MCB19474	Victorian summerhouse at 38 High Street, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	Summerhouse	Low	Inner
FR_1639	MCB14984	Providence Baptist Chapel, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to modern	Religious, rituary and funerary	Baptist chapel	Low	Inner
FR_1640	MCB19631	Iron Age and Roman activity at Knobbs Farm, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Ditch; pit; post hole; enclosure; gully; watering hole; ring ditch; trackway; cremation	Medium	Inner
FR_1643	MCB25393	Undated features at Land Adjacent to Fair View, Bluntisham Road, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Pit?	Low	Inner
FR_1647	MCB13713	Roman settlement, Needingworth Bypass	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Circular enclosure; linear feature; settlement; post hole; ditch; hearth	Medium	Inner
FR_1649	MCB10523	Neolithic ditch system, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Neolithic	Monument	Interrupted ditch system	Medium	Inner
FR_1653	MCB12792	Roman occupation debris, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1654	MCB25087	Higham Farm, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	Low	Inner
FR_1655	MCB20729	Former site of a Pipe Factory, Overcote Lane, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Industrial	Clay tobacco pipe factory	Low	Inner
FR_1656	MCB25413	Windmill, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Windmill	Low	Inner
FR_1658	MCB4341	Roman villa, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Villa?; artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1662	MCB29542	War Memorial, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	20th century	Commemorative	War memorial	Low	Inner
FR_1663	MCB1363	Homestead moat, Pidley cum Fenton	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moat	Medium	Inner
FR_1665	MCB1198	Roman cremation and inhumation, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cremation; inhumation	Medium	Inner
FR_1668	MCB20717	Victoria House, Bluntisham Road, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1669	MCB9500	Bronze Age barrow, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1670	MCB20709	Former site of Heath Barn, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	Low	Inner
FR_1672	MCB1994	Roman cinerary urn and coins, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Religious, rituary and funerary	Findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1674	MCB20718	Former site of The Huts, Pound Hill Close, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner
FR_1675	MCB4709	Saxon cemetery, Somersham Ferry, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Saxon	Religious, rituary and funerary	Mixed cemetery; inhumation; cremation; barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1677	MCB25121	Undated enclosures 330m west of Meadowcroft, Pidley Parks	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1679	MCB10985	D-shaped enclosure, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	D shaped enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1681	MCB4499	Roman ?cremation, Somersham Fen near Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cremation	Medium	Inner
FR_1682	MCB20695	Site of former Homington's Farm, Silver Court, Silver Lane, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1684	MCB20715	Site of former Gravel Extraction Pit, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Industrial	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1685	MCB4569	Irregular Roman earthworks, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Earthwork	Medium	Inner
FR_1686	MCB24338	Blacksmiths workshop, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Blacksmiths workshop	Low	Inner
FR_1687	MCB8071	Roman and undated remains, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Wall; pit; ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1690	MCB4455	Our Lady's Chapel, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel	Low	Inner
FR_1691	MCB4493	Site of windmill or windpump, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill; wind pump	Low	Inner
FR_1692	MCB18355	Milestone, B1086, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Transport	Milestone	Low	Inner
FR_1694	MCB27660	Possible ditch features, south-west of Alpha Farm, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ditch; enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1697	MCB30410	Possible ring ditch, Pidley	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1698	MCB20692	Site of Blacker's Hill Farm, Lowndes Drove, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm	Low	Inner
FR_1702	MCB25093	Site of former blacksmiths workshop, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Blacksmiths workshop	Low	Inner
FR_1703	MCB25414	Windmill Inn, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Beer house	Low	Inner
FR_1704	MCB1199	Roman coins and pottery, Barleycroft Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1706	MCB18323	Milestone, unclassified road, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Recreational	Milestone	Low	Inner
FR_1707	MCB23252	Blacksmiths workshop, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Blacksmiths workshop	Low	Inner
FR_1708	MCB31644	Gravel pits, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Monument	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1709	MCB20721	Former site of Malt House, Overcote Lane, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Domestic	Malt house	Low	Inner
FR_1710	MCB4482	19th century Manor House, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Domestic	House	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1711	MCB22983	Fish Ponds, Holywell-Cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Fishpond	Low	Inner
FR_1714	MCB17616	Post medieval quarrying and undated features, Knobbs Farm, Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval to modern	Monument	Field boundary; extractive pit; drain; post hole; feature	Low	Inner
FR_1716	MCB22980	Pike and Eel public house, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Commercial	Public house	Low	Inner
FR_1717	MCB28685	Medieval to post medieval field boundaries, Conington	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1718	MCB28568	Post medieval earthwork boundary, Comberton	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1719	MCB1380	Deserted village of Overhall Wood, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Deserted settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1720	MCB20533	Possible Bronze Age Circular ditch, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1721	MCB20539	Possible Roman Ditch, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1722	MCB4275	Black Bank earthwork, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Bank (earthwork)	Low	Inner
FR_1724	MCB4328	Mound, Mill Way, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow?; mound?; mound?	Medium	Inner
FR_1725	MCB12325	Earthworks, 12 High Street, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Bank (earthwork); ditch; feature; hollow way?	Low	Inner
FR_1726	MCB21942	Former sluice, Over	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_1727	MCB28686	Former searchlight battery, DXO 713 Friesland Farm, Conington	Non-designated	N/A	World War II	Defence	Searchlight battery	Low	Inner
FR_1728	MCB32011	Geophysical evidence of possible rectilinear enclosures, north-west of Friesland Farm, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1729	MCB20536	Possible Bronze Age Enclosures, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1730	MCB15203	Pillbox, St John's College Farm	Non-designated	N/A	World War II	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_1731	MCB21459	Burial Ground, Church End, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cemetery	Low	Inner
FR_1732	MCB11990	Medieval earthworks, W of Madingley Hall	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Ridge and furrow; house platform; enclosure; farmstead?	Low	Inner
FR_1733	MCB15594	Prehistoric ditched enclosure, Sharps Corner, Over site 10	Non-designated	N/A	Late Prehistoric	Monument	Ditched enclosure; cursus?	Medium	Inner
FR_1734	MCB21945	Former sluice, Over	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_1735	MCB20874	Former site of Redhouse Farm, St Neots Road, Hardwick	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm; farm building	Low	Inner
FR_1736	MCB20537	Possible Roman Enclosure, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1737	MCB1674	Upper End Farm, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	17th century to 18th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1738	MCB28583	Extractive pits, Swavesey Castle	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Industrial	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1740	MCB20531	Potential Bronze Age Barrows, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1742	MCB25511	Earthworks of medieval field boundaries, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1743	MCB15286	Medieval and undated features, Priory House, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Bank (earthwork); pit; ditch; ditch; pit	Low	Inner
FR_1745	MCB28485	Medieval to post medieval field boundary banks, Comberton	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Bank (earthwork)	Low	Inner
FR_1747	MCB4784	Medieval field boundary, Lolworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1749	MCB4524	Human remains, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Findspot	Low	Inner
FR_1751	MCB19353	Neolithic, Iron Age-Roman and medieval remains at Swavesey "In-Track" Guided Busway site	Non-designated	N/A	Early Neolithic to 19th century	Monument	Pit; beam slot?; stake hole; ditch; gully; post hole; ditch; signal box; linear feature; feature	Medium	Inner
FR_1752	MCB12222	Trackway, Station Road to Swavesey Drain, Over	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Transport	Trackway	Low	Inner
FR_1754	MCB20890	Former site of a Milepost, St Neots Road, Comberton	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Transport	Milepost	Low	Inner
FR_1756	MCB4283	Medieval gravestone, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Gravestone	Low	Inner
FR_1757	MCB21943	Former sluice, Over	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_1759	MCB27090	Samson's Barn, High Street, Knapwell	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	Low	Inner
FR_1763	MCB3982	Iron Age site, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Iron Age	Monument	Findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1765	MCB21784	Site of former pump, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Pump	Low	Inner
FR_1768	MCB25030	Freezeland Farm, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	House	Low	Inner
FR_1769	MCB20875	Site of former Park Farm, Park Farm, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Farm; farm building	Low	Inner
FR_1774	MCB4280	Parish boundary, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Monument	Parish boundary; ditch; enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1775	MCB20535	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditches, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Ring ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1777	MCB14333	Vicarage/Priory, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Park	Low	Inner
FR_1778	MCB32091	Possible holloway, Middle Fen Drove, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Domestic	Hollow way	Low	Inner
FR_1781	MCB3048	Windmill mound, Over	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill mound	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1783	MCB21944	Former sluice, Over	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_1785	MCB25799	Post medieval gravel pit, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1786	MCB15933	Bronze Age ditches, Boxworth wind farm site	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1787	MCB28484	Medieval to post medieval field boundary banks, Hardwick	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Bank (earthwork)	Low	Inner
FR_1788	MCB25815	20th Century Gravel pits, Fen Drayton	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	20th century	Industrial	Gravel pit	Low	Inner
FR_1789	MCB26775	Medieval to post-medieval plough furrow at Hale Road, Swavesey	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Linear feature	Low	Inner
FR_1790	MCB12691	Post-medieval features, Coton to Longstanton Pipeline	Non-designated Built Heritage Site	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1791	MCB8196	Earthwork, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Earthwork	Low	Inner
FR_1792	MCB18222	Possible mounds, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow?; mound?	Medium	Inner
FR_1793	MCB18447	Middle Iron Age pits and ditches, A14 Improvement Scheme, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Middle Iron Age	Monument	Ditch; pit; enclosure; palaeochannel	Medium	Inner
FR_1794	MCB19819	Early Medieval ditch, Mermaid Spinney, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	11th century to medieval	Monument	Ditch; buried soil horizon	Low	Inner
FR_1795	MCB20538	Possible Roman Rectangular Enclosures, Cambridge Solar Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Rectangular enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1797	MPB7538	Flag Fen (known as)	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Ditch; pit; enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1798	MPB7671	Fen Causeway, spanning east to west from Peterborough to Downham Market	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Transport	Causeway	Medium	Inner
FR_1799	MNF2796	Fen Causeway Roman road, from Christchurch in the west through Downham Market and on to Wayford near Smallburgh in the east.	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Transport	Causeway	Medium	Inner
FR_1800	MPB7672	Fenland Waterways recorded on land between Peterborough, Wisbech, Sutton and Downham Market	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Water supply and drainage	Drainage system	Medium	Inner
FR_1801	MPB7684	River Nene Navigation (Old Course), passing east to west from Peterborough to Outwell Village.	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Transport	River navigation	Low	Inner
FR_1802	MPB7674	River Nene Navigation, from the east of Northampton, past Peterborough to The Wash.	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Transport	River navigation	Low	Inner
FR_1803	MPB7682	Ely and Peterborough Branch Railway	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Transport	Railway	Low	Inner
FR_1804	MNF23225	Tong's Drain	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Watercourse	Low	Inner
FR_1805	MNF2427	St John's Eau or Downham Eau	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Watercourse	Low	Inner
FR_1806	MNF54434	Site with no archaeological finds or features	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Unassigned	Bridge, pile, post hole, trackway, road, ditch, canal, salt works, pit, post hole, pit	Low	Inner
FR_1807	MNF11873	Medieval moat	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moat	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1808	MNF11874	Site of medieval moated rectory	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 21st century	Defence	Timber framed building, post hole, trackway?, ditch, yard, building, enclosure, moat, vicarage, building platform, fishpond?, midden, beam slot, stake hole, field boundary, occupation layer, floor, findspot, findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1809	MNF13232	Cropmarks of circular features of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site, ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1810	MNF13403	Site of Roman settlement and enclosures of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Site, ring ditch, square enclosure, rectilinear enclosure, settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1812	MNF14418	Well Creek and New Podyke	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Water supply and drainage	Bank (earthwork), sea defences, canal	Medium	Inner
FR_1813	MNF14511	Site of post medieval drainage pump	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Wind pump, drainage mill	Low	Inner
FR_1814	MNF14517	Post medieval windmill	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	Low	Inner
FR_1815	MNF15536	Undated enclosure	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Monument	Site, rectangular enclosure, site, rectangular enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1816	MNF15807	Possible cropmarks of irregular features	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure, rectilinear enclosure, enclosure, linear feature, watercourse, linear feature, watercourse, enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1817	MNF16158	Cropmarks of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site, linear feature, enclosure, trackway	Low	Inner
FR_1818	MNF16599	Iron Age or Roman enclosures	Non-designated	N/A	Late Iron Age to Roman	Monument	Site, rectangular enclosure, rectilinear enclosure, rectilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1819	MNF16600	Site of Roman settlement and saltern	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Saltern, canal, linear feature, linear feature, site, road, settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1820	MNF16618	Cropmarks of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site, linear feature, rectilinear enclosure, circular enclosure	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1821	MNF16621	Cropmarks of linear features	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Linear system, linear feature	Low	Inner
FR_1822	MNF19179	Cropmarks of possible medieval peat cuttings	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Quarry, field boundary, site, peat cutting	Low	Inner
FR_1823	MNF2434	Medieval churchyard	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Churchyard, field boundary, road, inhumation	Medium	Inner
FR_1824	MNF4233	Roman salt works, canal and field system	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 19th century	Industrial	Field system, field system, building, salt works, road, canal, ditch, bank (earthwork), linear feature, enclosure, rectilinear enclosure, square enclosure, ring ditch, ring ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1825	MNF4235	Roman salt works	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Industrial	Field system, site, field system, salt works, roundhouse (domestic), rectangular enclosure, linear feature, hypocaust, hearth, hearth	Medium	Inner
FR_1826	MNF4238	Roman canal and finds, Woodhouse Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Water supply and drainage	Building, linear feature, canal	Medium	Inner
FR_1827	MNF4239	Site of Roman settlement near Chestnut Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Canal, road, settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1828	MNF4247	Site of Holy Trinity Church	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 21st century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	Low	Inner
FR_1829	MNF24479	Site of Roman settlement	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Settlement	Medium	Inner
FR_1830	MNF2455	Downham Market World War Two airfield	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Defence	Military airfield, military building, blast wall, guardhouse, ammunition dump	Low	Inner
FR_1831	MNF2477	Cropmarks of possible ring ditches and Roman field system	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 18th century	Monument	Ring ditch, ring ditch, settlement, field system, round barrow, salt works, field system, stock enclosure	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1832	MNF2477	Cropmarks of possible ring ditches and Roman field system	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 18th century	Monument	Ring ditch, ring ditch, settlement, field system, round barrow, salt works, field system, stock enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1833	MNF2486	Cropmarks of unknown date and Roman pottery	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site, linear feature	Low	Inner
FR_1834	MNF2490	Cropmarks of long thin undated fields	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Field system, field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1835	MNF2491	Cropmarks of long thin undated fields	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Field system, field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1836	MNF2501	Soilmarks of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Site	Low	Inner
FR_1839	MNF31001	Bexwell Hall Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Domestic	Farmstead, barn, house	Low	Inner
FR_1840	MNF32063	Cropmarks of unknown date and modern pits at Welney House Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval to 21st century	Monument	Site, rectangular enclosure, ring ditch, ditch, pit	Low	Inner
FR_1841	MNF32958	Possible site of medieval hermitage	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to World War Two	Domestic	House, hermitage (religious), cross, bridge, house platform, spigot mortar emplacement	Medium	Inner
FR_1842	MNF39626	Cropmarks of circular features	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Circular enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1843	MNF39700	Cropmarks of possible settlement of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Linear feature, feature, trackway, field boundary, settlement	Low	Inner
FR_1844	MNF40578	Cropmarks of Bronze Age and Roman features	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Monument	Linear feature, linear feature, ring ditch, ring ditch, peat cutting, peat cutting	Medium	Inner
FR_1845	MNF40913	Cropmark enclosure of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1846	MNF41331	Probable Roman ditches	Non-designated	N/A	Roman to 19th century	Monument	Ditch, ditch, post hole, findspot, findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1849	MNF54031	Multi-period finds and features	Non-designated	N/A	Early Mesolithic to 19th century	Monument	Pit, trackway, pit, ditch, grubenhaus?, pit, post hole, ditch, pit, building?, inhumation cemetery, pit, post hole, building?, ditch, enclosure, boundary ditch, field boundary, extractive pit, ditch,	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
							inhumation, grave, gully, metal working site?, findspot		
FR_1854	MNF63403	Wimbotsham and Stow Community School	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to 21st century	Education	Board school, elementary school, voluntary school, school	Low	Inner
FR_1855	MNF63564	Cropmarks of circular features of unknown date	Non-designated	N/A	Roman to Medieval	Monument	Site, ring ditch, ring ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1859	MNF68074	Post-medieval field system	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Ditch, findspot	Low	Inner
FR_1860	MNF69945	Site of post medieval brickworks	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 19th century	Domestic	Brickworks	Low	Inner
FR_1862	MNF74670	Late Iron Age/Roman and undated remains	Non-designated	N/A	Lower Palaeolithic to 19th century	Monument	Pit, ditch, enclosure?, ditch, field boundary, pit, pit, ditch, ditch, findspot, findspot, findspot, findspot, findspot, findspot, findspot, findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1863	MNF74671	Site where geophysical survey identified little evidence for archaeologically-significant remains	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Pit?	Low	Inner
FR_1864	MNF75045	Possible linear features	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Linear feature?	Low	Inner
FR_1865	MNF75047	Undated ditches	Non-designated	N/A	Roman to 19th century	Monument	Ditch, ditch, ditch, field boundary, findspot	Medium	Inner
FR_1867	MNF75049	Undated and post-medieval ditches	Non-designated	N/A	Late Iron Age to 19th century	Monument	Natural feature, ditch, enclosure?, ditch, field boundary, findspot, pit?	Medium	Inner
FR_1868	MNF75050	Post-medieval to modern and undated remains	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval to World War Two	Monument	Ditch, pit, extractive pit, extractive pit, ditch, field boundary, runway, taxiway, aircraft picketing point	Low	Inner
FR_1870	MNF75053	Undated enclosures and potentially associated remains and possible remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Ridge and furrow?, rectilinear enclosure, ditch, ditch, rectilinear enclosure, pit, pit?, ditch, field boundary, findspot	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1871	MNF75054	Possible traces of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and post-medieval ditch	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Ditch?, ditch, field boundary, ridge and furrow?	Low	Inner
FR_1872	MNF75085	Site of military buildings associated with Downham Market airfield	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Monument	Military camp, military building, structure	Low	Inner
FR_1873	MNF75098	World War Two accommodation blocks and site of other military buildings associated with Downham Market airfield	Non-designated	N/A	World War Two	Civil	Military camp, military building, structure, accommodation hut, nissen hut?	Low	Inner
FR_1874	MCB29426	River Great Ouse Navigation	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	River navigation	Low	Inner
FR_1875	MPB3780	The Dog-in-a-Doublet Sluice, Thorney	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_1876	MPB5606	Morton's Leam	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Watercourse	Low	Inner
FR_1877	MCB7236	Cropmarks and Bronze Age finds, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Domestic	Settlement; artefact scatter	Medium	Inner
FR_1878	MCB1344	Manor House, Doddington	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Chapel; bishops palace; manor; grange; stable; gatehouse; park pale; great hall; granary; brewery; dovecote; moat; windmill; house	Medium	Inner
FR_1879	MCB12661	Enclosure system, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; trackway; ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1880	MCB11199	Enclosures, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; rectangular enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1883	MCB23588	Ring ditch, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1885	MCB11194	Enclosures and lane, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; trackway; watercourse; ditch; square enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1886	MCB24025	Great Eastern Railway (Ely & Peterborough Branch)	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to modern	Transport	Railway	Low	Inner
FR_1888	MCB26643	King's Delph, Whittlesey	Non-Non-designated	N/A	15th century	Recreational	Water channel	Low	Inner
FR_1889	MCB12650	Possible enclosure, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	D shaped enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1890	MCB1394	Moated manorial site, Wood House, Chatteris	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moat; manor; park	Medium	Inner
FR_1891	MCB31484	Somersham Turnpike Trust	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 19th century	Transport	Toll road	Low	Inner
FR_1893	MCB11198	Undated trackway and ring ditches, Manea	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Ring ditch; trackway	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1894	MCB12665	Former drain, enclosures and ring ditches, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Enclosure; ditch; feature; stack stand; ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1895	MCB11197	Romano-British agricultural remains, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Enclosure; settlement?	Low	Inner
FR_1897	MCB11195	Cropmarks, Bridge Farm, Wimblington	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Agriculture and subsistence	Ring ditch; field boundary; watercourse; ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1898	MCB4673	Morton's Leam	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Water supply and drainage	Water channel	Low	Inner
FR_1899	MCB20859	River Nene Navigation	Non-designated	N/A	18th century	Transport	River Navigation	Low	Inner
FR_1900	MCB31921	Possible d shaped enclosure, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	D shaped enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1902	MCB19481	Old Ferry Boat Inn, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	16th century	Commercial	Inn	Low	Inner
FR_1903	MCB9994	Cropmark complex, Longstanton to Bluntisham pipeline	Non-designated	N/A	Roman to Early Saxon	Agriculture and subsistence	Ditch; pit; enclosure; ring ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1904	MCB9926	Enclosures, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1905	MCB28598	Ely and St Ives Railway	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Transport	Railway	Low	Inner
FR_1908	MCB14151	Gardens of Bluntisham House, formerly the Rectory, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to modern	Monument	Arch; kitchen garden; maze; grotto; lawn; garden	Medium	Inner
FR_1909	MCB10984	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1910	MCB9602	Worsted Street (Via Devana) Roman road	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Transport	Road	Medium	Inner
FR_1911	MCB9928	Medieval enclosures, trackway and undated pits Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Monument	Enclosure; ditch; trackway; pit; post hole	Low	Inner
FR_1912	MCB31919	Five barrow mounds, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1913	MCB31244	Godmanchester to Cambridge Turnpike Trust	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 19th century	Transport	Toll road	Low	Inner
FR_1914	MCB9489	Bronze Age barrows, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1915	MCB1860	Roman settlement complex, Knobb's Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Pit; ditch; enclosure; settlement; trackway	Medium	Inner
FR_1916	MCB9931	Rectilinear enclosure complex, Giffords Farm, Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; quarry; rectilinear enclosure; double ditched enclosure; pit	Low	Inner
FR_1919	MCB9930	Enclosures, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; settlement	Low	Inner
FR_1920	MCB4551	Somersham Palace gardens and deer park (Chase of Somersham)	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 18th century	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Lake; moat; garden; fishpond; terraced walk; water garden; orchard; deer park	Medium	Inner
FR_1921	MCB29538	Undated ring ditch, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ring ditch	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1922	MCB31922	Possible square enclosure, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Square enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1925	MCB4526	Great Eastern Joint Railway, Ramsey-Somersham	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to Late 20th century	Transport	Railway	Low	Inner
FR_1926	MCB29539	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1927	MCB31650	Earthwork remains of rectilinear enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; pit	Low	Inner
FR_1928	MCB31920	Three possible barrow mounds, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Barrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1929	MCB30152	Probable Roman Road, Cambridge to Bolnhurst (modern A428)	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Transport	Road	Medium	Inner
FR_1930	MCB31485	Hartford Turnpike Trust	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 19th century	Transport	Toll road	Low	Inner
FR_1931	MCB10987	Bronze Age enclosure and Saxon pits, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Late Saxon	Monument	Enclosure; pit; pit; grubenhaus?	Medium	Inner
FR_1932	MCB9929	Ring ditches, Holywell cum Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ring ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1934	MCB14798	Iron Age- Roman ditched enclosure, west of Barleycroft farm, Bluntisham	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Ditch; enclosure; rectilinear enclosure; trackway; ring ditch; pit; curvilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1935	MCB19611	Dismantled Railway: Cambridge and St Ives Branch	Non-designated	N/A	19th century to Late 20th century	Transport	Railway	Low	Inner
FR_1937	MCB29535	Rectilinear enclosures, Holywell	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1938	MCB23253	Enclosures and boundaries, Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; linear feature; boundary ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1940	MCB10966	Rectilinear enclosures, St John's College Farm, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; curvilinear enclosure; field boundary; trackway; d shaped enclosure; circular enclosure; enclosure; linear feature	Medium	Inner
FR_1942	MCB24833	Iron Age to Roman features, 350m west of Park Farm, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Curvilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1943	MCB25811	Possible medieval or post-medieval earthworks, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Rectilinear enclosure; field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1944	MCB20532	Enclosures, Cambridge Solar Farm, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Linear earthwork; rectilinear enclosure;	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
							curvilinear enclosure; pit		
FR_1946	MCB23125	Enclosures and trackways, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Pit; rectilinear enclosure; field boundary; trackway; d shaped enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1947	MCB17714	Earthworks south of Swavesey Castle	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Water supply and drainage	Water channel?; hollow	Low	Inner
FR_1948	MCB10981	Rectilinear enclosure group, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to Late 20th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Enclosure; field system; rectilinear enclosure; circular enclosure; field boundary; gravel pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1949	MCB1381	Grange Wood, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Moat; enclosure; leat; grange; manor; ridge and furrow	Medium	Inner
FR_1950	MCB23133	Rectilinear enclosures 180m south of Broadway Farm Stables, Lolworth	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1952	MCB25520	Iron Age or Roman curvilinear enclosure 275m north west The Osiers, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1955	MCB10982	Cropmarks, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Enclosure; field system; ring ditch; trackway?	Medium	Inner
FR_1956	MCB10922	New Dock Field, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Monument	Linear feature; road	Low	Inner
FR_1957	MCB21424	Iron Age to Roman enclosure, 400m west of Red House Farm, Hardwick	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure; double ditched enclosure; roundhouse (domestic); pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1958	MCB31122	Roman settlement, Long Road, Comberton	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Boundary ditch; enclosure; midden; pit; enclosure; square enclosure; pit?	Medium	Inner
FR_1960	MCB25522	Possible post-medieval field system 60m west of Blackthorn Spinney, Dry Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Saxon to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary; field system	Low	Inner
FR_1961	MCB10715	Cropmarks Enclosures, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; linear feature; trackway; ditch; curvilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1963	MCB10921	Rectilinear enclosures, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Enclosure; field system	Low	Inner
FR_1964	MCB4436	Deserted medieval village, Great Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Domestic	Deserted settlement; hollow way; house; fishpond; quarry;	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
							manor; yard; ditch; pit; house platform; bank (earthwork); hollow way; trackway		
FR_1965	MCB23134	Cropmarks of an Iron Age to Roman settlement to the east of Battle Gate Road, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary; rectilinear enclosure; trackway; pit; curvilinear enclosure; ditch; roundhouse (domestic)?	Medium	Inner
FR_1966	MCB23137	Rectilinear enclosures, Conington	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; field boundary	Medium	Inner
FR_1968	MCB11492	Prehistoric to Roman enclosures, St John's College Farm, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Domestic	Trackway; rectilinear enclosure; field boundary; pit; curvilinear enclosure; enclosure; pit	Medium	Inner
FR_1969	MCB25797	Possible Iron Age or Roman trackway, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Trackway	Medium	Inner
FR_1970	MCB21182	Multi-period enclosures and ditches, west of Blackthorn Spinney, Dry Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 19th century	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; curvilinear enclosure; ring ditch; ditch; pit; ditch; field system; enclosure; trackway	Medium	Inner
FR_1971	MCB3427	Square enclosure, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Square enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1972	MCB25535	Medieval field boundaries 220m north-east of Hardwick Primary School, Hardwick	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1973	MCB24834	Iron Age to Roman features, 470m east of Red House Farm, Comberton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Curvilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1974	MCB4438	Deserted Medieval Village, Little Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Deserted settlement; trackway; house platform; ridge and furrow; ditch; mound; mound; platform; pit; ditch; dam; trackway	Medium	Inner
FR_1975	MCB24832	Iron Age to Roman features, 130m south-west of Fife Lodge, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1977	MCB31312	St Neots to Cambridge Turnpike Trust	Non-designated	N/A	18th century to 19th century	Transport	Toll road	Low	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_1978	MCB9953	Ring ditches and enclosures, Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Ring ditch; enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1979	MCB25519	Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1980	MCB442	C19th windmill, Elsworth	Non-designated	N/A	19th century	Industrial	Tower mill	Low	Inner
FR_1981	MCB28612	Earthwork boundary bank, Childerley Park	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Monument	Boundary bank	Low	Inner
FR_1982	MCB28615	Linear pit alignments, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Pit; tree avenue?	Low	Inner
FR_1983	MCB25810	Possible Medieval or post-medieval field boundaries, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1984	MCB20529	Curvilinear or rectilinear enclosures, Cambridge Solar Farm, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Curvilinear enclosure; rectilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_1985	MCB4334	Boxworth shrunken village	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Shrunken village; ridge and furrow; village green; mound	Medium	Inner
FR_1986	MCB28613	Medieval to post medieval field boundaries, Dry Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary; ditch	Low	Inner
FR_1988	MCB32009	Geophysical evidence of probable prehistoric to Roman settlement, east of Friesland Farm, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Enclosure; rectilinear enclosure; curvilinear enclosure	Low	Inner
FR_1990	MCB27321	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Elsworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1991	MCB27325	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Swavesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_1992	MCB10604	Enclosure system, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Enclosure; field system; linear feature; trackway; field boundary	Medium	Inner
FR_1994	MCB14718	Swavesey Priory	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Religious, rituary and funerary	Priory; grave; outbuilding; platform; bridge; causeway; vicarage; ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_1995	MCB27417	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Religious, rituary and funerary	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_2002	MCB1382	Moated sites at Boxworth Experimental Farm	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Defence	Moat	Medium	Inner
FR_2003	MCB14154	Gardens of Boxworth House, formerly the Rectory, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to modern	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Ridge and furrow; pool; canal; kitchen garden; orchard; boat house; garden; managed woodland	Low	Inner
FR_2004	MCB27324	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_2006	MCB25513	Cropmarks of enclosures 750m south west of Yarmouth Farm, Lolworth	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary; curvilinear enclosure; rectilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_2008	MCB23135	Rectilinear enclosure, Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	Monument	Rectilinear enclosure; ditch	Medium	Inner
FR_2011	MCB25813	Undated rectilinear enclosure 200m east of The Lodge, Fen Drayton	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Domestic	Rectilinear enclosure; pit	Low	Inner
FR_2012	MCB10923	Enclosures associated with Swavesey Priory	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Monument	Enclosure; trackway	Low	Inner
FR_2013	MCB1651	Dam and pond, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Dam; fishpond; pond	Low	Inner
FR_2017	MCB28614	Medieval to post medieval field boundaries, Madingley	Non-designated	N/A	Medieval to 19th century	Agriculture and subsistence	Field boundary; ditch	Low	Inner
FR_2019	MCB27320	Furlong boundaries in the parishes of Dry Drayton, Childerley & Lolworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_2020	MCB20528	Rectangular enclosures, Cambridge Solar Farm, Childerley	Non-designated	N/A	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	Agriculture and subsistence	Rectangular enclosure; ditch; roundhouse (domestic); rectilinear enclosure	Medium	Inner
FR_2022	MCB27322	Furlong boundaries in the parishes of Conington & Boxworth	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Religious, rituary and funerary Monument	Furlong boundary	Low	Inner
FR_2023	MPB4402	Pillbox near Sluice Bungalow, Thorney	Non-designated Built Heritage	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2024	MPB2170	Pillbox (TYPE FW3/24), Bank Farm, Thorney. DOB Site Ref. S0004748	Non-designated Built Heritage	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2025	MPB2171	Pillbox (TYPE FW3/24), River Nene, Thorney. DOB Site Ref. S0004754	Non-designated Built Heritage	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2026	MPB2181	Pillbox (TYPE FW3/24), at rear of The Dog-in-a-Doublet PH, W bank of Thorney River. DOB Site Ref. S0005992. Local List Candidate	Non-designated Built Heritage	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2028	MPB2595	Home Guard store at Letch Farm, River Nene. DOB Site ref. S0004753	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Commercial	Home guard store	Low	Inner
FR_2029	MPB3743	Site of former windmill, River Nene	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Industrial	Windmill	Low	Inner
FR_2033	MPB7871	The site of a Second World War type Fw3/24 thick-walled concrete pillbox at Dog-in-a-Doublet in Prior's Fen DoB UID S0004749.	Non-designated	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2034	MPB7872	Concrete and steel Second World War Spigot Mortar emplacement at Dog-in-a-Doublet in Prior's Fen. DoB UID S0004750.	Non-designated	N/A	Modern	Industrial	Mortar emplacement	Low	Inner
FR_2035	MPB7873	Site of a Second World War type Fw3/22 concrete and brick pillbox on the north bank of River Nene at Dog-in-a-Doublet in Prior's Fen. DOBUID S0004751	Non-designated	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2036	MPB7874	Site of a Second World War type 24 concrete pillbox at Letch Farm (or possibly Gull Farm) by the River Nene. DOBUID	Non-designated	N/A	Modern	Defence	Pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2038	MPB3057	Fengate, Flag Fen Bronze Age Centre	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	Cemetery	Medium	Inner
FR_2039	MPB2337	Fengate, Flag Fen Fourth Drove	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	N/a	Medium	Inner
FR_2040	MPB2943	Fengate, Flag Fen 1987-1993	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Monument	N/a	Medium	Inner

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_2042	MPB4257	Fen Causeway	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Causeway	Medium	Inner
FR_2046	MPB312	Dyke 8, South-West Fen Dyke Survey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	Dyke	Low	Inner
FR_2047	MPB5592	Fengate/Flag Fen, Post Alignment and Platform	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Domestic	Post hole	Medium	Inner
FR_2049	MPB3789	The Mustdyke	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	Dyke	Low	Inner
FR_2050	MPB3777	Stanground Sluice	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	Sluice	Low	Inner
FR_2051	MPB3776	Nene Washes	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Unassigned	Wash	Low	Inner
FR_2052	MPB3891	Flag Fen Trackway	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Trackway	Low	Inner
FR_2057	MPB5607	Cat's Water	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	N/a	Low	Inner
FR_2058	MPB2752	Stanground-Whittlesey Washes Flood defence	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	Flood defence	Low	Inner
FR_2060	MPB5708	North Bank, Peterborough	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Water supply and drainage	Bank (earthwork)	Low	Inner
FR_2061	MPB3018	Fengate to Northey, Roman Fen Causeway	Non-designated	N/A	Roman	Monument	Causeway	Medium	Inner
FR_2062	MPB6308	Stanground Wash: barrow mound	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Mound (may be related to asset FR_2068).	Medium	Inner
FR_2068	MPB6238	Stanground Wash: barrow cemetery – Local List Candidate	Non-designated	N/A	Bronze Age	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cemetery (may be related to asset FR_2062).	Medium	Inner
FR_2070	MCB32254	Former droveway, Whittlesey	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	Monument	Earthwork; drove bed	Low	Inner
FR_2071	MCB15190	River Welland to Floods Ferry (nr. March) GHQ Line (Switch line)	Non-designated	N/A	Modern	Monument	Military building; gun emplacement; tank trap; dyke (defence); spigot mortar emplacement; bunker; bombing decoy; pillbox	Low	Inner
FR_2072	1000627	Madingley Hall	Registered Park and Garden	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces		High	Inner
FR_2073	1000614	Childerley Hall	Registered Park and Garden	II*	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces		High	Inner
FR_2074	MNF13594	East Anglian Railway, originally known as Lynn and Ely	Non-designated	N/A	Post-medieval	Transport	Bridge, railway transport site, railway	Low	Inner
FR_2076	1127182	The Blue Lion	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commercial	Public house	High	Intermediate
FR_2077	1127183	Old Victoria Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2078	1127184	Victoria Farm Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_2079	1127739	16,17 and 18, Cambridge Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2080	1127740	Church of St Mary Magdalene	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_2081	1127741	Gateway to stable courtyard at Madingley Hall	Listed building	II*	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Gateway; stable	High	Intermediate
FR_2082	1127742	Gates and gatepiers, at entry to Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Modern	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Gateway; piers	High	Intermediate
FR_2083	1127743	Icehouse, at Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Icehouse	High	Intermediate
FR_2084	1127744	The Manor House	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2085	1127771	Rose Cottage	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_2086	1127772	57, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2087	1127773	The Rectory	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2088	1127774	Church of St Peter	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_2089	1127813	Manor Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Farmhouse	High	Intermediate
FR_2090	1162586	Cross	Listed building	II	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Cross	High	Intermediate
FR_2091	1162596	44 and 46, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2092	1163466	Milestone at corner of road to Dry Drayton	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Transport	Milestone	High	Intermediate
FR_2093	1163528	Madingley Hall and Stable Courtyard	Listed building	I	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Stable	High	Intermediate
FR_2094	1163557	Parish Church of St Mary	Listed building	II*	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Intermediate
FR_2095	1163576	Bridge at entrance to Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Bridge	High	Intermediate
FR_2096	1163577	Chequers	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2097	1163604	Pump on south-east corner of Small Green	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Pump	High	Intermediate
FR_2098	1163611	The lodge at entrance to Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Lodge	High	Intermediate
FR_2099	1163628	Brook House	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2100	1163652	Madingley Mill, at Mill Farm, Madingley Hill	Listed building	II*	Modern	Industrial	Mill	High	Intermediate
FR_2101	1244942	Madingley School	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Education	School	High	Intermediate
FR_2102	1318167	North Terrace remaining wall and balustrade at pleasure garden, Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Modern	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Terrace; wall	High	Intermediate
FR_2103	1331089	Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Dovecote	High	Intermediate
FR_2104	1331107	12, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2105	1331109	Kitchen Garden Wall, at Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Gardens, parks and urban spaces	Kitchen Garden	High	Intermediate
FR_2106	1331126	64, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2107	1331127	Claypit Cottages	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Intermediate
FR_2108	1331128	Water pump in street north of Chancel of Church of St Peter	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Pump	High	Intermediate

Asset ID	3rd Party Ref	Asset name	Designation	Grade	Period	Class	Type	Value	Study area
FR_2109	1331148	Statue of Albert, Prince Consort, at Madingley Hall	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Commemorative	Statue	High	Intermediate
FR_2110	1331399	Village Pump south-east of Parish Church	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Water supply and drainage	Pump	High	Intermediate
FR_2111	1350359	31, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Intermediate
FR_2112	1376611	Memorial and attached walls, steps and pools surround at American Military Cemetery	Listed building	II*	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Intermediate
FR_2113	1439976	Coton War Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Intermediate
FR_2114	7733	Coton	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Intermediate
FR_2115	7753	Hardwick	Conservation Area	N/A	Medieval	Domestic	Settlement	High	Intermediate
FR_2116	1001573	American Military Cemetery	Registered Park and Garden	I	Modern	Commemorative	Cemetery	High	Intermediate
FR_2117	1128420	55, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2118	1128422	Parish Church of St John the Baptist	Listed building	I	Medieval	Religious, rituary and funerary	Church	High	Inner
FR_2119	1128424	Barn to the north east of Goodyers Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn	High	Inner
FR_2120	1128426	Oak cottage	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	Cottage	High	Inner
FR_2121	1128452	Mansard	Listed building	II	Medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2122	1128454	Shed and barn to the south of Moynes Hall Farmhouse	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Agriculture and subsistence	Barn; shed	High	Inner
FR_2123	1128456	28, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2124	1128458	86, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2125	1128548	2, Colne Road	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2126	1128550	5 and 7, East Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2127	1128553	Barograph Memorial	Listed building	II	Modern	Commemorative	Memorial	High	Inner
FR_2128	1128555	36, High Street	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner
FR_2129	1128557	The Saracens	Listed building	II	Post-medieval	Domestic	House	High	Inner

APPENDIX 12.1: Geological summary

1 Superficial deposits

1.1 Alluvium

1.1.1 Alluvial deposits are present within the valley of the River Great Ouse, and in the Ouse Washes. It is typically encountered as a soft to firm unconsolidated, compressible silty clay, with occasional layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel also present. A stronger, desiccated surface zone is sometimes present (British Geological Survey (BGS), 2024), and consistency, strength and permeability can be highly variable.

1.2 Tidal Flat Deposits

1.2.1 Tidal Flat Deposits are extensive across the Fens area, being deposited in low-lying areas during periods of marine transgression (sea level higher relative to the land) during the Holocene (12,000 years ago to present). Borehole records may break these deposits down into individual beds, such as the Barroway Drove Beds and Terrington Beds.

1.2.2 Tidal Flat Deposits consist of soft clays and silty clays, with an ancient drainage channel network, infilled with silts and fine-grained sands which can often be picked out as low sinuous ridges or 'roddons'. A stronger, desiccated surface zone is sometimes present (Gallois, 1988). Consistency, strength and permeability can be highly variable.

1.3 Peat

1.3.1 Peat deposits are extensive across the Fens area and are typically interbedded with Tidal Flat deposits, as they were deposited in periods of marine regression (sea level lower relative to the land). Borehole records may identify individual beds of peat, such as the Lower Peat and Nordelph Peat.

1.3.2 The Nordelph Peat contains trunks and roots of oaks and small trees, some *in situ*, and woody debris from alder, birch, sallow, buckthorn and pine are common. In the more seaward areas, the peat is largely composed of stems and rhizomes of sedges and reeds (BGS, 2024). In southern Fenland the peat contains thin but extensive, lenticular deposits of shell marl which formed in shallow meres within the peat fens (Gallois, 1988).

1.3.3 Peat has a high proportion of natural organic compounds and may have a very low pH. It has a high water holding capacity and high compressibility. When dewatered and exposed to oxidising conditions, peat will settle and may degrade, potentially releasing carbon dioxide. Peats have low density, moderate strength and very variable permeability.

1.4 Head

1.4.1 Head is encountered in limited extents associated with the March Gravels around Chatteris. There is no Head present within the reservoir site. Head is derived from solifluction, and as these extents of head border March Gravel and weathered mudstone bedrock, the resulting deposit is anticipated to consist of poorly stratified clay, silt, sand and gravel. Strength is expected to be weak and permeability is anticipated to be highly variable.

1.5 River Terrace Deposits

1.5.1 River Terrace Deposits are laterally extensive across the low-lying Fens area and typically underlie alluvium in the major river channels. However, they may also underlie the interbedded Tidal Flat Deposits and Peat. In a few areas they are present at the surface, typically along the edges of river valleys, but also in more extensive sheets, most notably to the south of the reservoir site at Block Fen (Gallois, 1988).

1.5.2 These deposits consist of sand and gravel with a low proportion of fines. However, lenses of silt, clay or peat may be encountered. Permeability is likely to be high.

1.6 March Gravels Member

1.6.1 The March Gravels are present in several locations in limited extents across the Fens, typically where the surface of Jurassic clay bedrock is at higher elevation, leading to areas of higher ground. The March Gravels comprise shelly, cross-bedded, sand and flint gravel, but locally the gravels contain pebbles of limestone and ironstone in addition to flint (BGS, 2024). Permeability is likely to be high.

1.7 Oadby Member

1.7.1 The Oadby Member mid-Pleistocene diamicton (Glacial Till) is present within the limited areas of higher ground within the Fens, and to a larger extend between Ramsey and St Ives. Because of its subtly higher elevation and higher strength, settlements in the Fens are often located on the pockets of the Oadby Member till. It typically consists of stiff, brown to grey, sandy clay with fine to medium gravel of chalk, flint and Jurassic rock fragments (Gallois, 1988). Strength is typically moderate to high; permeability is low to moderate. Occasionally softer, varved glaciolacustrine deposits may be present with low permeability.

1.8 Glaciofluvial Deposits

1.8.1 Glaciofluvial Deposits are present in a few isolated areas, typically where the Oadby Member is also found. They comprise slightly clayey sand and gravel, with occasional lenses of silt, clay or organic materials. Lithology of the gravel is flint plus other more resistant erratics from the Chalky-Jurassic till (Gallois, 1988).

Permeability is likely to be high, although lower than the 'cleaner' River Terrace Deposits which typically has fewer fines.

2 Solid/bedrock geology

2.1 Grey Chalk Subgroup

2.1.1 The Grey Chalk Subgroup is encountered at the southern end of Fens to Madingley downstream transfer. It is a soft grey limestone with interbedded calcareous mudstone in the lower part. Where structured, permeability is moderate to high, with flow principally through joints. Where the chalk is structureless, typically the more weathered horizons, it may appear as a stiff calcareous silt with low permeability.

2.2 Gault Formation

2.2.1 The Gault Formation is present along the downstream Madingley pipeline route, and it may be encountered at the Bexwell service reservoir. It is a pale to dark grey or blue-grey clay or mudstone, with a sandy base. It weathers to a heavy yellowish-brown clay, with generally low permeability. Discrete bands of phosphatic nodules (commonly preserving fossils), some pyrite and calcareous nodules also occur.

2.3 Carstone Formation

2.3.1 The Carstone Formation is encountered north of Bexwell. It consists of oolitic clayey sand, dark greyish green when fresh. The formation is medium- to coarse-grained and pebbly in part, especially at the base where it becomes a conglomerate. It weathers to a rusty brown sandy clay with moderate permeability.

2.4 Woburn Sands Formation, Lower Greensand Group

2.4.1 The Woburn Sands Formation is encountered at the southern end of the Proposed Development by the Fens to Madingley pipeline. The formation is composed of medium- and coarse-grained glauconitic greenish grey sands and pebbly sands that weather to grey, greenish yellow and rusty yellowish brown. They are locally in part calcareously, ferruginously or siliceously cemented. Sands and sandstones (varying from well-sorted fine-grained to poorly sorted medium- to coarse-grained) with silts and clays in some intervals (BGS, 2024). Where weathered, this formation appears as a sand of moderate permeability.

2.5 Sandringham Sands Formation

2.5.1 The Sandringham Sands Formation is encountered in the downstream Fens to Bexwell pipeline. The formation comprises silty and clayey sands, occasional clay ironstones, with cleaner quartz sands at the top. The Roxham Sand Member comprises grey and yellow-green, pyritic, silty sands with an indurated basal pebbly sandstone with phosphatic nodules and derived Kimmeridgian debris. Overlying

this member, the Runcton Member comprises green, glauconitic, clayey sands with abundant phosphatic nodules. The Mintlyn Member is formed of glauconitic, clayey, grey and green sands with bands and 'doggers' of brown weathering clay-ironstone and seams of phosphatic nodules (picking out erosion surfaces). A prominent band of phosphatic nodules occurs at the base of the Mintlyn Member. The Leziate Member comprises unconsolidated, moderately clean, pale grey (occasionally green, yellow or orange), fine-to-medium-grained, cross-bedded quartz sands with subordinate bands of silt or clay. Pyrite nodules are present and glauconite is locally abundant (BGS, 2024). Properties and consistency are variable.

2.6 Kimmeridge Clay Formation

2.6.1 Kimmeridge Clay Formation is present along the Fens to Bexwell downstream and Fens to Madingley downstream routes. It is made up of soft mudstones, calcareous mudstones and kerogen-rich mudstones (oil shales) with lesser amounts of silty mudstone, siltstone and muddy limestone. Pyrite is present throughout and phosphatic pebble beds occur at a few levels near the base of the formation. The mudstones are shelly at most levels and contain a rich marine fauna. The Kimmeridge Clay and Ampthill Clay weather to heavy grey to yellowish brown subsoils rich in selenite (Gallois, 1988). Where weathered, this formation appears as heavy grey to yellowish brown subsoils rich in selenite, with generally low permeability.

2.7 Ampthill Clay Formation

2.7.1 The Ampthill Clay Formation is present at the reservoir location and in at least part of all the transfer routes. It consists largely of shelly, soft, dark grey mudstones, slightly silty mudstones and pale grey, calcareous mudstones. Doggers and thin beds of muddy limestone (cementstone) occur at several levels, usually in association with the more calcareous mudstones, and thin beds of clay ironstone and organic (kerogen-rich) mudstone are also present. Pyrite occurs throughout the formation and bands of phosphatic nodules are common at several levels. Where weathered, this formation appears as a clay, with generally low permeability.

2.7.2 At outcrop, the Ampthill Clay weathers to a sticky grey to yellowish brown clay containing common crystals of calcium sulphate that have formed by the interaction of shelly fossils and the oxidation products of pyrite.

2.7.3 The formation can be divided into three on the basis of gross lithology. The lowest part is generally slightly silty and forms a passage down into the West Walton Beds; the middle part consists mostly of smooth textured clays; and the highest part is characterised by calcareous mudstones with several erosion surfaces marked by phosphatic pebbles and oysters, and by silty lithologies similar to those of the West Walton Beds (Gallois, 1988).

2.8 West Walton Formation

2.8.1 The West Walton Formation is present at the reservoir location and in at least part of all the transfer routes. The West Walton Formation underlies the Ampthill Clay Formation, however the boundary between the units is not mapped across the study area. The boundary is only mapped to the north of Wisbech which is outside of the study area. Therefore, close to the boundary with the Oxford Clay, the Ampthill Clay Formation and West Walton Formation are mapped as 'undifferentiated'.

2.8.2 The West Walton Formation comprises calcareous mudstone, silty mudstone and siltstone, with subordinate fine-grained sandstones and argillaceous limestone or siltstone nodules; typically rhythmic alternations of dark grey, silty mudstone (rich in fine-grained shell and plant material) with pale grey mudstone; ooidal, and in some cases coralline marls and limestones developed locally (Gallois, 1977). This formation appears as a clay, with generally low permeability.

2.9 Oxford Clay Formation

2.9.1 Oxford Clay Formation underlies the West Walton Formation and outcrops to the west of the reservoir site, underlying the majority of the Nene to Fens upstream transfer route. The Oxford Clay Formation comprises silicate-mudstone, grey, generally smooth to slightly silty, with sporadic beds of argillaceous limestone nodules. Over most of the outcrop (except the Cleveland Basin, where only the upper part is present) it comprises a tripartite succession:

- Weymouth Member (Upper) Predominantly pale grey, blocky, smooth, calcareous mudstones, generally only slightly silty. Thin, dark grey, carbonaceous beds with striking interburrowing at intervals. Thin calcareous siltstones may occur. Poorly fossiliferous. Large Gryphaea are characteristic; ammonite fauna usually pyritised, locally associated with sideritic nodules.
- Stewartby Member (Middle) Predominantly pale to medium grey, commonly smooth, variably silty, calcareous, poorly fossiliferous, blocky mudstones. Subordinate beds of silty mudstones packed with immature shells of the bivalve *Bositra buchii* (Roemer). Thin, calcareous siltstones, particularly in upper part, commonly with Gryphaea. Ammonites and other macrofauna generally pyritised.
- Peterborough Member (Lower) silicate-mudstone, mainly brownish-grey, fissile, organic-rich ('bituminous'), with subordinate beds of pale to medium grey, blocky mudstone. Several bands of cementstone nodules/concretions. Shelly fauna dominated by crushed aragonitic ammonites and bivalves, including nuculoid and meleagrinella shell-beds. Basal beds commonly silty, with Gryphaea-rich shell beds (Gallois, 1988; BGS, 2024).

2.9.2 Where weathered, all of the above Oxford Clay members appear as clays, with generally low permeability.

2.10 Structural geology

2.10.1 The stratigraphy dips gently (typically 2–3°) to the east in the north of the Proposed Development, and to the south-east in the southern part. There is minimal faulting in the region.

2.11 Hydrology and hydrogeology

2.11.1 The hydrology of the Fens region is largely controlled artificially, with a network of ditches and draining channels ensuring that the land remains arable.

2.11.2 Groundwater in the superficial deposits is anticipated to be shallow in the majority of the Fens region and controlled by the level of artificial drainage. The permeability of peat and alluvium is variable. Roddons are likely to act as high permeability channels within the alluvium. Moderate to significant groundwater ingress may be encountered where granular deposits are overlain by cohesive deposits.

2.11.3 The majority of the bedrock encountered will be clays with low permeability. Some bedrock units encountered will have moderate to high permeability. In areas of higher topography, groundwater levels can be deeper in some locations, and so groundwater may not be encountered through some sections of the pipeline.

2.11.4 Artesian groundwater pressure may be present in the Lincolnshire Limestone towards Peterborough. Dewatering of the clay pits in the vicinity of the proposed infrastructure may locally reduce deep groundwater pressure (BGS, UKRI, no date).

2.12 Geomorphology

2.12.1 The Fens region is characteristically flat and low-lying with ground level -1.0 to -0.5mAOD. Settlements are typically located on areas of higher ground, which were historically dry ‘islands’ before drainage of the fenland for agriculture. These areas of higher ground typically coincide with mapped superficial deposits of March Gravel and Glacial Till.

2.12.2 Roddons are a geomorphological feature characteristic of the Fens. These are raised ridges, up to 1m above the surrounding land, composed of more granular sediment (silt, sand and gravel). They formed as channels within the Tidal Flat Deposits. Drainage of the Fens during the 1600s caused settlement of the peat and soft clays, leaving the roddons to stand proud (Smith *et al.*, 2012).

2.12.3 There are no mapped areas of landslip within or adjacent to the Proposed Development area. There is a very limited extent of Head Deposits which the pipeline route intersects to the south of Chatteris, which are likely to contain relict shear surfaces. Discontinuities may also exist in the Bedrock Clay such as joints, tectonic shears. Glacial features and periglacial features may be present in Bedrock Clay and Glacial Deposits.

References

British Geological Survey (2024). BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/technologies/the-bgs-lexicon-of-named-rock-units/. Accessed March 2024.

British Geological Survey, UKRI (no date). Borehole Record. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/information-hub/borehole-records/. Accessed March 2024.

Gallois, R. W. (1977). The stratigraphy of the Middle and Upper Oxfordian sediments of Fenland. Proc. Geol. Assoc., Vol. 88(20), 7–228.

Gallois, R. W. (1988). Geology of the country around Ely. Memoir British Geological Survey, Sheet 173. https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/memoirs/docs/B01610.html. Accessed March 2024.

Smith, D. M., Zalasiewicz, J. A., Williams, M., Wilkinson, I. P., Scarborough, J. J., Knight, M., Moreton, S. G. (2012). The anatomy of a Fenland roddon: sedimentation and environmental change in a lowland Holocene tidal creek environment. Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society, 59, 145-159. doi:10.1144/pygs2012-327.

APPENDIX 13.1: Material assets and waste management

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This document has been prepared for the proposed reservoir project (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). The purpose of this document is to provide the detailed supporting tables that sit behind the baseline data statements presented in Chapter 13: Material assets and waste management, of the EIA Scoping Report.

1.1.2 To establish the baseline data, distances from the Proposed Development to other sites or facilities (for example, mineral safeguarding sites, waste facilities) have been measured from the specific site/facility to the closest point of the Scoping boundary. In addition, for the purpose of this appendix, the construction and operational zones are considered as follows:

- Sources of supply and upstream water transfer: The construction and operational zones are referred to as sources of supply – Peterborough.
- The reservoir site and water treatment works: As the reservoir and water treatment works are within 1km of each other, these construction and operational zones have been considered as within one area, and are referred to as the reservoir.
- Downstream treated water transfers: These construction and operational zones are referred to as:
  - Downstream transfer – Bexwell, located at Norfolk, refers to the far end of the downstream transfer route from the reservoir to Bexwell.
  - Downstream transfer – Bluntisham, refers to an approximate middle point of the downstream treated water transfer route to Madingley via Bluntisham.
  - Downstream transfer – Madingley, refers to the far end of the downstream treated water transfer route to Madingley via Bluntisham.

1.2 Baseline data

1.2.1 The baseline data are applicable to the four zones within the EIA Scoping boundary (as defined in Chapter 2: Project description). Baseline data have been provided for the Proposed Development, which lies within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Norfolk County Council. These are collectively referred to as 'the councils' within this appendix.

1.3 Use of material assets

1.3.1 The councils have produced a joint Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA), and Norfolk County Council has produced its own LAA, for which the latest version covers the

year 2022. These outline the sources of supply and demand for aggregates within these counties (Norfolk County Council, 2024; Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council, 2023). The East of England Aggregates Working Party (AWP) has also outlined the sources of supply and demand for aggregates within the East of England region.

1.3.2 Both the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan (Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council, 2021) and Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Norfolk County Council, 2011), as well as government policy, encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials in construction in order to reduce the need for materials from primary or virgin sources.

1.3.3 Secondary aggregates are defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), 2023, page 74) as '*aggregates from industrial wastes such as glass (cullet), incinerator bottom ash, coal derived fly ash, railway ballast, fine ceramic waste (pitcher), and scrap tyres; and industrial and minerals by-products, notably waste from china clay, coal and slate extraction and spent foundry sand. These can also include hydraulically bound materials*'. There are 10 secondary aggregate sites within East of England AWP area (East of England AWP, 2023).

1.3.4 Recycled aggregates are defined within the NPPF (DLUHC, 2023, page 74) as '*aggregates resulting from the processing of inorganic materials previously used in construction, for example, construction and demolition (C&D) waste*'. This would include crushed concrete, bricks, tiles, glass, asphalt planings and spent railway ballast.

1.3.5 Secondary and recycled materials need to comply with national specifications and aggregate standards and, therefore, continue to provide an increasingly important contribution as substitutes for primary aggregates.

1.3.6 The number of active sites for various aggregate types within the East of England region, at the end of 2022, is presented in Table 1-1. The information comprises active sites for primary and secondary/recycled aggregates, and provides an insight for the source of procurement of the aggregates for the Proposed Development.

Table 1-1: Number of active aggregate sites available in the East of England, at the end of 2022

Aggregate type	Authority	Number of active sites*
Sand and gravel	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	12
	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock	19
	Hertfordshire	3
	Norfolk	22
	Suffolk	16
Crushed rocks	Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton	1
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	4
	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock	6

Aggregate type	Authority	Number of active sites*
	Norfolk	6
	Suffolk	3
Sand	Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton	5
Secondary aggregates	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1
	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock	1
	Hertfordshire	1
	Norfolk	1
	Suffolk	6
Recycled aggregates	Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton	19
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	18
	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock	91
	Hertfordshire	16
	Norfolk	33
	Suffolk	4

*Notes: Local authorities with no active sites for specific aggregate types have not been included in Table 1-1. *Number of active sites include rail depots*
Source: East of England AWP, 2023

1.4 Waste generation and management

1.4.1 A breakdown of the waste streams received by various waste management facilities is given in Table 1-2. The information comprises data from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Norfolk, the East of England region and England. The data for England has been presented to provide a context to the proportion of waste that is managed within the East of England region. Table 1-2 indicates the different types of waste and their magnitude that were managed within the region where the Proposed Development would be constructed and operated. This, in turn, represents the region's ability to manage similar type of waste arising from the Proposed Development.

Table 1-2: Waste breakdown (in tonnes) of waste received by site in England in 2022

Site type	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	Norfolk	East of England	England
Incineration	93,462	212,011	1,285,190	16,887,003
Land Disposal	305,090	170,356	1,190,459	11,184,205
Landfill	2,249,762	251,428	7,489,967	41,259,183
Metal Recovery	319,262	216,700	2,346,341	15,397,073
Transfer	827,102	716,362	4,825,635	43,832,536
Treatment*	2,327,192	1,629,073	11,401,791	97,501,570
Use of Waste	-	-	991	90,297
Total**	6,335,533	3,808,501	29,507,467	237,416,639

*Notes: *Treatment (excluding metal recycling sector). **Total values include additional data for combustion, mining, mobile plant, processing and storage.*
Source: Environment Agency (2024a)

1.4.2 The baseline target for recovery of construction and demolition (C&D) waste is 70% by weight, as set out in the European Union Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (Council of European Union, 2008) and incorporated through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, as amended. This Waste Framework Directive target provides the minimum recovery rate of non-hazardous C&D waste arisings from the Proposed Development required by the legislation. The latest available recovery rate of non-hazardous C&D waste was 93.2% for England from 2020 (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, 2023). This provides a context to the likely recovery rate of non-hazardous C&D waste arising from the Proposed Development, and the availability of waste management facilities to support it within the region.

1.4.3 At the end of 2022, there were 1,104 permitted waste facilities in the East of England region, of which nearly 800 waste facilities accepted waste by the end of 2022 (Environment Agency, 2024b). At the end of 2022, there were 138 and 149 active waste management sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and Norfolk, respectively (Environment Agency, 2024a).

1.4.4 Suitable waste management facilities and landfills within 10km of the Scoping boundary for waste management facilities and 50km for landfills were determined with the help of data obtained from the Environment Agency's remaining landfill capacities (2024c), permitted waste sites – authorised landfill site boundaries (2024d) and public register for environmental information (2024e). A non-exhaustive list of the available waste management facilities for C&D waste recycling and recovery is provided in Table 1-3 and Figure 13.2. None of the sites listed in Table 1-3 overlap between the construction and operational zones listed in Section 13.1.

Table 1-3: Permitted waste management facilities within 10km of the Scoping boundary

Licence holder name	Treatment type	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)
Sources of supply – Peterborough		
Viridor Peterborough Limited	Incineration of non-hazardous waste	0.5
Bourne Skip Hire and Recycling Limited	S0807 No 7: 75,000 tonnes Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) waste transfer station and treatment and asbestos	1.0
Rose Aggregates Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	1.0
M G Recycling Limited	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	1.1
Peterborough Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	1.2
Johnsons Aggregates and Recycling Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	1.8
Tag Industries Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	1.8
East Midlands Waste Management Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	1.8

Licence holder name	Treatment type	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)
Aggregate Industries UK Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tonnes per year	1.9
Biffa Waste Services Limited	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station plus treatment	2.3
Brett Canavan Transport Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	2.6
Biffa Waste Services Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	2.6
Murfitts Industries Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	2.8
DB Cargo (UK) Limited	S0906 No6: Inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment	2.9
Anglia Crushing and Screening Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	3.1
Enicor Limited	A20: Metal recycling site (mixed metal recycling site)	3.5
Raffaele D'Amore	S0906 No 6: Inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment	3.5
Construction and Environmental Services Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	3.5
Peterborough City Council	A22: Composting facility	3.6
FCC Waste Services (UK) Limited	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	3.6
Veolia ES (UK) Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	3.6
Mick George Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	3.7
GRS (Roadstone) Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	3.8
Essex Earth Moving Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	4.4
P.J. Theory Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	4.8
Wastecare Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	5.3
Wastecare Limited	Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day	5.4
T E Dighton	A11: HCI waste transfer station	5.7
William John Ewart Clark	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	7.0
Biffa Waste Services Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility. Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving physical-chemical treatment	7.1

Licence holder name	Treatment type	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)
Reservoir		
Thalia Wb ODC Limited	A22: Composting facility	0.8
James Fuller & Son	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	1.3
MBA Polymers United Kingdom Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	1.6
S R Harradine Haulage Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	1.8
Computer Displays (UK) Limited	S0823 No 23: 75kte WEEE treatment facility	1.9
Mick George Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving physico-chemical treatment	2.3
Datashredders Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	6.5
Martin Brooks	A11: HCI waste transfer station	6.6
Thalia WB ODC Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	6.8
Cambridgeshire County Council	S0906 No 6: Inert and excavation waste transfer station and treatment	6.8
Thalia WB ODC Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	6.9
Gasco Utilities Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	7.4
Cambridgeshire County Council	S0811 No 11: Inert and excavation waste transfer station and treatment	8.1
Ellgia Recycling Limited	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	8.3
Downstream transfer – Bexwell		
CFC Disposal	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	1.8
Frimstone Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	2.8
Frimstone Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	3.1
David Brian Doubleday	A11: HCI waste transfer station	3.9
Glazewing Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	4.8
Michael James Allen	A11: HCI waste transfer station	8.9
Downstream transfers – Bluntisham		
Cambridgeshire County Council	A11: HCI waste transfer station	0

Licence holder name	Treatment type	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)
Grey Recycling Limited	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	0.1
Mick George Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	0.4
Mick George Limited	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	0.4
Envar Composting Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	1.0
Midland Quarry Products Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	1.2
Mick George Limited	A9: Special waste transfer station Temporary storage of hazardous waste not under s5.2 pending activities	1.6
Mick George Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	1.6
Sydney Barnett	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	1.9
Land Network Limited	SR2011 No1: Composting biodegradable waste <500 tonnes total	2.0
Axen Limited C/O Keyworth Casings	A11: HCI waste transfer station	4.3
John Henry & Sons (Civil Engineers) Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	4.3
Woodford Recycling Services Limited	A9: Special waste transfer station	4.7
Mick George Limited	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000tpy	5.9
Suez Recycling and Recovery UK Limited	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	7.7
Mr James Casey and Joseph Casey	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	9.5
A.W.O. Recycling Limited	A22: Composting facility Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of >75 tonnes per day of non-hazardous waste involving biological treatment	9.9
Malary Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving physico-chemical treatment	9.9
Downstream transfers – Madingley		

Licence holder name	Treatment type	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)
Cardinalis Developments Limited	A16: Physical treatment facility	2.8
Stowmarket Skips Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	7.7
Nationwide Metal Recycling Limited	A20: Mixed metal recycling site	7.8
Mick George Limited	A11: HCI waste transfer station	8.0
Veolia Es (UK) Limited	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	8.1
Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Incineration of hazardous waste	8.2
Nelson O' Connor	S0803 No 3: 75kte HCI waste transfer station and treatment	8.8
Kelvin Macintyres	A11: HCI waste transfer station	9.4
Kelvin McDonald	A11: HCI waste transfer station	9.4

Source: Environment Agency (2024e)

1.4.5 By the end of 2022, the East of England region had no hazardous waste landfill capacity. Therefore, Table 1-4 provides the remaining hazardous landfill capacity and number of sites available by regions in the UK at the end of 2022.

Table 1-4: Regions with remaining void capacities for hazardous waste in 2022.

Region	Site type	Number of sites with remaining capacities	Remaining capacity at the end of 2022 (m^3)
East Midlands	Hazardous Merchant	1	657,200
North-east	Hazardous Merchant	2	4,233,886
North-west	Hazardous Merchant	4	3,273,659
South-east	Hazardous Merchant	1	91,524
	Hazardous Restricted	1	173,335
South-west	Hazardous Merchant	2	1,179,836
West Midlands	Hazardous Restricted	2	535,048
Yorkshire and Humber	Hazardous Merchant	1	476,151

Region	Site type	Number of sites with remaining capacities	Remaining capacity at the end of 2022 (m^3)
Total		14	10,620,639

Source: Environment Agency (2024c).

1.4.6 A non-exhaustive list of permitted landfill sites with remaining capacity located within 50km of the Scoping boundary is given in Table 1-5 and Figure 13.2.

Table 1-5: Permitted landfill sites with remaining capacity located within 50km of the Scoping boundary

Landfill name	Operator name	Landfill type	Remaining capacity at the end of 2022 (m^3)	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)*
East of England				
Park Farm	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	330,258	0
Eye North Eastern Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	98,394	2.0
Mepal Landfill Southern Extension	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	1,057,000	2.5
Colne Fen Quarry	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	385,357	2.5
Land at Pasture House Farm	Land Logical Thorney Limited	L05: Inert landfill	1,780,090	3.0
Mepal Airfield Inert Landfill	Frimstone Limited	L05: Inert landfill	28,569	5.5
March Landfill Site	East Waste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	963,629	7.0
Barrington Works Landfill	Cemex UK Cement Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	10,730,397	7.5
Milton Landfill	East Waste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	189,176	7.5
Cow Lane Inert Landfill	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	134,120	7.5
Grunty Fen Landfill Site	East Waste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	232,449	8.0
Ely Road Landfill Site	Thalia WB ODC Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	1,703,961	12.0
East Winch Landfill	Middleton Aggregates Limited	L05: Inert landfill	488,280	12.0
Feltwell Landfill	Anti-waste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	1,204,035	15.0

Landfill name	Operator name	Landfill type	Remaining capacity at the end of 2022 (m^3)	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)*
Dimmocks Cote Quarry Restoration and Aggregate Recycling Facility	L K A B Minerals Limited	L05: Inert landfill	417,494	15.0
Blackborough End Landfill	Anti-waste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	2,325,017	25.0
Willington Quarry Plant Site	Breedon Southern Limited	L05: Inert landfill	85,000	27.0
Barton Mills Chalk Quarry	Sewells Reservoir Construction Limited	L05: Inert landfill	1,050,000	27.5
Kennett Hall Farm Landfill	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	24,996	27.5
Widdington Pit	Widdington Recycling Limited	L05: Inert landfill	198,500	31.0
Highwood Quarry Inert Landfill	Sewells Reservoir Construction Limited	L05: Inert landfill	1,234,099	32.5
Cainhoe Quarry	Thomas Brothers Excavations (Luton) Limited	L05: Inert landfill	311,400	35.0
Elsenham Landfill	Viridor Waste Management Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	965,700	35.5
Panshanger Quarry	B P Mitchell (Haulage Contractors) Limited	L05: Inert landfill	604,072	48.0
East Midlands				
Thornhaugh Landfill Site	Augean South Limited	L02: Non-hazardous with SNRHW cell	97,050	16.0
East Northants Resource Management Facility	Augean South Limited	L01: Hazardous Merchant Landfill	657,200	21.5
Collyweston Quarry	Bullimores Sand and Gravel Limited	L05: Inert landfill	316,100	22.5
Ringstead Grange Quarry	Mick George Limited	L05: Inert landfill	640,000	23.5

Landfill name	Operator name	Landfill type	Remaining capacity at the end of 2022 (m^3)	Distance from the Scoping boundary (km)*
Long Drowpits Landfill	Barton Plant Limited	L05: Inert landfill	219,691	26.0
Weldon Landfill	FCC Waste Services (UK) Limited	L02: Non-hazardous with SNRHW cell	1,335,123	29.0
Woolfox Quarry (South)	Bullimores Sand and Gravel Limited	L05: Inert landfill	373,525	30.5
Rushton Landfill Site	Mick George Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	13,000	37.5
Colsterworth Landfill Site	Lincwaste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	3,533,000	40.0
Boston Landfill Site	Lincwaste Limited	L04: Non-hazardous	268,516	43.5

*Notes: *Distances have been rounded to the nearest 0.5km.*
Source: Environment Agency (2024c and 2024d)

1.4.7 In addition to permitted waste management facilities, C&D waste can also be managed through activities exempt of waste management permits. These exempt sites generally comprise land restoration activities, such as restoring mineral voids, engineering or landscaping schemes and for agricultural improvements on farmland. These sites are an important part of the capacity provision for managing inert materials. Although small tonnages of waste from other waste streams (for example, biodegradable waste) may be managed at locations with an exemption, the largest tonnage of exempt activities is likely to involve C&D waste.

1.4.8 Table 1-6 summarises the exempt sites available at the time of drafting the baseline information within 10km of the Scoping boundary. Approximately 514 sites operating under a U1 exemption (use of waste material in construction, in place of virgin materials) are located within 10km of the Proposed Development. These exempt facilities are provided as part of baseline study, to provide an indication of the number of U1-exempt sites that are typically registered. Waste exempt sites are often short-lived, and should be identified, for suitability, and considered upon commencement of construction.

1.4.9 To estimate the number of waste exempt sites within 10km to the Proposed Development, specific locations within the Scoping boundary have been selected and distance measured from the Scoping boundary. The selected points are as follow:

- Sources of supply – Peterborough: postcode PE1 5QR, located within Peterborough.
- Reservoir: postcode PE15 0TR, located within Cambridgeshire.

- Downstream transfer – Bexwell: postcode PE38 9RH, located within Norfolk.
- Downstream transfer – Bluntisham: postcode PE27 4NE, located within Cambridgeshire.
- Downstream transfer – Madingley: postcode CB23 8AG, located within Cambridgeshire.

Table 1-6: Summary of waste exempt sites within 10km of the Scoping boundary

Reference site of the Proposed Development	Number of U1-exempt sites	Total number of waste exempt sites
Sources of supply – Peterborough	133	311
Reservoir	73	222
Downstream transfer – Bexwell	55	136
Downstream transfer – Bluntisham	105	243
Downstream transfer – Madingley	106	312
Total	472	1,224

Notes: Number of exempt sites are as of 20 June 2024.
Source: Environment Agency (2024e)

1.4.10 The Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Norfolk have defined waste management areas (WMAs) as safeguarded sites (Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council, 2021). The WMA within 500m of the Scoping boundary are listed in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7: WMA sites within 500m of the Scoping Boundary

Site name	Distance from the Scoping boundary (m)
Sources of supply areas – Peterborough	
PGEL	90
Fourth Drove, Peterborough	280
Reservoir	
Manea Road, Wimblington	275
Downstream transfer areas – Madingley	
Bluntisham	0
Somersham	295
Middle Fen Drove, Swavesey	385

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council (2021)

2 Future baseline of waste management facilities

2.1.1 The future capacities that are likely to be available for the regional waste treatment facilities and landfill sites are given in Table 2-1 (East of England), Table 2-2 (Cambridgeshire) and Table 2-3 (Norfolk).

Table 2-1: Future waste management capacities available in East of England (in tonnes)

Waste management	2022	2029	2032	2036
Incineration (total)	2,590,000	2,834,153	2,920,474	3,013,953
Incineration (unused)	764,686	837,771	862,257	889,856
Treatment and metal recycling (total capacity)*	13,462,858	14,731,970	15,189,667	15,666,573
Treatment and metal recycling (unused)*	956,965	1,047,176	1,079,070	1,113,609
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) arisings **	7,730,800	15,387,800	22,993,600	22,993,600
CDEW disposal to landfill**	1,889,427	3,624,642	2,376,282	2,798,450
Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste arisings	4,201,743	4,597,832	4,737,869	4,889,520
C&I waste disposal to landfill	1,162,154	1,311,963	1,127,587	763,912
Landfill – Inert	47,765,282	42,335,456	40,201,627	37,522,879
Landfill – Non-hazardous	21,532,090	15,572,066	13,552,802	11,261,760
Landfill – Hazardous	0	0	0	0

*Notes: The values provided are for the entire East of England excluding Essex. *Excludes vehicle depollution **Excludes Essex due to non-availability of data.*
Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2024f), Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough Councils (2014), Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council (2021), Hertfordshire County Council (2022); Suffolk County Council (2020), Norfolk County Council (2011)

Table 2-2: Future waste management capacities available in Cambridgeshire (in tonnes)

Waste management	2022	2029	2032	2036
CDEW arisings	1,648,600	1,643,400	1,640,200	1,637,000
CDEW disposal to landfill	538,997	518,589	512,800	512,000
C&I waste arisings	691,743	725,432	739,869	759,120
C&I waste disposal to landfill	69,174	72,543	73,987	75,912
Landfill – Inert	8,180,975	7,078,499	6,652,724	6,124,594
Landfill – Non-hazardous	12,203,149	8,989,428	7,885,759	6,622,046
Landfill – Hazardous	0	0	0	0

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2021), Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2024f).

Table 2-3: Future waste management capacities available in Norfolk (in tonnes)

Waste management	2022	2029	2032	2036
CDEW arisings	3,297,000	10,997,000	14,297,000	18,697,000
CDEW disposal to landfill	769,300	2,565,967	1,429,700	1,869,700
C&I waste arisings	1,581,000	1,736,000	1,807,000	1,907,000
C&I waste disposal to landfill	474,300	520,800	542,100	190,700
Landfill – Inert	2,378,652	2,108,253	2,001,991	1,868,593
Landfill – Non-hazardous	2,953,297	1,793,382	1,448,203	1,089,027
Landfill – Hazardous	0	0	0	0

Source: Norfolk County Council (2011), Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2024f)

2.1.2 The forecast availability of landfill void capacities are presented in Image 2.1 and Image 2.2. The forecast availability of waste treatment capacities are presented in Image 2.3 and Image 2.4.

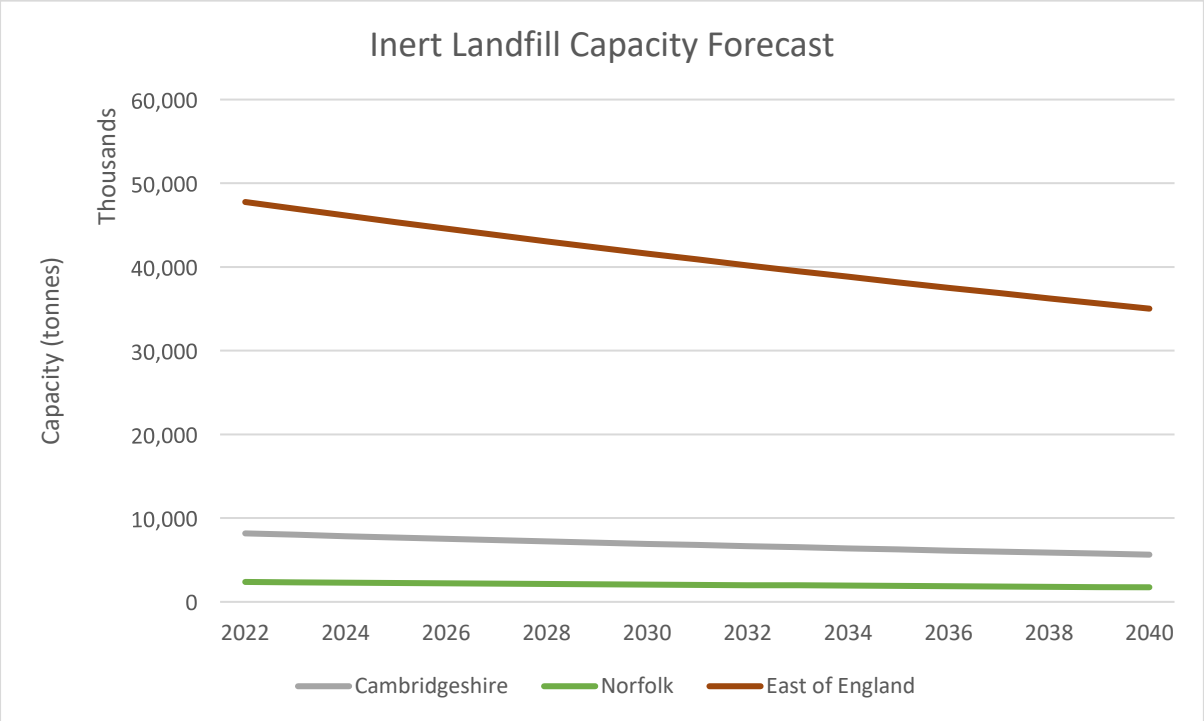


Image 2.1: Inert landfill void capacity forecast from 2022–2040

Source: Table 2-1, Table 2-2 and Table 2-3

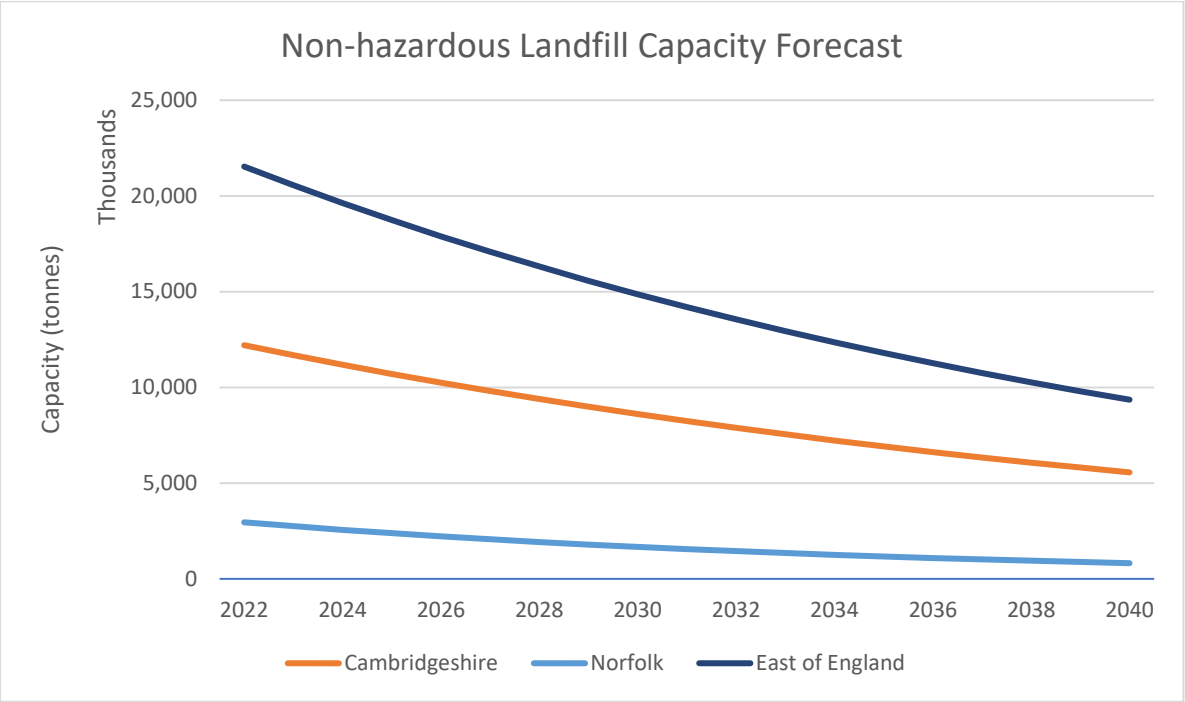


Image 2.2: Non-hazardous landfill void capacity forecast from 2022–2040
Source: Table 2-1, Table 2-2 and Table 2-3

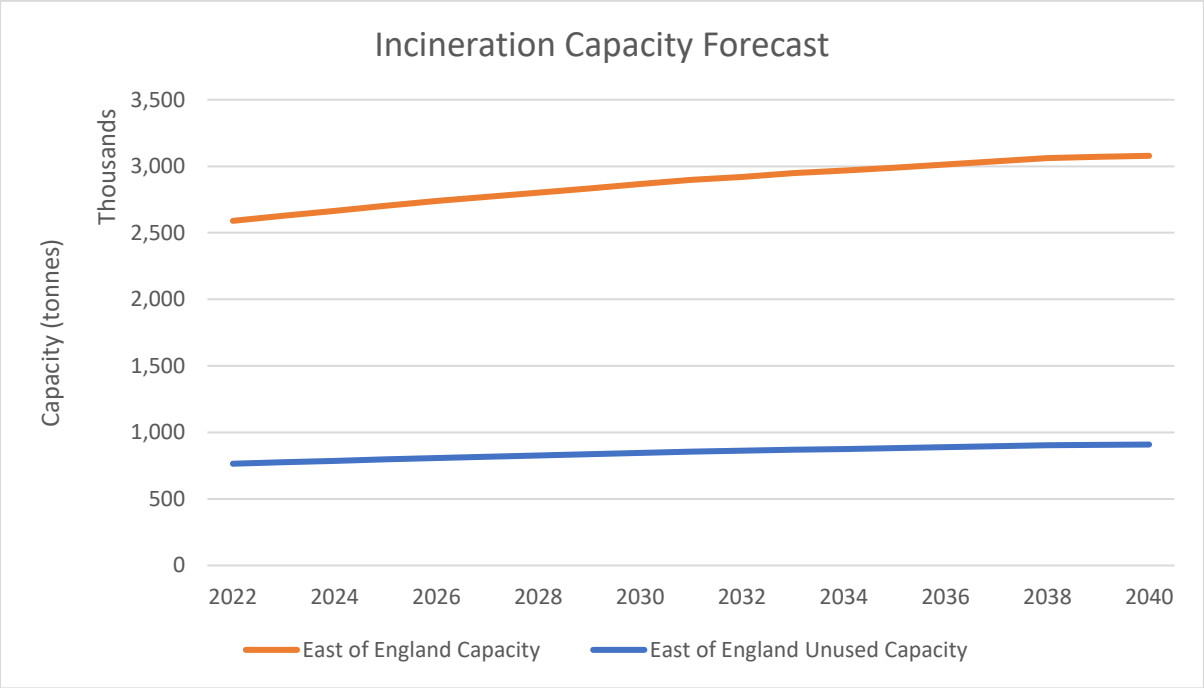


Image 2.3: Incineration capacity forecast from 2022–2040
Source: Table 2-1

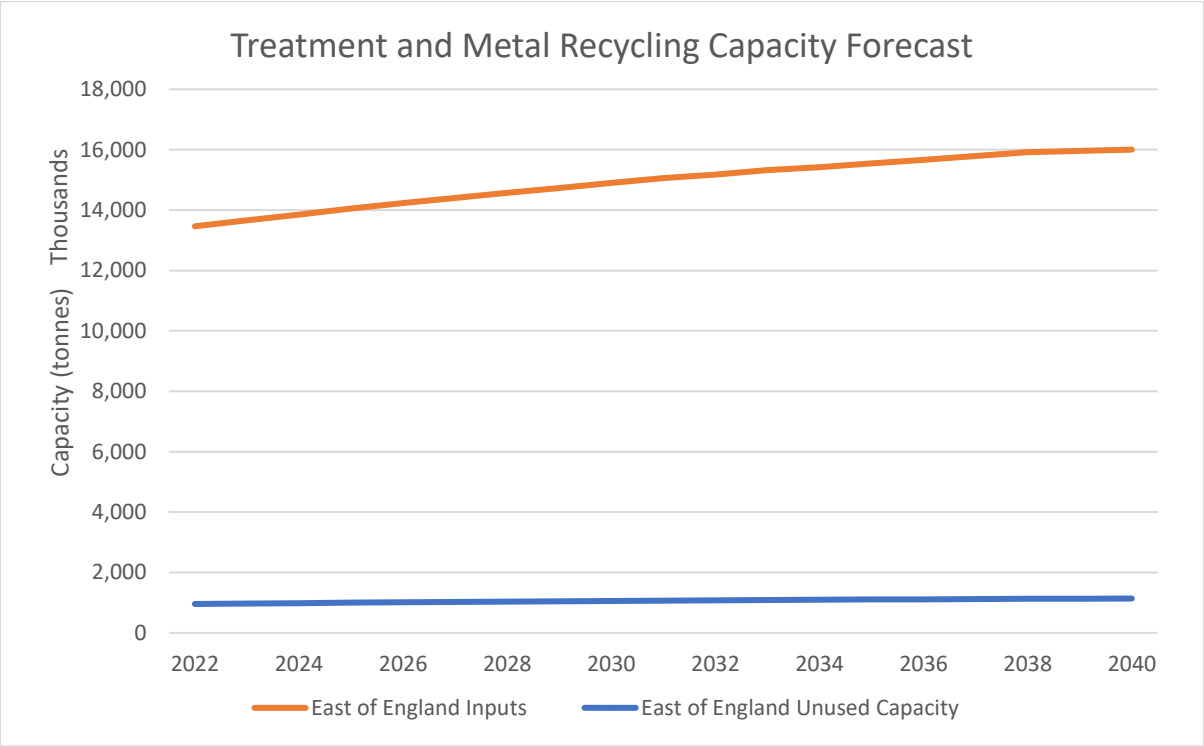


Image 2.4: Treatment and metal recycling capacity forecast from 2022–2040
Source: Table 2-1

References

Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and Luton Borough Council (2014). Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic sites and policies.

Cambridgeshire City Council and Peterborough City Council (2021). Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036.

Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council (2023). Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Aggregates Assessment 2022.

Council of the European Union (2008). Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2023). UK statistics on waste. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data/uk-statistics-on-waste#recovery-rate-from-non-hazardous-construction-and-demolition-cd-waste. Accessed June 2024.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023). National Planning Policy Framework.

East of England Aggregates Working Party (AWP) (2023). Annual monitoring report – 2022.

Environment Agency (2024a). 2022 Waste Data Interrogator – Waste received Version 3. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/api/file/download?fileDataSetId=0f0879a7-221e-4543-b520-55c6c8d64155&fileName=2022%20Waste%20Data%20Interrogator%20-%20Wastes%20Received%20(Excel)%20-%20Version%204.zip. Accessed July 2024.

Environment Agency (2024b). 2022 Waste Data Indicator – Waste summary tables for England Version 3. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/api/file/download?fileDataSetId=0f0879a7-221e-4543-b520-55c6c8d64155&fileName=2022%20Waste%20Summary%20Tables%20for%20England%20-%20Version%204.zip. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024c). 2022 Remaining landfill Version 2. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/237825cb-dc10-4c53-8446-1bcd35614c12/remaining-landfill-capacity. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024d). Permitted waste sites – authorised landfill site boundaries. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/ad695596-d71d-4cbb-8e32-99108371c0ee/permitted-waste-sites-authorised-landfill-site-boundaries. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024e). Public Register online. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/index. Accessed June 2024.

Environment Agency (2024f). Waste Data Indicator – 2005 to 2022. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/search?q=waste+data+interrogator&filters%5Bpublisher%5D=Environment+Agency&filters%5Btopic%5D=&filters%5Bformat%5D=&sort=best. Accessed June 2024.

Hertfordshire County Council (2022). Hertfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2040 – Waste needs assessment.

Norfolk County Council (2011). Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework 2010-2026.

Norfolk County Council (2024). Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Local Aggregate Assessment 2022.

Suffolk County Council (2020). Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. SI 2011/988. London: The Stationery Office.

APPENDIX 21.1: Participation at health scoping stage

1 Participation at health scoping stage

1.1.1 This appendix presents the outcome of two human health assessment scoping exercises, undertaken with participation from local public health stakeholders which focused on the proposed reservoir site itself.

1.1.2 The broad stakeholder groups that have been involved in the two human health assessment scoping exercises to date include: the Technical Working Group (TWG) Health Assessment Sub-Group, comprised of members of the Noise and Vibration, Air Quality and Health TWG, and the Socio-Economics, Community, Access and Amenity, Equalities and Health TWG, who have a particular interest in the health assessment; and the Fens Community Liaison Group (CLG). These stakeholder groups are described in more detail in Section 21.3 of Chapter 21: Human health.

1.1.3 Both scoping workshops were attended by relevant members of the Anglian Water project team, including human health assessment and stakeholder engagement specialists.

1.2 Health scoping workshop (Technical Working Group)

1.2.1 This scoping workshop was undertaken on 7 February 2024 and was attended by members of the TWG Health Assessment Sub-Group. The workshop was conducted via Microsoft Teams and had the following objectives:

- To identify relevant determinants of health and prioritise issues for assessment.
- To identify potentially relevant population groups (including vulnerable groups).
- To provide opportunity for participants to raise considerations for approach, methodology and data requirements of the human health assessment.

1.2.2 The workshop allowed participants to discuss determinants to advise a proportionate scoping approach and impart local knowledge. A checklist of health determinants was used to guide the discussion. The checklist was developed using a combination of determinants listed in the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's (IEMA) Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment (Pyper *et al*., 2022), with a larger list of determinants included in the Institute of Public Health (Ireland) Health Impact Assessment Guidance Manual (Pyper *et al*., 2021).

1.2.3 The scoping checklist used for the scoping exercise, along with the decisions made for each matter included on the checklist, is presented in Table 1-1. It should be noted that this scoping exercise was undertaken prior to some of the internal guidance on Proposed Development terminology. Therefore some of the terminology recorded in the checklist differs from that used throughout the rest of the EIA Scoping Report.

Table 1-1: Scoping checklist

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
Health-related behaviours			
In	**Healthy lifestyles**		Proposed Development has potential to create recreational resource increasing access to green and blue spaces, and encouraging physical activity. Needs of different groups, including the elderly to be considered. Human health assessment to draw on findings of community, amenity and access assessment. Safety and antisocial behaviour concerns to be addressed. *These issues relate to potential health improvement opportunities to be considered. For example, through providing information to educate the public and construction workers on healthy lifestyles, diet and behaviours.
	Open space (green and blue) and physical activity (including in natural habitats)	Yes	
	Sports, leisure and recreational amenities and facilities (including play)	Yes	
	Sports, leisure and recreational connectivity and access (including safety)	Yes	
	Sports, leisure and recreational age, sensory and mobility considerations	Yes	
	Health promotion (including smoking cessation)	Yes*	
	Substance misuse (including alcohol)	Yes	
	Problem gambling	No	
	Communicable illness (including STIs and other infections)	Yes	
	Diet (including production and access to affordable healthy food options)	Yes*	
Social environment			
In	**Safe and cohesive communities: Housing**		Social environment considerations to be made relating to housing a large construction workforce in relatively isolated areas, with limited existing facilities and housing supply. Human health assessment to draw on findings from socio-economic and community; and public access, amenity and recreation assessments.
	Dwelling mix for community needs (supply)	Yes	
	Community cohesion and social isolation	Yes	
	Indoor environment (indoor air quality, safety, hygiene and level of crowding)	Yes	
	Residential segregation	Yes	
	Outdoor environment (safety, green and blue spaces and proximity to disease vector habitats)	Yes	

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
	Affordability	Yes	Potential impacts of construction and operation of the Proposed Development on neighbouring residential areas, including matters of access and neighbourhood amenity.
	Connectivity and access	Yes	
	Community services (including childcare and social services) accessibility and quality	Yes	
	Social housing	No	
	Specialist adaptations (e.g. age or disability)	Yes	
	Flood risk	Yes	
	Loss of existing housing	Yes	
In	**Safe and cohesive communities: Built environment**		Safety and access to facilities to be considered for local communities, particularly during construction stage where there is potential to disrupt local community routes and access. Human health assessment to draw on findings from socio-economic and community; and amenity public access, amenity and access recreation assessments. Risks relating to major accidents and disasters have been scoped in to Chapter 22: Major accidents and disasters. Some issues identified here have been scoped out (earthquake, landslide, wildfire, pandemic) but flooding from following emergency drawdown procedures has been scoped into Chapter 22: Major accidents and disasters and will be assessed there.
	Spatial planning, use classes, zoning and land allocations (including streets and routes, places, urban green space, parks, landscape)	Yes	
	Injury risk (including drowning and falls)	Yes	
	Waste management (including sanitation systems and wastewater reuse)	Yes	
	Access to shops, retail food resources, financial and commercial services	Yes	
	Susceptibility to major accidents and/or disasters (including earthquake, water surge, wildfire, landslide, pandemic, etc.)	Yes	
In	**Safe and cohesive communities: Transport**		Potential to disrupt surrounding road networks and change traffic conditions,
	Road or route safety	Yes	

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
	Active travel (pedestrians and cyclists)	Yes	particularly during construction. Human health assessment to draw on findings from the traffic and transport assessment which will engage with various consultees, including emergency services.
	Public transport (access, connectivity and quality)	Yes	
	Health, education and social care journey times	Yes	
	Emergency response times	Yes	
	Community severance	Yes	
	Age, sensory and mobility considerations	Yes	
In	**Safe and cohesive communities: Community safety**		Largely covered by issues outlined above. Community safety, concerns about antisocial behaviour and emergency response times to be addressed. *Modern slavery is a risk particularly if overseas workforces are used, but company policies, procurement rules and legislation will address this matter.
	Police/security and emergency response	Yes	
	Actual and perceived crime	Yes	
	Safeguarding and modern slavery	No*	
In	**Safe and cohesive communities: Community identity**		These issues will be largely addressed through the socio-economic and community assessment; landscape and visual impact assessment; and the standalone Equality Impact assessment (EqIA). However, the human health assessment will draw on the findings and consider in relation to significance to population health.
	Population in-migration (including effects on minorities, community cohesion and social isolation)	Yes	
	Population out-migration (including effects on minorities, community cohesion and social isolation)	No	
	Visual landscape/townscape change	Yes	
	Visual lighting change (night lighting, overshadowing or reflections)	Yes	
	Social networks and culture (including meeting spaces for voluntary, social, cultural or spiritual participation or sites of cultural significance)	Yes	

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
Economic environment			
In	**Socio-economic conditions: Education**		Consideration of community access to schools, opportunities for skills development will be included as part of the socio-economic and community assessment. Human health assessment to draw on findings and consider in relation to health inequalities.
	School accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Adult skills development	Yes	
	Transitional arrangements (e.g. during construction)	Yes	
In	**Socio-economic conditions: Socio-economic status**		Consideration of community access to employment, to use local supply chains and job creation will be included as part of the socio-economic and community assessment. Human health assessment to draw on findings and consider in relation to health inequalities. Construction worker welfare to be considered due to isolated nature of area.
	Employment (including quality and income)	Yes	
	Unemployment (including job insecurity)	Yes	
	Procurement and investment	Yes	
	Working conditions (rewards, controls and occupational hazards)	Yes	
	Family structure and relationships	Yes	
	Health inequalities, social exclusion and poverty	Yes	
Biophysical environment			
In	**Environmental conditions: Climate change**		Long-term nature of the Proposed Development requires consideration of climate change impacts. *Food production and population displacement/economic loss impacts more likely to relate to impacts of footprint of Proposed Development rather than climate change impacts specifically, and addressed in relation to 'Soil' and 'Housing' elsewhere on checklist.
	Extreme weather, heat stress, flood risk and fire injury risk	Yes	
	Exacerbation of chronic cardiovascular and respiratory conditions	Yes	
	Exposure to food-, water- and vector-borne infection or toxins	Yes	
	Food production and malnutrition	No*	
	Population displacement, labour productivity and economic loss	No*	
In	**Environmental conditions: Air quality**		

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
	Dust, particulates and aerosols (indoor and outdoor)	Yes	Human health assessment to draw on findings of air quality assessment and report in relation to population health outcomes and distribution of impacts. *Odour is not considered to be a likely significant effect from this type of Proposed Development; however, scope to be kept under review pending further information.
	Plant, processes and vehicle emissions	Yes	
	Odour	No*	
In	**Environmental conditions: Water**		The Proposed Development has likely significant effects on both drinking water (quality and quantity) and bathing water.
	Drinking water quality (including biological and chemical agents)	Yes	
	Drinking water – quantity or access	Yes	
	Bathing water quality (including biological and chemical agents, disease vectors)	Yes	
In	**Environmental conditions: Soil**		The Proposed Development would involve major earthworks and large footprint on land. Human health assessment to draw on the findings of the land quality and agricultural assessments.
	Mobilisation of historic pollution	Yes	
	Risk of new ground pollution (e.g. industrial agents or accidental spills)	Yes	
	Food resources and safety (e.g. agricultural land availability and quality)	Yes	
In	**Environmental conditions: Noise**		Human health assessment to draw on findings of noise and vibration assessment and consider in relation to population health outcomes and health inequalities.
	Plant, processes and vehicle disturbance	Yes	
	Vibration	Yes	
Out	**Environmental conditions: Radiation**		Radiation is not considered to be a likely significant effect from this type of Proposed
	Electro-magnetic fields, actual risk	No	

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
	Electro-magnetic fields, understanding of risk (risk perception)	No	Development; however, scope to be kept under review pending further information.
	Ionising, actual risk	No	
	Ionising, understanding of risk (risk perception)	No	
Institutional and built environment			
In	**Health and social care services**		Consideration to be given in relation to likely expected size of temporary workforce and any likelihood of increased demand on health services. Human health assessment to draw on findings from socio-economic and community assessment. Regarding preparedness for emergency scenarios, reference will be made to the major accidents and disasters assessment which will outline requirements under the Reservoirs Act 1975 regulatory framework which includes some emergency planning.
	Primary care accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Secondary care (including hospitals) accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Ambulance service accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Social services accessibility, capacity and quality (including use of community centres)	Yes	
	Health protection (including screening and epidemic response) accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Occupational health services accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Dental service accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Pharmacy accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Sexual health services accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Mental health services accessibility, capacity and quality	Yes	
	Transitional arrangements (e.g. during construction)	Yes	
	Recruitment and retention of staff	Yes	
	Preparedness for emergency scenarios (major accidents and/or disasters)	Yes	

Scoped in/out	Wider determinants of health	Relevance of individual issue to the assessment?	Comments on scoping
In	**Wider societal benefits**		The Proposed Development has potential to affect wider societal infrastructure. *It is not expected to influence communication and IT infrastructure; however, this will be kept under review pending further information, for example if there is risk to mobile phone signals.
	Energy infrastructure	Yes	
	Transport infrastructure	Yes	
	Waste management infrastructure	Yes	
	Water infrastructure	Yes	
	Communication and IT infrastructure	No*	
	Economic	Yes	
	Climate change (including improved air quality and preparedness for extreme weather events, such as heat, storms and/or flooding)	Yes	
	Natural environment (including biodiversity, natural spaces and habitats)	Yes	

Notes: As this checklist was compiled and the scoping exercise conducted prior to the authoring of the EIA Scoping Report itself, some of the terminology used in this table may differ from that used elsewhere in the report.

1.3 Health scoping exercise (Community Liaison Group)

1.3.1 This scoping exercise was undertaken on 25 March 2024 as part of a meeting with members of the Fens CLG.

1.3.2 The exercise was conducted in person at the Wimblington Parish Hall. First, the CLG was provided a brief introduction to the human health assessment, after which tables of participants were given six main questions to consider and were asked to prioritise issues in order of importance. The six questions asked were as follows:

- What key aspects of the project do you think could be positive for health?
- What are your main health-related concerns for the construction stage of the project?
- What are your main health-related concerns for the project when it is built and in operation?
- What health improvement opportunities do you think could be included as part of the project?
- Which groups of people do you think may be affected more by the potential impacts of the project, and why?
- Which of these issues do you think are most important for the assessment?

1.3.3 The information gained during this scoping exercise has been used to help inform the scope of the human health assessment in the EIA.

Summary of feedback

1.3.4 Table 1-2 provides a summary of the key points of the discussion during the scoping exercise. It should be noted that this CLG meeting was undertaken prior to the release of visualisations of the Proposed Development and other information provided at the second round of public consultation, conducted in spring/summer 2024.

Table 1-2: Summary of the feedback provided during the CLG scoping workshop

Theme	Feedback
Health concerns	Key health concerns that were raised by participants included: • Concern for construction traffic and the use of the roads. The A141 and skid risk through dirt being dispersed on the road were of particular concern. • Health impacts of the Proposed Development on land and property owners, particularly through stress. • Health impacts on local communities caused by uncertainty, particularly stress, pollution and dust. • The spread of disease, particularly mosquito-borne diseases. • Visual appearance of the reservoir. Will it have steep slopes in an otherwise flat area? Concern that it does not reflect the cultural (flat) landscape of the area. • Accessibility of the reservoir for those who are disabled or elderly.
Health opportunities	Key health opportunities that were suggested by participants included: • Provision of leisure facilities to provide an area to promote exercise, and use of the environment for both physical and mental health and wellbeing. • Improved connectivity through the provision of cycling or walking routes to the reservoir and residential areas (currently it is difficult to exercise/walk on field roads and other routes in the area). • Importance of having space on cycleways and pathways for slower users. • Currently on farmland, hare coursing and antisocial behaviour can be a significant issue, therefore landowners often block off land to prevent access so good to have reservoir in place.
Surveys	It was suggested that traffic surveys need to be conducted at different times of the year, as the traffic in June is likely to be different to January.

References

Pyper, R., Lamming, M., Beard C., Waples, H., Birley, M., Buroni, A., Douglas, M., Turton, P., Hardy, K., Netherton, A., McClenaghan, R., Barratt, T., Bhatt, A., Fenech, B., Dunne, A., Hodgson, G., Gibson, G., Purdy, J. and Cave, B. (2022). IEMA Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment. Lincoln: Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.

Pyper, R., Cave, B., Purdy, J. and McAvoy, H. (2021). Health Impact Assessment Guidance: A Manual. Standalone Health Impact Assessment and Health in Environmental Assessment. Institute of Public Health. Dublin and Belfast.

Reservoirs Act 1975. (c. 23). London: The Stationery Office.

APPENDIX 22.1: Major accidents and disasters scoping

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix provides supporting information for Chapter 22: Major accidents and disasters, in the EIA Scoping Report. It reports the screening of a long list of hazards and risk events for relevance to the context of the Proposed Development (Table 1-1). This is the first step of the scoping analysis. The long list of hazards and risk events has been developed based on guidance by IEMA and Arup (2020) and with reference to the National Risk Register (HM Government, 2023).

1.1.2 The second step, which involved scoping the relevant hazards and risk events against criteria to determine whether they should be scoped into the major accidents and disaster assessment in the Environmental Statement, is reported in Table 23-3 of Chapter 22: Major accidents and disasters.

Table 1-1: Long list of hazards relevance screening

Ref.	Hazard/Event	Relevant to context of Proposed Development?		
		Rationale		Yes/No
Human, societal, industrial and built environment-related hazards				
1	Embankment and/or dam failure	The Proposed Development would involve large raised water bodies (including the proposed reservoir and service reservoirs) and channels for water transfers. Therefore the hazard is a relevant consideration for scoping.		Yes
2	Structural/building collapse	There would be several built structures included in the Proposed Development, while third-party built structures may also be vulnerable receptors to major accidents and disasters associated with the Proposed Development.		Yes
3	Human error/management failure	Construction and operation of the Proposed Development depends on the actions of people; therefore, human error or management failure are relevant considerations.		Yes
4	Design error	The Proposed Development is subject to a process of design; therefore, this is a relevant consideration.		Yes
5	Sabotage/arson	The Proposed Development, as critical infrastructure, could be a target for sabotage or arson; therefore, this is a relevant consideration for scoping.		Yes
6	Transport-related hazards e.g., crash/derailment/collision/ overloading/hull failure	(i) Aircraft	The Proposed Development is not within range of officially safeguarded aerodromes but there is a risk of occurrence.	Yes
		(ii) Rail	Two railway routes cross the Scoping boundary and there is also potential for interaction with construction routes; therefore, this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
		(iii) Road	A major trunk road crosses the Scoping boundary and there is a likelihood of use of road transport during construction and operation; therefore, this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
		(iv) Sea	The Proposed Development would be inland; therefore, this is not a relevant consideration for scoping.	No
		(v) River	There is potential for construction routes to be via barge; therefore, this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes

Ref.	Hazard/Event	Relevant to context of Proposed Development?	
		Rationale	Yes/No
7	Terrorism	The Proposed Development, as critical infrastructure, could be a target for terrorism; therefore, this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
8	Cyber-attack	The use of digital technology in elements of design, construction and operation of the Proposed Development means this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
9	Industrial/technological accident	The Proposed Development involves industrial or technological facilities such as water treatment works; therefore this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
10	Explosion (chemical, nuclear or other)	There is potential for explosive substances to be used such as flammable liquids and gas, particularly during construction (e.g., fuels etc.) or at water treatment works. Due to the presence of former military airbases and other military sites, there is also potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO) to be present within the Scoping boundary.	Yes
11	Pollution (oil, chemical or other)	There is potential for polluting substances to be used during construction and operation, or for the Proposed Development to be vulnerable to pollution of water abstraction and supply sources.	Yes
12	Fire	There are potential sources of fire (e.g., electrical equipment, flammable materials) associated with the Proposed Development.	Yes
13	Conflict	The Proposed Development is not in a location associated with a notable risk of conflict; therefore, this is not a relevant consideration for scoping.	No
14	Displaced population	The Proposed Development is situated in a rural location which would affect a small number of individuals but will not result in displacement of any sizeable population, nor is it in a location where a displaced population of any size is residing.	No
15	Crowd violence and disorder	The Proposed Development is located in a rural location with a limited population present. Crowd disorder is not a relevant consideration for scoping.	No
Natural hazards			
16	Earthquake	The Proposed Development is in an area of very low seismic hazard; however, this is a relevant consideration for a large raised reservoir.	Yes

Ref.	Hazard/Event	Relevant to context of Proposed Development?	
		Rationale	Yes/No
17	Flooding	The Proposed Development has the potential to be a source of flooding, as well as being vulnerable to flooding, therefore the hazard is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
18	Volcanic eruption	The site is not in a volcanically active area, so this is not a relevant consideration.	No
19	Avalanche	The climate and topography of the site means that these could not realistically occur, so are not relevant for scoping.	No
20	Extreme temperature (heat wave, cold snap)	The region is prone to extreme temperatures and the lifetime of the Proposed Development means climate change-related factors will be increasingly relevant.	Yes
21	Ground subsidence	This is a relevant consideration for the design of built structures.	Yes
22	Tropical storm	The climate and location are such that tropical storms are not relevant.	No
23	Storm surge	The Proposed Development is some 20km inland; however, a storm surge could be relevant in terms of the network of channels between the Proposed Development and the sea.	Yes
24	Landslide	The topography of the area is not such that a landslide could realistically occur.	No
25	Animal/insect infestation	Open water has potential to attract certain species and so this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
26	Sandstorm	The ground conditions and climate mean that sandstorms are not a relevant consideration for scoping.	No
27	High winds/storm	Storms could realistically occur in this area, so it is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
28	Wildfire	Wildfires could realistically occur in this area, so it is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
29	Tsunami	The site is not considered to be at risk of tsunami, so this is not a relevant consideration for scoping.	No
30	Drought	Droughts could realistically occur in this area, so it is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
31	Biological hazard – epidemic, pandemic	Water sources can be vulnerable to biological hazards and provide habitats for certain disease vectors, so this is a relevant consideration for scoping.	Yes
32	Solar storms	The Proposed Development is not considered particularly vulnerable to the impacts of solar storms, which are more of an issue for communication and navigation technology.	No

References

HM Government (2023). National Risk Register 2023 edition.

IEMA and Arup (2020). Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA: A Primer.

APPENDIX 23.1: Long list of other developments for inter-project cumulative effects assessment

1 Long list of other developments for inter-project cumulative effects assessment

1.1.1 The provisional Long list of other developments for the inter-project cumulative effects assessment (CEA) is provided in Table 1-1. The provisional Long list of other developments is presented in a similar format to Matrix 1 in Advice Note 17 (Planning Inspectorate, 2019), and has been compiled in accordance with the assessment methodology outlined in Section 23.9 of Chapter 23: Cumulative effects of this EIA Scoping Report.

Table 1-1: Long list of other developments for inter-project cumulative effects assessment

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)							
NSIP-001	TR010044	Proponent: National Highways Location: The project starts at A1/A421 Junction, Black Cat roundabout and finishes at A428/A1198 junction Description: A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Road Improvement scheme. The proposal is to upgrade the A428 between A1/A421 Black Cat Junction and A428/A1198 Caxton Gibbet Junction to high quality dual carriageway. Construction will include 19km of new dual carriageway and Grade separated junctions.	Development Consent Order (DCO) granted 18/08/2022.	10.5	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-002	WW010003	Proponent: Anglian Water Services Limited Location: Land North of A14 Trunk Road, Milton, Cambridge Description: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation. Construction and operation of an Integrated Waste Water Treatment Centre and Sludge Treatment Plant, transfer tunnels, terminal and intermediate pumping stations, vehicle access, utilities connections, renewable energy generation, ancillary buildings and landscaping.	DCO decision expected by 12/10/2024.	10.5	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-003	TR010039	Proponent: National Highways Location: Location is west of the A1 Peterborough near Wansford and close to the village of Sutton. Description: A47 Wansford to Sutton. Dualling of the A47 between the A1 and the dual carriageway section west of Peterborough. The scheme length is approximately 2.5km and creates a new slip road off the A1 south joining the A47 east.	DCO granted 17/02/2023.	12.0	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-004	EN010110	Proponent: Medworth CHP Limited Location: Land on the Algores Way Industrial Estate to the west of Algores Way in Wisbech, Fenland, Cambridge Description: Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility. An Energy from	DCO granted 20/02/2024.	12.6	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		Waste combined heat and power facility with a maximum gross capacity of 58 megawatts (MW).					
NSIP-005	TR040012	Proponent: East West Railway Company Limited Location: New railway line between Bedford and Cambridge Stations. Associated works within Bedford and Oxford. Description: East West Rail – Bedford to Cambridge and Western improvements. The project will comprise a new railway line between Bedford Station and Cambridge Station. There will be other associated works to the railway network in and around Oxford, Bicester, Winslow, Bletchley and on the Marston Vale Railway Line between Bletchley and Bedford. These works will include changes to level crossings and to stations as well as the provision of new facilities. East West Rail will enable the operation of trains between Oxford and Cambridge.	DCO application expected TBC. The NSIP is dependent on final government funding and approval.	5.5	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP); Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-006	EN010165	Proponent: Kingsway Solar Farm Limited Location: SE of Cambridge, 2.5km NW of Balsham and 3.8km W of West Wratting. Description: Kingsway Solar Farm. Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) and electrical battery storage generating facility with a generation capacity of up to 500MW. This will include the associated development and infrastructure required to facilitate a connection to the National Grid.	DCO application expected to be submitted between January to March 2026.	18.5	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-007	EN010169	Proponent: Meridian Solar Farm Ltd Location: North of Peterborough, 2km NE of Crowland, 6km S of Spalding, 9km NW of Wisbech. Description: Meridian Solar Farm. Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV and electrical battery storage generating facility with a generation capacity of up to 750MW. This will include the associated development and infrastructure required to facilitate a connection to the National Grid.	DCO application expected to be submitted in Q2 2025.	14.5	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health (regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
NSIP-008	WA010003	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: 7km south-west of Sleaford, between the settlements of Swaton, Scredington and Helpringham Description: Lincolnshire Reservoir. Reservoir	DCO application expected to be submitted in Q1 2026.	8.1	Tier 1	Socio-economic and community (regional economic effects from NSIP); Human health	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		exceeding 30 million cubic metres of water storage, together with associated development including water transfer pipelines, abstraction facilities, pumping stations, treatment works, renewable energy generation, access roads, parking, wildlife and environmental areas, leisure and recreation and education facilities.				(regional pressure on healthcare from NSIP)	
Planning applications							
APP-001	19/00467/DISCHG	Proponent: Peterborough Renewable Energy Ltd Location: Storey's Bar Road, Fengate, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YS Description: Discharge of conditions C11, C13 and C19 of consent 08/01081/ELE (Energy from waste facility). Scheme comprises construction of 81MW renewable energy park and will consist of a research and development centre and two three-storey (17m) main buildings each housing a waste receiving hall, combustion chamber and plasma treatment chamber. Comprising two fully enclosed materials recycling, conversion and manufacturing buildings (comprising materials receipt and recycling hall, recycled material store and biomass storage, food waste bioreactor/digester, biomass energy conversion area with nine stacks, dry cooling system, plasma enhanced vitrification area and remanufacturing processes), research and development centre with visitor space, waste electrical and electronic equipment re-use building, administration building, vehicle store/workshop, weighbridge, landscaping and habitat creation (including lakes, reed beds, brown and green roofs, tree belt and meadow border) and realignment of Storey's Bar Road between the junction with Edgerley Drain Road and Vicarage Farm Road and site access, pelican crossing, shared footpath/cycleway on Storey's Bar Road and extension to the green wheel cycle network. The tallest building will contain the Plasma Units and be 35m high. The energy park will have nine chimney stacks 35m high and around 2m in diameter.	Approved 12/07/2019. The existing planning permission has now expired and this development has been cancelled.	0.51	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. The planning permission has expired.
APP-002	21/01723/REM	Proponent: Cross Keys Homes Location: Land to the rear of 92 – 108 High Street, Needingworth, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, PE27 4SJ	Approval granted for reserved matters 04/02/2022.	0.29	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		Description: Approval of reserved matters for 45 residential units following the grant of planning permission reference 18/01703/OUT. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.				economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-003	F/YR10/0804/O	Proponent: Hallam Land Management Ltd Location: Chatteris, London Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6AS Description: Mixed-use development comprising residential development up to 1,000 units, employment (B1, B2, & B8), Local Centre (A1, A2, A3, A4 & D1), primary school, playing fields and open space, highways and associated ancillary development. The associated works include access roads, enabling, infrastructure, sewer systems and landscaping.	Outline approval granted 22/12/2020.	0.22	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-004	F/YR19/0158/RM	Proponent: Persimmon Homes East Midlands Ltd Location: Land North Of Whittlesey East, East Delph, Whittlesey, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 1RH Description: Reserved matters application relating to detailed matters of layout, scale, appearance and landscaping pursuant to outline permission F/YR15/0134/O and F/YR17/1231/VOC for the construction of 220 residential units and garages with associated works, play area, substation and ponds. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Approval granted for reserved matters 13/09/2019.	1.39	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-005	S/3064/16/OL	Proponent: Circle Housing Group Location: Land South of 279 St Neots Road, Hardwick, CB23 7QN Description: Residential development of up to 155 dwellings following demolition of two existing dwellings with areas of landscaping and public open space and associated infrastructure works with all matters reserved except for access.	Application approved 14/08/2018. Works have commenced on site.	2	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-006	21/01121/RMM	Proponent: Persimmon Homes East Midlands Ltd Location: Bridle Lane, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 9QZ Description: Reserved matters application for layout, scale, appearance and landscaping for the	Application approved 05/12/2022.	0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		construction of 226 houses and associated works and infrastructure. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.					
APP-007	16/01948/O	Proponent: Hylton Gott Ltd Location: Land at, Bexwell Business Park, Bexwell, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 9GA Description: Construction of car showroom, associated offices and workshop (Sui Generis). The associated works include sewer systems, landscaping, infrastructure, enabling and access roads.	Application approved 12/01/2017. A reserved matters application does not appear to have been submitted.	0.12	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-008	20/02728/REM	Proponent: Hill Residential Ltd Location: Land South, 279 St. Neots Road, Hardwick, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB23 7QN Description: Approval of matters reserved for appearance, landscaping, layout and scale following outline planning permission S/3064/16/OL for 155 residential units comprising of 143 houses and 12 flats following demolition of two existing residential units. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 16/12/2020. Works have commenced on site.	1.37	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This reserved matters application is related to ID APP-005.
APP-009	17/01015/OUT	Proponent: Minster Property Group Location: Land North Of, 10 Station Road, Bluntisham, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 3LL Description: Construction of a residential and commercial development (up to 26 dwellings and four commercial units). This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 13/05/2019. Works have commenced on site. A reserved matters application (application reference 21/02690/REM) has been submitted.	0.27	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-010	21/02690/REM	Proponent: Minster Property Group Location: Land North Of, 10 Station Road, Bluntisham, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 3LL Description: Details of access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale in respect of the residential element only of the approved scheme (planning application reference 17/01015/OUT) to construct a residential and commercial development (up to 26 dwellings and four commercial units). This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 31/03/2023. Works have commenced on site.	0.27	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This reserved matters application is related to ID APP-009.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
APP-011	F/YR17/0463/F	Proponent: Nightlayer Leek Company Ltd Location: Nightlayer Leek Company Ltd, Dean Drove, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6UZ Description: Construction of a storage building. The associated works include sewer systems, landscaping, infrastructure, enabling and access roads.	Application approved 21/09/2017.	0.09	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-012	F/YR17/1229/RM	Proponent: Produce World Location: Land West & East Of, Fenton Way/Iretons Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6UP Description: Reserved matters application relating to detailed matters of layout, scale, appearance and landscaping pursuant to outline permission F/YR14/0676/O (Construction of 21,000sqm of processing and packaging facilities (B2) and 13,000sqm of flexible B2/B8 floor space) and relating to planning permission F/YR15/0205/F etc. for construction of warehouse and office building for plot 1a only. The associated works include sewer systems, landscaping, cable laying, infrastructure, enabling works and access roads.	Application approved 22/03/2018.	0.25	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-013	22/01965/REM	Proponent: Hayfield Homes Ltd Location: Land At And To The Rear Of, 30 – 32 New Road, Over, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5PJ Description: Reserved matters application to discharge all remaining reserved matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) for the full discharge of condition 1 and the partial discharge of conditions 8, 9, 11, 18, 19 (criteria (a) and (b)), 22, 25, 26 and 27 pursuant to condition 2 of outline ref: 22/03812/S73 (with reference to such conditions as required by 20/03254/OUT).	Application approved 10/03/2023. Work has commenced on site.	1.02	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This application is related to ID APP-015.
APP-014	S/1279/18/FL	Proponent: Hayfield Homes Ltd Location: Land At and To The Rear Of, 30 – 32 New Road, Over, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5PJ Description: Redevelopment of land for 44 residential units with public open space provision, landscaping, means of access and associated works following demolition of 30 and 32 New Road. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application refused 19/07/2018 and appeal dismissed.	1.02	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. The application has been refused and appeal dismissed. This application is superseded by ID APP-015.
APP-015	20/03254/OUT	Proponent: Hayfield Homes Ltd Location: Land At And To The Rear Of, 30 – 32 New	Application approved 14/01/2022. Work	1.02	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Road, Over, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5PJ Description: Redevelopment of land for 44 residential units with public open space provision, landscaping, means of access and associated works following demolition of 30 and 32 New Road, over – resubmission of S/1279/18/FL. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	has commenced on site.			flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-016	20/00933/F	Proponent: Mr Easton Location: Land at building S of, 218 – 220 The Drove, Barroway Drove, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0AN Description: Proposed commercial development. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 25/03/2021.	0.89	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-017	F/YR24/0468/O	Proponent: Beauville Properties Ltd Location: Land South Of New Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6DB Description: Construction of up to 20 residential units. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application submitted 04/06/2024.	0.03	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-018	18/70188/SCRE	Proponent: Gladman Developments Ltd Location: Land East Of Peterborough Road, Farcet, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 3BH Description: EIA screening request for the demolition of two residential units and construction of up to 185 residential units, with public open space, landscaping and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), and vehicular access point and separate pedestrian access from Peterborough Road and St Marys Street. All matters reserved except for means of access. The associated works include infrastructure and access roads.	EIA screening request submitted 15/08/2018.	2.24	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This application is related to ID APP-019.
APP-019	18/01417/OUT	Proponent: Gladman Developments Ltd Location: Land East Of Peterborough Road, Farcet, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 3BH Description: Demolition of two residential units and construction of up to 185 residential units, with public open space, landscaping and SuDS, and vehicular access point and separate pedestrian	Outline planning application refused 28/02/2019.	2.24	Tier 1	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This application has been refused (to be reviewed for potentially successful appeals).

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		access from Peterborough Road and St Marys Street. All matters reserved except for means of access. The associated works include infrastructure and access roads.					
APP-020	23/01002/OUT	Proponent: Mr M Hudson Location: Lodel Farm, Overcote Lane, Needingworth, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, PE27 4TN Description: Development of up to 35 residential units to include public open space, landscaping, access and associated works. Approval sought for access to Overcote Lane only at this stage with layout, landscaping, scale and appearance as reserved matters. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Outline planning application submitted 01/06/2023.	0.61	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-021	F/YR19/0152/O	Proponent: Accent Group Location: Land South Of, 8 – 59 Fairbairn Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6GX Description: Erection of up to 50 dwellings.	Outline planning application approved 26/08/2020. Reserved matters application F/YR23/0114/RM approved 22/06/2023. Work has commenced on site.	0.64	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-022	F/YR23/0114/RM	Proponent: Accent Group Location: Land South Of, 8 – 59 Fairbairn Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6GX Description: Reserved matters application relating to detailed matters of access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to outline permission F/YR19/0152/O to construction of 50 residential units with associated access and parking, the formation of an attenuation pond, and alterations to ground levels. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Reserved matters application approved 22/06/2023. Work has commenced on site.	0.64	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This reserved matters application is related to ID APP-021.
APP-023	S/2669/19/E2	Proponent: Cambridgeshire County Council Location: Land South West of Junction 11, Cambridge Road, Trumpington, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB2 9 Description: EIA scoping request for a new site with a capacity of approximately 2,250 car parking spaces, coach park and associated coach park and associated structures.	Scoping Opinion issued 06/09/2019. A planning application has not been submitted for the site.	0.87	Tier 2	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual;	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
						Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-024	F/YR23/0206/F	Proponent: Lion Investment Group Location: Land North Of Stoneleigh, 22a Eaton Estate, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0QE Description: Construction of 45 residential units involving demolition of existing residential unit and outbuildings. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application submitted 06/01/2023.	1	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-025	19/00003/SCOP	Proponent: Mr T Woof Location: Stanground Quarry, Peterborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 Description: EIA scoping request for a solar farm and battery energy storage system.	Scoping Opinion issued 16/01/2020. A full planning application for this site has been submitted (application reference 20/01141/FUL).	1.65	Tier 2	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This scoping request is related to ID APP-027.
APP-026	19/00005/SCREEN	Proponent: Mr T Woof Location: Stanground Quarry, Peterborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 Description: EIA screening request for a solar farm and battery energy storage system.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 04/12/2019. A full planning application for this site has been submitted (application reference 20/01141/FUL).	1.65	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This screening request is related to ID APP-027.
APP-027	20/01141/FUL	Proponent: Mr T Woof Location: Land To The South Of Buntings Lane, Stanground, Peterborough, PE7 3DN Description: Solar farm and battery energy storage system, landscaping and associated infrastructure.	Application approved 29/01/2021.	1.65	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-028	F/YR19/1001/O	Proponent: Mr Alan Mason Location: Land south of, 63 – 77 Newgate Street, Doddington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0SR Description: Construction of up to 10 residential dwellings. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 13/07/2021.	1.16	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
APP-029	F/YR10/0804/O	Proponent: Henry Boot Developments Ltd Location: Chatteris, London Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6AS Description: Residential development for 494 residential units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	Application approved 22/12/2020.	0.22	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-030	F/YR22/0967/FDL	Proponent: Fenland Future Limited Location: 80 The Elms, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6JN Description: Construction of up to 80 residential dwellings, including SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 08/03/2023.	0.28	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-031	F/YR20/1235/O	Proponent: Bellway Homes Eastern Counties Location: March Road, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 Description: Erection of up to 88 dwellings with associated garages and parking and open space, involving the formation of a new access and an attenuation pond.	Application approved 25/01/2022. Work has commenced on site.	1.31	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-032	F/YR22/0784/RM	Proponent: Bellway Homes Eastern Counties Location: March Road, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 Description: Reserved matters application relating to detailed matters of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to outline permission F/YR20/1235/O to construction of 88 residential dwellings with associated garages and parking and open space, involving the formation of a new access and an attenuation pond. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Reserved matters application approved 21/02/2023. Work has commenced on site.	1.31	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This reserved matters application is related to ID APP-031.
APP-033	F/YR24/0449/O	Proponent: FPP Construction Location: 2A Bridge Lane, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0RS Description: Construction of up to 44 residential dwellings with SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Outline planning application submitted 28/05/2024.	1.4	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
APP-034	23/00798/FUL	Proponent: Legal & General Assurance (Pensions Management) Ltd Location: Bridge House, Saxon Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB23 8TY Description: Demolition of existing commercial buildings and erection of building for Use Classes B2, B8, E(g)(i) and sale of cars (Sui Generis), including associated car and cycle parking, new footway connection, electric vehicle (EV) supercharger points, service areas, hard surfacing, altered site access, landscaping, means of enclosure and utilities.	Application approved 06/07/2023. Work has commenced on site.	2	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-035	20/02381/FUL	Proponent: Legal & General Assurance (Pensions Management) Ltd Location: Units A To D, Norman Park, Bar Hill, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB23 8SS Description: Demolition of existing industrial buildings and erection of buildings for B1(c), B2 & B8 uses and associated parking, hard surfacing, reconfigured site access, substation, landscaping and means of enclosure.	Application approved 20/08/2020. Work has commenced on site.	2	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-036	21/01580/FM	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Drain From Bexwell To Bury St Edmunds 562498 303555 Norfolk Description: Proposed hybrid for the proposed Bexwell to Bury St Edmunds pipeline scheme with full planning consent sought for a proposed 70 kilometre pipeline and associated above ground infrastructure at Gazeley, Isleham and Woodditton, and outline consent for above ground infrastructure at Bexwell, Kentford, Lady's Green with all matters reserved except access.	Application approved 04/11/2022. Work has commenced on site.	0.14	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-037	22/02245/RMM	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Land Required For Bexwell To Bury St Edmonds, Moulton Road, Gazeley, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 Description: Reserved matters application with some matter reserved following outline consent 21/01580/FM proposed hybrid for the proposed Bexwell to Bury St Edmunds pipeline scheme with full planning consent sought for a proposed 70 kilometre pipeline and associated above ground infrastructure at Gazeley, Isleham and Woodditton, and outline consent for above ground	Reserved matters application approved 21/06/2023. Works have commenced on site.	0.14	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	No. This reserved matters application is related to ID APP-036.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		infrastructure at Bexwell, Kentford, Lady's Green with all matters reserved except access.					
APP-038	20/04419/SCRE	Proponent: Solar Century Location: Land To The North Of Childerley Farm, Childerley Estate, Childerley, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire Description: EIA screening request for a solar farm with a site area of approximately 165ha which would generate up to 50MW of renewable energy to be exported to the National Grid.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 18/11/2020. A full planning application for this site has been submitted (application reference 21/02173/FUL (ID APP 047)).	0.66	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This screening request is related to ID APP-047.
APP-039	22/01273/FM	Proponent: Lidl (UK) Ltd Location: Land to the south of, 160 Bexwell Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 9LJ Description: Construction of a new Lidl food store (use class e) with associated car parking and landscaping. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application withdrawn.	0.32	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. Application withdrawn.
APP-040	F/YR21/0145/F	Proponent: Skylark Garden Centre Location: Skylark Garden Centre, Manea Road, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0PA Description: Construction of 67 holiday lodges, a toilet block, a reception building with associated parking and landscaping, and extensions to existing garden centre building and car park. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 23/08/2022.	0.08	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-041	S21/0424	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Pipeline Between Ancaster And Bexwell, Norfolk Description: EIA scoping request for the Grantham to Bexwell Pipeline scheme, which comprises the installation of a potable water pipeline between Ancaster and Bexwell, Norfolk including provision of new pumping station at Grantham.	Scoping Opinion issued 05/11/2021. A hybrid planning application (application reference S22/0230 (ID APP-042)) has been submitted.	0.22	Tier 2	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	No. This scoping request is related to ID APP-042.
APP-042	S22/0230	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Pipeline Between Ancaster And Bexwell, Norfolk	Application approved 12/08/2022. Work	0.22	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		Description: Hybrid planning application for the proposed Grantham to Bexwell Pipeline scheme with full planning consent sought for 95 kilometres of pipeline and 4 kilometre spur, and outline consent for associated above ground infrastructure at Elton and Welby Heath with all matters reserved except for access.	has commenced on site.				
APP-043	F/YR21/0328/F	Proponent: Construct Reason Ltd Location: Land North Of, King Street, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0QF Description: Construction of 21 single-storey bungalows with garages including 1.8 metre high (approx) close boarded fencing.	Application approved 09/02/2023. Work has commenced on site.	1.15	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-044	21/00004/SCREEN	Proponent: Firethorn Trust Location: Kingston Park South, Flaxley Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9 Description: EIA screening request for the construction of approximately 44,125sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. The proposal is for three separate units all with their own access, loading bays, heavy goods vehicle and car parking and ancillary office space.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 01/06/2021. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	2.36	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-045	21/01832/FUL	Proponent: Clarion Housing Group Location: St. Neots Road, Hardwick, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB23 7QH Description: Construction of 23 residential units including access, associated infrastructure and landscaping with SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 17/03/2022. Work has commenced on site.	1.3	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-046	22/01443/FM	Proponent: Avery Healthcare Ltd Location: 157 & 159, 157 – 159 Bexwell Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 9LJ Description: Demolition of existing residential units and re-development to provide a 70-bedroom care home (use class C2) together with associated access, car and cycle parking, structural landscaping and amenity space provision including SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 20/01/2023. Work has commenced on site.	0.24	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-047	21/02173/FUL	Proponent: Solar Century Location: Land To The North-East Of Childerley Farm, Childerley Estate, Childerley, CB23 8BA Description: Installation of a renewable energy-led generating station comprising of ground-mounted	Application approved 14/04/2022.	0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		solar arrays, associated electricity generation infrastructure and other ancillary infrastructure comprising of storage containers, access tracks, fencing, gates and closed circuit television together with the creation of a woodland, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements.					
APP-048	21/00001/SCOP	Proponent: Newlands Developments Location: Land South Of The Oundle Road, A1 Chesterton Grove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8PB Description: Commercial and industrial development. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Scoping Opinion issued 09/08/2021. A planning application (application reference 22/00381/FUL (ID APP-049)) has been submitted for the site.	0.48	Tier 2	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This scoping request is related to ID APP-049.
APP-049	22/00381/FUL	Proponent: Newlands Developments Location: Land South Of The Oundle Road, A1 Chesterton Grove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8PB Description: Full permission sought for demolition of two dwellings, out-buildings and related structures and creation of access from the A605, highway works to Oundle Road and junction 17 of the A1(M) and associated site infrastructure works comprising groundworks, internal access roads, strategic landscaping, creation of development plateaus and diversion of underground waterpipe. Outline permission sought for the construction of industrial distribution units (Use Class B8) with ancillary offices (Use Class E(g), all matters reserved except for access.	Application withdrawn.	0.48	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. Application withdrawn.
APP-050	21/00006/SCREEN	Proponent: Embankment Properties Location: The Embankment, Embankment Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 Description: EIA screening request for the construction of a multi-purpose football stadium.	EIA Required, screening opinion issued 09/09/2021. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	1.15	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-051	CCC/21/030/FUL	Proponent: Mick George Limited Location: Dawson Plant Hire, Station Road/Middle Fen Drove, Swavesey, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 4QJ	Application approved 02/03/2022.	0.49	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Description: Use of land for waste management including a new waste handling building with SuDS.				resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-052	F/YR21/0981/F	Proponent: Cannon Kirk Homes Location: Land North Of, Wenny Estate, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6UX Description: Construction of 93 residential units, with associated garages, parking and landscaping including SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 05/07/2023.	0.75	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-053	21/00012/SCREEN	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Land Within Great Haddon Development and Tear Drop Lake, Hampton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1QL Description: EIA screening request for the installation of a new rising main between O&H land within the Great Haddon Development and Tear Drop Lake, Hampton.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 29/09/2021. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	2.33	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-054	21/00003/SCOP	Proponent: Pegasus Group Ltd Location: Land At Bishops Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 Description: EIA scoping request for the construction of university buildings, redevelopment of artificial sports pitches, landscaping, car parking and associated infrastructure. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	EIA Scoping Opinion issued 22/10/2021. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	1.36	Tier 2	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-055	F/YR21/1504/FDC	Proponent: Fenland District Council Location: South Fens Enterprise Park, Fenton Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6TT Description: Construction of two blocks of industrial units (six units) (Class E (g) – workshops and offices) with associated parking and enlargement of existing attenuation basin with SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application approved 11/05/2022.	0.15	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-056	21/00005/SCOP	Proponent: Viridor Ltd Location: Energy From Waste Facility, Fourth Drove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5UR	Scoping Opinion issued 07/02/2022. An application	0.33	Tier 2	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-	No. This scoping request is related to ID APP-057.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		Description: EIA scoping request for a proposed increase in the maximum throughput of waste, from 85,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to 110,000tpa.	(application reference 22/00696/WCMM (ID APP-057)) has been submitted for the site.			economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-057	22/00696/WCMM	Proponent: Viridor Ltd Location: Energy From Waste Facility, Fourth Drove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5UR Description: Variation of conditions C1 (approved plans), C4 (annual throughput), C5 (delivery hours) and C13 (waste source locations) of planning permission 14/00069/WCMM for an Energy from Waste Facility, to increase the annual throughput of waste from 85,000tpa to 110,000tpa and broaden the scope of waste source locations.	Variation of conditions permitted 07/10/2022.	0.33	Tier 1	Noise and vibration; Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-058	22/00003/SCREEN	Proponent: Marchmont Investment Management Ltd Location: Land South Of Hotpoint Woodston, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9JB Description: EIA screening request for the construction of four warehouse units providing up to 50,000sqm of class B2/B8 floorspace. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 04/08/2022. A full planning application (application reference 22/01634/FUL (ID APP-059)) has been submitted for the site.	2.54	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This screening request is related to ID APP-059.
APP-059	22/01634/FUL	Proponent: Spin and Tumble 2 Location: Land Adjacent To Whirlpool/Hotpoint, Morley Way, Woodston, Peterborough, PE2 9JB Description: Demolition of existing industrial buildings and erection of an industrial/distribution facility (Use Classes B2/B8) including ancillary offices, together with the creation of access on Shrewsbury Avenue, service yards, parking, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and other associated development.	Application submitted 22/11/2022, pending decision.	2.54	Tier 1	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-060	F/YR22/0889/F	Proponent: Floorspan Contracts Ltd Location: Land north of Frans House, Fenton Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6TT Description: Change of use of land, and	Application approved 08/08/2023.	0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		construction of one two storey office block and three production sheds (b3 use) and boundary fence (two meters high max), construction of a weighbridge, access road and pond, with associated infrastructure and landscaping. Including sustainable drainage system. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.					
APP-061	F/YR22/1218/SC	Proponent: Green Switch Capital Ltd Location: Feldale Track, Cow Way, Whittlesey, Eastrea & Coates, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 2 Description: EIA screening request for the installation of a 30.25-Megawatt Average (MWA) solar farm over two sites.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 09/11/2022. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	2.7	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-062	F/YR23/0033/F	Proponent: Boss Fabrication Ltd Location: Farm Park, Short Nightlayers Drove, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6FH Description: Construction of an extension to existing building and change of use of land for light industrial use.	Application submitted 12/12/2022, pending decision.	0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-063	F/YR23/0211/F	Proponent: Chelmer Foods Limited Location: Willow Farm, Fenton Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6UP Description: Construction of a store building, including SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads. Phases 1 and 2 have a total floor area of 9,150m^2.	Application approved 08/12/2023.	0.05	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-064	F/YR23/0500/F	Proponent: Construct Reason Ltd Location: 43 – 53 High Street, Doddington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 Description: Construction of 14 houses with associated garages, parking, including SuDS and landscaping, involving demolition of existing outbuildings. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application submitted 07/06/2023, pending decision.	0.85	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-065	F/YR23/0697/FDL	Proponent: Abbeymill Homes Location: The Elms, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6JN Description: Construction of 152 residential units and garages, with associated parking, landscaping, and the formation of two attenuation basins and	Application submitted 22/06/2023, pending decision.	0.57	Tier 1	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		two new accesses including SuDS. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.				risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-066	F/YR23/0715/SC	Proponent: Saxon Works Limited Location: Victory Works, Peterborough Road, Whittlesey, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 1PD Description: EIA screening request for the redevelopment of site to create science park with green open space.	EIA Not Required, screening opinion issued 17/10/2023. A planning application has yet to be submitted for the site.	1.8	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-067	23/01649/COA	Proponent: Envar Ltd Location: Envar Composting Ltd, St Ives Road, Woodhurst, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 3BS Description: Construction of a waste transfer station and biomass building, four fire water holding tanks, waste water treatment plan and a new surface water attenuation lagoon. The associated works include sewer systems, landscaping, infrastructure, enabling and access roads. Related to APP-071 (application reference CCC/21/088/FUL).	Application refused 06/02/2024. Appeal allowed and planning permission for application reference CCC/21/088/FUL granted.	1.1	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No. This application is related to APP-071 (application reference CCC/21/088/FUL).
APP-068	F/YR23/0762/F	Proponent: Fenton Way Developments Ltd Location: Fenton Way Business Park, Fenton Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6 Description: Construction of four buildings (B8 use) and associated works and the formation of one balancing pond. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application submitted 05/07/2023, pending decision.	0.13	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
APP-069	F/YR23/0811/F	Proponent: Cambridge Housing Society Ltd Location: 47 Doddington Road, Wimblington, March, Cambridgeshire, PE15 0RD Description: Construction of 14 residential units and the formation of one vehicular access, two pedestrian footpaths (involving a ditch culvert) and two swales, including sustainable urban drainage system. This project also includes associated infrastructure works and access roads.	Application submitted 21/08/2023, pending decision.	0.09	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-070	F/YR23/0304/AG1	Proponent: Mr T Edgley Location: Iretons Way, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire Description: Erection of an agricultural building.	Planning permission granted 02/05/2023.	0.0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
APP-071	CCC/21/088/FUL	Proponent: Envar Ltd Location: St Ives Road, Somersham, PE28 3BS	Planning permission refused 24/04/2023.	1.09	Tier 1	Historic environment; Water resources and	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
		Description: Demolition of in-vessel compost buildings/tunnels and ancillary development; construction of a dry anaerobic digestion facility, pellet fertiliser facility, healthcare waste energy recovery facility, waste transfer station, vehicle re-fuelling station, biomass storage building, surface water storage lagoons, extension to concrete pad and ancillary development including car park.	Appeal allowed and planning permission granted subject to conditions 29/07/2024.			flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
APP-072	22/00357/FM	Proponent: Anglian Water Location: Grantham to Bexwell Description: Hybrid planning application for the proposed Grantham to Bexwell Pipeline scheme with full planning consent sought for 95 kilometres of pipeline and 4 kilometre spur, and outline consent for associated above ground infrastructure at Elton and Welby Heath with all matters reserved except for access.	Planning permission granted 28/04/2023. Work has commenced on site. Related to APP-042.	0.22	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	No. This application is related to APP-042 (application reference S22/0230).
Allocations							
ALL-001	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessments (HELAA) 2016-2036 Location: A10, Denver, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0D Description: Proposed residential development for 132 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.04	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-002	N/A	Local Development Plan: Fenland District Council Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) 2019 – 2040 Location: Eastrea Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 Description: Proposed residential development for 700 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.25	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-003	N/A	Local Development Plan: Fenland District Council SHELAA 2019 – 2040 Location: Eastrea Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 Description: Proposed residential development for 500 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.13	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
ALL-004	N/A	Local Development Plan: South Cambridgeshire District Council LDP, adopted September 2018 Location: Norman Way, Over, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5QE Description: Proposed employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.98	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-005	N/A	Local Development Plan: South Cambridgeshire District Council LDP, adopted September 2018 Location: Norman Way Industrial Estate, Norman Way, Over, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 5QE Description: Proposed employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.89	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-006	N/A	Local Development Plan: South Cambridgeshire District Council LDP, adopted September 2018 Location: Buckingway Business Park, Swavesey, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB24 4FQ Description: Proposed employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.53	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-007	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council Local Development Plan (LDP), adopted July 2019 Location: Ayres Drive, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8JS Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.47	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-008	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council Local Development Plan (LDP), adopted July 2019 Location: Central Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4LH Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.98	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
ALL-009	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Russell Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2BG Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.57	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-010	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Eastfield Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4AS Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.2	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-011	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Eastfield Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4AN Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.14	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-012	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Fletton, High Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8DP Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.35	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-013	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Gladstone Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2BN Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.68	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-014	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9FP Description: Proposed retail development.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.26	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.					
ALL-015	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Hill Close, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5LZ Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.91	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-016	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: The Parade, Lawson Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8PW Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.58	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-017	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: London Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8AN Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.49	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-018	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Newark Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4NP Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.98	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-019	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Oundle Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9PA Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.99	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.					
ALL-020	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Bellona Drive, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8GP Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.55	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-021	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Broadway, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1SQ Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.2	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-022	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Geneva Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2RS Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.32	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-023	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Parnwell, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4YL Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.17	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-024	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Central Square, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8RH Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.01	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-025	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019	This site has been allocated. A planning	1.04	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Location: Fleet Way, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8DL Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	application has yet to be submitted.			flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
ALL-026	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1NH Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.11	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-027	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Oxney Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YP Description: Proposed employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.97	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-028	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YD Description: Proposed 9.95 hectare employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.04	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-029	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Third Drove, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5BQ Description: Proposed 4.2 hectare employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.48	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-030	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Red Brick Farm, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YG Description: Proposed 1.29 hectare employment development for B use planning classes. Associated	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.98	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.				risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
ALL-031	N/A	Local Development Plan: Fenland District Council LDP, adopted May 2014 Location: High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, PE16 6BG Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.85	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-032	N/A	Local Development Plan: Fenland District Council LDP, adopted May 2014 Location: Market Street, Whittlesey, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 1BD Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.01	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-033	N/A	Local Development Plan: Fenland District Council LDP, adopted May 2014 Location: High Causeway, Whittlesey, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 1AE Description: Proposed retail development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-034	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: St. Johns Way, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed employment development for B use planning classes. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.09	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-035	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: 90 Sluice Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0DZ Description: Proposed residential development for 39 units. Associated works include access roads,	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.41	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.					
ALL-036	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Jaques Field, St. Johns Business Estate, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0QS Description: Proposed residential development for 42 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.24	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-037	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Rouses Lane Cemetery, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed residential development for 40 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.05	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-038	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Cock Drove, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed residential development for 38 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.24	Tier 3	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-039	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: St John's Way, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed residential development for 30 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.02	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-040	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Wimbotsham Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed residential development for 274 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.04	Tier 3	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-041	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011	This site has been allocated. A planning	0.94	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Location: St John's Way, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0EG Description: Proposed residential development for 72 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	application has yet to be submitted.			economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
ALL-042	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Bridge Cottages, Downham Road, Nordelph, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0BQ Description: Proposed residential development for 12 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.64	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-043	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Village Hall, Barroway Drove, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 Description: Proposed residential development for 10 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.23	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No, due to the scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
ALL-044	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Lady Drove, Barroway Drove, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 0AQ Description: Proposed residential development for 22 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.04	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-045	N/A	Local Development Plan: King's Lynn and West Norfolk LDP, adopted July 2011 Location: Zion Baptist Chapel, Wisbech Road, Welney, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, PE14 9SQ Description: Proposed residential development for 16 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.1	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the distance from the Proposed Development.
ALL-046	N/A	Local Development Plan: East Cambridgeshire District Council LDP, adopted April 2015	This site has been allocated. A planning	2.38	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual;	No, due to the scale of development and distance

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		Location: 9 Straight Furlong, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB6 2EG Description: Proposed residential development for 10 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	application has yet to be submitted.			Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	from the Proposed Development.
ALL-047	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Varity House, Vicarage Farm Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5GX Description: Proposed residential development for 14 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.81	Tier 3	All aspect ZoI except for soils and agriculture	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-048	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: 207 – 239 Peterborough Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 3 Description: Proposed residential development for 113 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.6	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-049	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Newark Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5 Description: Proposed residential development for 104 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.49	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-050	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 0 Description: Proposed residential development for 10 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.17	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No, due to the scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
ALL-051	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5 Description: Proposed residential development for 350 units. Associated works include access roads,	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	0.9	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	Application reference	Description	Status	Distance from Scoping boundary (km)	Tier of development	Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?	Progress to Stage 2?
		sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.				visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	
ALL-052	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council SHELAA (2023) Location: Rhine Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9SJ Description: Proposed residential development for 15 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.53	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No, due to the scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
ALL-053	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council SHELAA (2023) Location: British Sugar Offices, Sugar Way, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 9AY Description: Proposed residential development for 70 units and mixed-use development. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.63	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-054	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE3 6 Description: Proposed residential development for 76 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.59	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-055	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1 Description: Proposed residential development for 50 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.14	Tier 3	Public access and amenity; Socio-economics and community; Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-056	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Fletton Quays Apartments, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8 Description: Proposed residential development for 358 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.46	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
ALL-057	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Bishops Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5AP Description: Proposed residential development for 25 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.49	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-058	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Dickens Street, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5EA Description: Proposed residential development for 30 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.98	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
ALL-059	N/A	Local Development Plan: Peterborough City Council LDP, adopted July 2019 Location: Manor House, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 2 Description: Proposed residential development for 14 units. Associated works include access roads, sewer systems, infrastructure, enabling and landscaping works.	This site has been allocated. A planning application has yet to be submitted.	2.36	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	No, due to the scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
Other known developments							
OKD-001	N/A	Proponent: Peterborough City Council Location: Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 Description: Scheme to lay the groundwork for low carbon living. It also includes a skills centre for green technologies, enterprise hub and a new pedestrian bridge. Associated works include infrastructure and access road.	A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.78	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
OKD-002	N/A	Proponent: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Location: Station Road, West Town, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 1QL Description: Construction of a new entrance and footbridge for Peterborough train station.	A planning application has yet to be submitted. Works are proposed to be carried out between 2025 and 2026.	2.48	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
OKD-003	N/A	Proponent: Barnack Estates UK Ltd Location: Staplee Way, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 4YT Description: Construction of a single 400,000 square feet warehouse.	A planning application has yet to be submitted.	1.81	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.

Details of other development						Stage 1	
ID	**Application reference**	**Description**	**Status**	**Distance from Scoping boundary (km)**	**Tier of development**	**Within aspect Zone of Influence (ZoI)?**	**Progress to Stage 2?**
OKD-004	N/A	Proponent: Peterborough City Council Location: St John's Road, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE2 8BN Description: Construction of three new mausolea buildings comprising 81 niches at Fletton Cemetery, St. John's Road, Peterborough, PE2 8BN. This project also includes associated infrastructure works.	A planning application has yet to be submitted. A main contractor has been awarded.	1.09	Tier 3	Historic environment; Water resources and flood risk; Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development.
OKD-005	N/A	Proponent: Cambridgeshire County Council Location: Cambourne to Cambridge Description: Cambourne to Cambridge scheme. Proposed new public transport route linking Cambourne and Cambridge. It will include a dedicated busway serving communities in Cambourne and the proposed Bourn Airfield development, as well as in Hardwick, Coton and the West Cambridge campus. A service and maintenance road, to be used as a path for active travel – particularly by cyclists and pedestrians – will run alongside the busway. A new travel hub (a park and ride facility) will be provided at Scotland Farm where drivers can leave their cars and continue into the city by bus or bike.	Application for a Transport and Works Act Order to be submitted.	0	Tier 1	All aspect ZoI	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.
OKD-006	N/A	Proponent: Peterborough City Council Location: Peterborough Station Description: Station Quarter scheme. Construction regeneration of the station and the surrounding area. First phase works include the building of a new western entrance and car park to create a double-sided station. Works also include refurbishment of the eastern station building and a new station square to provide a direct route into the city centre for pedestrians and cyclists. The scheme has been funded by the government's Levelling Up Funds.	An outline business case was approved by the government in 2023. Full business case to be submitted.	2.48	Tier 3	Human health; Landscape and visual; Traffic and transport; Biodiversity	Yes, due to the nature/scale of development and distance from the Proposed Development.

Get in touch

You can contact us by

Email info@fensreservoir.co.uk

Call Freephone on **0800 915 2492**

Write to us at Freepost Fens Reservoir

Visit our website at **www.fensreservoir.co.uk**
You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website **https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/**