



SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

Appendix 7A: Sunnica West Site

Sunnica Ltd

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Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 The Sunnica West Site Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared in April 2019 and the DCO Site boundary reported within this report was correct at that time. A high level analysis has been carried out and the findings of this report are still considered valid for the PEI Report. However an update has been provided for Sunnica West Site in Addendum C.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Sunnica Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') has commissioned AECOM to produce desk-based assessments to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Sunnica Energy Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme'). This comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across two proposed sites: Sunnica East Site and Sunnica West Site, within Suffolk and Cambridgeshire respectively; and associated infrastructure for connection to the national grid.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 This desk-based assessment is a preliminary stage of the heritage aspect of the EIA. It is one of three parallel reports: it pertains to the Sunnica West Site, with the other two reports addressing the Sunnica East Site and the national grid connection respectively.

1.2.2 The objectives of this document are:

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

1.2.3 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the desk-based evidence that will be taken forward within the subsequent phase of assessment. As such, they will inform the decision-making process in respect to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the potential impact arising from the Scheme to both known and potential heritage assets.

2. Sunnica West Site Description

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

- 2.1.5 The land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Sunnica West Site, which includes land required for permanent and temporary purposes, is shown on Figure 1. It is important to note that the Sunnica West Site boundary may be subject to change, but currently captures what is thought to be a reasonable worst-case land take.
- 2.1.6 Solar PV and energy storage technologies are rapidly evolving. As a result, the parameters of the DCO will maintain flexibility to allow the latest technology to be utilised at the time of construction. However, the Sunnica West Site will consist of the following principal infrastructure:
- Solar PV modules;
 - PV module mounting structures;
 - Inverters;
 - Transformers;
 - Onsite cabling;
 - An energy storage facility (expected to be formed of lithium ion batteries storing electrical energy);
 - An electrical compound comprising a substation and control building;
 - Fencing and security measures; and
 - Access tracks.
- 2.1.7 During the construction phase, one or more temporary construction compounds will be required as well as temporary roadways to facilitate access to all parts of the Sunnica West Site. The location of these is currently unknown.
- 2.1.8 In areas around the arrays and on the other parts of the Sunnica West Site opportunities for landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and habitat management will be explored.

3. Legislation and Planning Policy

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

3.2 Legislation

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

3.2.1 The Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 establishes the procedure for applying for, examining and determining applications for development consent for NSIPs.

3.2.2 Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008, statutory EIA is required prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. The EIA will include a detailed consideration of the historic environment.

3.2.3 Consent for a NSIP takes the form of a DCO, which combines a grant of planning permission with a range of other separate consents, including heritage consents. Annex E of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11 (PINS 11) clarifies that the grant of development consent under the Planning Act would obviate the need for certain separate consents, including those under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

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

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

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.2.5 The Act sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas.

3.2.6 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.

3.2.7 Section 72 of the Act states that with respect to buildings or land within a conservation area, special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

3.3 National Planning Policy

National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

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

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

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

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

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

a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

- 3.3.9 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly there is a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 190).
- 3.3.10 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 192); and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 3.3.11 Paragraphs 193 to 197 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 193 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 194, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments,¹ Grade I and grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.
- 3.3.12 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 195). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 196).
- 3.3.13 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 197 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having

¹ Footnote 63 of the NPPF extends this classification to those heritage assets which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, but which are currently non-designated.

regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.4 Policy Guidance

- 3.4.1 The PPG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2016) provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlined in the NPPF.
- 3.4.2 Significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 of the PPG which states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (ID 18a-009-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).
- 3.4.3 The setting of the heritage asset is also of importance and a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which an asset is experienced in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places.
- 3.4.4 Paragraph 013 of the PPG recognises that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change (ID 18a-013-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).
- 3.4.5 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact of the significance of the heritage asset. Ultimately, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision taker. However it acknowledges that substantial harm is a high test so may not arise in many cases. A key consideration when assessing whether there is an adverse impact on a listed building is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306).

3.5 Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes

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

- 3.5.2 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.5.3 GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and comprises the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. Historic England state that setting does not have a boundary and what comprises an asset’s setting may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and particularly in urban areas or extensive landscapes can overlap with other assets. The contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed by reference to views and the GPA in paragraph 11 identifies those views such as those that were designed or those that were intended, that contribute to understanding the significance of assets.

3.6 Local Plan Policy

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

East Cambridgeshire District Council Local Plan 2015

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

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

- 3.6.3 Policy ENV 14 states that development proposals at or affecting all sites of known or potential archaeological interest will:
- Have regard to their impacts upon the historic environment and protect, enhance and where appropriate, conserve nationally designated and undesignated archaeological remains, heritage assets and their settings.
 - Require the submission of an appropriate archaeological evaluation/assessment of significance by a suitably qualified person. This initial work may be required prior to the submission of a planning application; and

- Not be permitted where the proposals would cause substantial harm to new or known nationally important sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.

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

Forest Heath District Council Core Strategy 2010

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

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

3.6.7 Policy CS 3 states that:

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

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

Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury: Joint Development Management Policies Document 2015

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

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

- demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the building and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance;
- contribute to the preservation of the building;
- are not detrimental to the building's character or any architectural, archaeological, artistic or historic features that contribute towards its special interest;
- are of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, and design which respects the existing building and its setting...;

- respect the setting of the listed building, including inward and outward views;
 - respect the character or appearance of a park, garden or yard of historic or design interest, particularly where the grounds have been laid out to complement the design or function of the building. A curtilage and/or setting which is appropriate to the listed building, and which maintains its relationship with its surroundings should be retained; and
 - have regard to the present and future economic viability or function of the listed building.
- 3.6.11 All development proposals should provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these works would harm the listed building or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the building, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.
- 3.6.12 In the case of works which would cause harm to a Local Heritage Asset, or building protected by an Article 4 Direction or its setting, clear justification for the works must be provided so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits. The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the asset, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.
- 3.6.13 Policy DM17: Conservation Areas, states that proposals for development within, adjacent to or visible from a Conservation Area should:
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area or its setting, and views into, through, and out of the area;
 - be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which respect the area's character and its setting;
 - retain important natural features such as open spaces, plot divisions, boundary treatments, and trees and hedges, which contribute to the special character of the area;
 - retain important traditional features that contribute to the area's character such as original doors, windows, shop fronts and flint or clunch walls;
 - include fenestration which respects its setting;
 - use materials and building techniques which complement or harmonise with the character of the area; and
 - demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the Conservation Area and/or its setting, alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance. The proposal should demonstrate how the key characteristics of the character area have been addressed.
- 3.6.14 All development proposals should provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these works would harm the significance of a Conservation Area or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against any public benefits.

The level of detail of any supporting information should be proportionate to the importance of the area, the works proposed and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance and/or setting.

3.6.15 Policy DM19: Development Affecting Parks and Gardens of Special Historic or Design Interest, states that proposals for development which affect the character, setting, or views into and/or out of parks and gardens of special historic or design interest and their settings must not have a detrimental impact upon:

- the overall design and layout;
- features, both built and natural, which form an integral part of the design and layout; and
- views into, though, or out of the park or garden, particularly those which are an integral part of the design.

3.6.16 Policy DM20: Archaeology, states that development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of archaeological importance, or their settings. On sites of archaeological interest, or of potential archaeological importance, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be granted subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed. This will include one or a combination of the following:

- an appropriate desk based assessment and/or field evaluation of the archaeological interest or significance prior to determination.
- the preservation of archaeological remains in situ;
- the adequate recording of the heritage asset by archaeological investigation before development commences (preservation by record).

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

3.6.17 The SPD states that applicants will need to consider the impacts of renewable energy development (both during and after construction) on the East Cambridgeshire District's designated and non-designated heritage assets and potentially heritage assets in neighbouring districts.

3.6.18 Applicants will be expected to consider the following issues when making an application for renewable energy development:

- Impact on heritage assets. Consider the potential impact the development may have on heritage assets. Any assessment should address impacts on the integrity, visual amenity and setting of heritage assets. The setting of heritage assets includes the surroundings from which an asset is experienced which may be more extensive than its curtilage;
- Advice relating to heritage assets. Applicants will be expected to seek advice, at an early stage in their proposals, from the District Council's Conservation Officer and/or where appropriate the Historic Environment

Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and Historic England. Reference should also be made to Historic England's current guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets and renewable energy development;

- A Heritage Statement should be produced. As a minimum, this should include: assessment of heritage significance; assessment of impact, including upon the setting of assets; a statement outlining the mitigation strategy to address any impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s);
- Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens. Applicants should avoid locating commercial scale renewable energy proposals on or within these heritage assets. Care should also be taken to avoid negative impacts on their setting which could be extensive;
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the potential for adverse impacts of renewable energy development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within the district. Renewable energy schemes should avoid harming Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings. Applicants should also have regard to the adopted Conservation Areas Appraisals where relevant; and
- Local register of buildings and structures. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate that they have considered the impacts of renewable energy development on designated buildings /structures which appear on the local register.

3.7 Research Framework

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

3.8 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

4. Methodology for determining the heritage baseline

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

4.2 Study Area

4.2.1 A 1km study area has been adopted for this assessment (**Figure 1**). This is the principal area of data-gathering and focuses on the land that would be subject to physical alteration, plus its immediate environs. A full suite of desk-based data has been gathered for this area, relating to both designated and non-designated assets.

4.2.2 Assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II* listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments) beyond the defined 1km study area have also been identified, up to a maximum distance of 5km. In the text below this is referred to as the '5km study area'. Assets within the 5km study area are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their significance and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme. This has ensured that the assessment is proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF. Assets with grouped significance have been discussed together. This includes listed buildings located within conservation areas where they will be assessed for the contribution that they make to the historic and architectural interest of that area. Those assets which have significance that transcends the wider grouping are discussed separately.

4.2.3 The purpose of the study areas was for data capture, encompassing heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens, together with the relevant historic landscape characterisation. All of the captured data have been reviewed, and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme will be taken forward into the impact assessment.

4.3 Asset identification

4.3.1 All assets identified within the 1km study area, irrespective of whether they would be affected by the Scheme, are listed in Appendix A. Each has been assigned a Unique Identity Number (UID), with archaeological assets prefixed A, and built heritage assets prefixed BH. Within the gazetteer, the UID are cross-referenced to the originating NHLE (National Heritage List for England) and/or HER reference.

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

4.4 Site visit

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

assets within the Sunnica West Site and its 1km study area. At the time of the visits, land access was not available for the Sunnica West Site (north). A subsequent visit will be undertaken for the Sunnica West Site (north) once land access is obtained. As noted below in Section 4.6, the visits did not (nor were intended to) constitute a systematic field walkover of the entire Sunnica West Site.

4.5 Data Sources

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

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

4.6 Assumptions and Data Gaps

4.6.1 The following limitations and assumptions apply to this report:

- The NHLE data used for this assessment was that available to download on 1/11/2018. The core HER datasets used were provided by Cambridgeshire County Council on 19/11/2018 and Suffolk County Council on 15/11/2018, with additional searches to reflect the expanded Site boundary for Sunnica West (south) and for the addition of the Sunnica West (north) land parcels on 14/12/2018 and 27/02/2019 respectively. Any subsequent changes to these datasets have not been captured by this assessment;
- Tithe maps and other historical mapping for Cambridgeshire were not viewed due to the temporary closure of the county's Record Office. Tithe maps for the Suffolk portion of the study area were viewed but, given the limited additional data they provided about historical and/or archaeological sites, no information was taken from them for the assessment baseline;
- The field visits focused on the principal assets within the Sunnica West Site (south), and designated assets within the 1km study area. Some assets of the highest significance within the 5km study area were also

visited. As noted above (section 4.4.1), no visit has been undertaken to the Sunnica West Site (north). No systematic field walking survey was undertaken.

- At the time of writing no Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is available for Cambridgeshire. No further discussion of HLC is therefore included within this document.

4.7 Assessment Methodology

- 4.7.1 This report provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the study area in order to better understand its historical context and the significance of any heritage assets within it. The principal focus is on the 1km study area, although sites and finds at a greater distance from the Sunnica West Site are also included where relevant.
- 4.7.2 The data gathered through both the site visit and desk-based research were collated and the results mapped in ArcMap Geographical Information System using Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.
- 4.7.3 The significance of identified heritage assets was determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, and national, regional and local policies.

4.8 Significance of Heritage Assets

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

4.9 Archaeological Potential

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

5. Heritage baseline

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 There are 152 designated and non-designated assets within the 1km study area surrounding the Sunnica West Site. This figure is derived from existing NHLE and HER records, and from additional sites identified by the present assessment. It does not include records from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), which are excluded from this assessment baseline because of their confidential nature.
- 5.1.2 Nineteen assets lie within the Sunnica West Site (south). These comprise one scheduled monument (UID A20), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (UID BH87), 14 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 5.1.3 Six assets lie within the Sunnica West Site (north). These comprise five assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and one further asset identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

5.2 Designated Assets

Scheduled monuments

- 5.2.1 There is one scheduled monument within the Sunnica West Site (south), comprising a group of four Bronze Age barrows (UID A20) in its south-eastern part. The 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (south) includes three further scheduled monuments, the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (UID A19); the Rookery bowl barrow (UID A18); and a bowl barrow 630m south-east of Waterhall Farm (UID A17). Together, these seven barrows comprise the Chippenham barrow cemetery. The Sunnica West Site (north) contains no scheduled monuments. The Roman Villa at Snailwell lies within its 1km study area (UID A11).
- 5.2.2 The 5km study area contains a further 11 scheduled monuments. Eight are Bronze Age barrows, while the remaining three are medieval, comprising a bridge, moated site and the remains of Freckenham Castle.

Listed buildings

- 5.2.3 There are no listed buildings within the Sunnica West Site (south) or the Sunnica West Site (north). There are 19 listed buildings within the Sunnica West Site 1km study area.
- 5.2.4 The listed buildings within the 1km study area reflect the development in the medieval and post-medieval eras. They include three Grade II* listed buildings: the parish Church of St Peter (UID BH35); The Old Rectory (UID BH34); and the Lodges, gateway and railings (UID BH77) to the south of Chippenham Hall Park (UID BH87). The agricultural history of the area is illustrated by a number of farmhouses within the village of Snailwell, but also by others scattered in the countryside including the Waterhall farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH78) and Park Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH79).

5.2.5 The 5km study area contains a further 254 listed buildings, of which four are Grade I, 15 are Grade II * and 235 are Grade II. The setting of these assets was reviewed and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility prepared by the LVIA team was consulted; this can be found in the PEI Report **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**. Those assets whose setting has the potential to be affected by the Sunnica West Site are discussed individually below.

Registered parks and gardens

5.2.6 There is one registered park and garden that falls within the 1km study area and partly within the Sunnica West Site (south). This comprises Chippenham Hall (RPG, Grade II, UID BH87). Chippenham Hall RPG includes 19th century pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the 18th century and subsequently landscaped in the 1790s by William Emes and Samuel Lapidge.

5.2.7 The RPG is set around The Hall (Grade II, UID BH83), a Queen Anne Revival country house, located to the north of the 1km study area. The former 18th century main entrance drive extends c. 3.2 km to the south of the Grade II* lodges and gateway (UID BH77) to the south of the park and bisects the Sunnica West Site (south). Additional listed buildings are located within the RPG to the north of the Hall, including the Grade II* Stable Block (UID BH85).

5.2.8 The 5km study area does not contain any other RPGs.

Conservation areas

5.2.9 There is one conservation area that falls within the 1km study area. This comprises the Snailwell Conservation Area. Snailwell is a small village located to the south-west of Chippenham Hall RPG. All but a very small number of properties are included within the conservation area. The conservation area includes 10 listed buildings, most of them located to the west of The Street around Church Lane.

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

World Heritage Sites

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

Registered Battlefields

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

5.3 Non-designated assets

5.3.1 The Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs contain 143 records for sites or finds within or intersecting the 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (a small number of which relate to designated assets). Further finds are recorded in the PAS, but these are not included here as their detailed entries and locations are confidential.

5.3.2 Of the non-designated assets, a few are historic buildings, but most are archaeological in origin, including upstanding monuments and buried

archaeological remains. As described in the baseline section below, these span the Neolithic to modern periods.

5.3.3 The Sunnica West Site (south) contains 14 non-designated assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

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

5.4 Geology and soils

5.4.1 The solid geology underlying the Sunnica West Site (south) is Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). Superficial deposits overlie parts of the Sunnica West Site (south) and principally comprise River Terrace Deposits (Terraces 2-3; sand and gravel). A small section of the Sunnica West Site (south) comprises part of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), which is glacial in origin.

5.4.2 The majority of the Sunnica West Site (south) comprises slightly acidic but base-rich soils, with a loamy texture (landis.org.uk/soilscapes). Small incursions in the south and south-east of the Sunnica West Site (south) comprise shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone, also with a loamy texture.

5.4.3 The bedrock geology of the Sunnica West Site (north) is predominantly comprised of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). In areas to the east of the Sunnica West Site (north), this changes to Melbourn Rock Member, and then to the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits overlie a small area to the west of the Sunnica West Site (north), and comprise alluvium – clay, silt, sand, and gravel.

5.4.4 The soil profile of the Sunnica West Site (north) is mostly shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone, with a loamy texture. Parts towards the east comprise freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

5.5 Archaeological and historical narrative

5.5.1 The baseline for the 1km study area, as derived from the NHLE and HER databases, comprises assets (both features and stray artefacts/material culture scatters) which date from the Neolithic to modern periods.

5.5.2 For clarity within the following narrative, the discussion is sub-divided into: a) assets within the Sunnica West Site (south) and its 1km study area; b) assets within the Sunnica West Site (north) and its 1km study area; and c) assets falling within neither Site but within the 1km study area of both.

5.5.3 The distribution of assets exhibits a distinct spatial bias. Within the Sunnica West Site (south), the majority of artefactual finds are reported in its north-western part, with six recorded Bronze Age barrows in the land parcels in the south-east, bordering the A14 road, and several find spots in the north-east. The remainder of the Sunnica West Site (south) is largely devoid of reported

finds. Within the surrounding 1km study area finds are more evenly distributed, albeit in lesser densities in the south-east. This may be due to the early 20th century development of the A14 and the mid-19th century Bury St Edmunds railway line in the area, which reduce the potential for investigations since their construction.

- 5.5.4 No such bias is apparent within the Sunnica West Site (north); the few assets that are recorded tend to be within the centre-west of the Sunnica West Site (north), but due to the size of the area this does not clearly demonstrate a particular concentration of finds.
- 5.5.5 The HER 'Events' database, which plots areas subject to fieldwork, indicates that archaeological investigations in the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site (south) have been focused primarily in the north of the study area, near the Chippenham barrow cemetery and Chippenham Park. It is also notable that the south-east portion of the study area has no recorded investigations. In this area, the density of surface artefacts is likely to be under-stated (especially non-metallic objects), while any sub-surface archaeology will have gone undetected.
- 5.5.6 The recorded events around the Sunnica West Site (north) are predominantly located within the settlements of Snailwell and Fordham. The lack of investigation in the eastern portion of the Sunnica West Site (north) may contribute to the limited archaeological records for this area. It is possible that this area may have more archaeological potential than can be established at this time.

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

- 5.5.7 Cambridgeshire is rich in remains of the Palaeolithic period, notably with stone tools found in the river gravels that formed after the Anglian Glaciation (c. 400,000 BP), at the time when the modern drainage environment was taking shape (Wymer 1985; 1999).
- 5.5.8 A Palaeolithic pointed handaxe and flint scatters have been found outside of the 1km study area, in Chippenham, approximately 1.9km north of the Sunnica West Site (south). Lithic implements have also been discovered in Fordham and at Burwell Castle to the west and at Kennett to the east. Palaeolithic flint-working sites are also known in the wider area, at St Neots, Swaffham Prior and Allington Hill. The tools are generally found in river valleys; notable concentrations have been recorded around the River Cam in Cambridge (Taylor, 1977a).

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.9 No Palaeolithic finds are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (south) or its 1km study area.

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.10 No Palaeolithic finds are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north) or its 1km study area.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)

- 5.5.11 The majority of Mesolithic finds in Cambridgeshire have been worked flint, found on sandy heathland. These flints are usually the only sign by which settlement patterns can be traced. The fens were around 9m higher above sea level than they are now, and, instead of peat and silt, the landscape was predominantly dry and open (Taylor, 1977a).
- 5.5.12 Some Mesolithic finds are recorded beyond the 1km study area, to the north in Chippenham, and in Kennett to the east. These comprise flint scatters (MCB12145) and tranchet axes (MCB9227; MCB9281). Further evidence of axes (including several tranchet axes) is found to the west in Burwell.

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.13 No Mesolithic finds are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (south) or 1km study area. A prehistoric settlement site is recorded at Kennett (UID A180) within the 1km study area, potentially dating from this period.

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.14 There are no sites or finds within the Sunnica West Site (north). However there are two find spot records within its 1km study area, comprising flint implements at Fordham (UID A133; UID A139).

Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)

- 5.5.15 Monuments of this period are rare within Cambridgeshire due to extensive ploughing, and no standing settlements of this date have been found (Taylor, 1977a).

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.16 Within the Sunnica West Site (south), no evidence of Neolithic settlement has been discovered, and one find spot is recorded which consists of a Neolithic axe head in the north of the Sunnica West Site (south). Five further records fall within the 1km study area: these comprise one find spot of an arrowhead (UID A45) and flint scatters (UID A40; UID A43; UID A44), as well as a knapping site (UID A157).

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.17 No finds or sites are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north) or its 1km study area; however, some Bronze Age assets below may in fact be associated with the late Neolithic period.

Bronze Age (2600 – 700 BC)

- 5.5.18 Definitive evidence for structural features within the 1km study area emerges during the Bronze Age. In this period, the climate was becoming wetter, with much of the low-lying ground turning to peat and fen. The majority of Bronze Age activity is found on higher ground, and wooded areas. Pollen analysis has suggested forest clearance continued through this period. The changes in vegetation in this time may have contributed to population movement to the drier, chalk lowlands (Archaeological Solutions, 2006a). Despite this, evidence of dug-out canoes has been found, which are thought to date to the Bronze Age (Taylor, 1977a).

- 5.5.19 As with the Neolithic, few settlement sites are known within Cambridgeshire, other than some temporary settlements that have been uncovered at Isleham Fen to the north of the Sunnica West Site (south), and Swaffham Prior to the west. However, the presence of barrows across the region as a whole, including within the Sunnica West Site (south), provide evidence for Bronze Age activity.
- 5.5.20 Round barrows are a highly prominent feature of Bronze Age archaeology across southern Britain. Within Cambridgeshire, a proportion survive as standing monuments, and attest to a widespread and complex funerary and ritual landscape. As excavations of regional examples have demonstrated, barrows could often cover multiple burials, and the insertion of 'secondary burials' at a later date is common (e.g. Petersen 1973; Martin 1975). Many barrows were originally surrounded by ring-ditches, and in cases where the monument has been destroyed, it is invariably only those ditches that are visible from the air. Modern agricultural practices have proved extremely destructive to upstanding archaeological features, and mounds of all periods are no exception.
- 5.5.21 Beyond the 1km study area, further artefact scatters are recorded, comprising a spearhead, lithic implements, barrows and burials in Chippenham to the north of the Sunnica West Site (south), and cremations and evidence of settlement activity in Burwell to the west of the Sunnica West Sites. A Bell Beaker burial is recorded immediately to the south of the Chippenham barrow cemetery.

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.22 Within the south-eastern part of the Sunnica West Site (south), a scheduled group of four barrows (UID A20) is situated adjacent to the A11 trunk road. This group is part of a larger collection of barrows, the Chippenham barrow cemetery (UID A358), which consists of at least five further barrows straddling the A11, some of which are also scheduled. These include the Hilly Plantation barrow (UID A19) and the Rookery barrow (UID A18) within 1km of the Sunnica West Site (south).
- 5.5.23 While the area of the four scheduled barrows within the Sunnica West Site (south) is currently under vegetation, and not visibly cultivated, aerial photography suggests that this is a recent occurrence, and until at least 2015 the barrows were situated within ploughed land.
- 5.5.24 Within the Sunnica West Site (south) there are also records relating to a further barrow (UID A79) and a flint axe find spot (UID A153).
- 5.5.25 The 1km study area also includes a ring ditch (UID A33), several unscheduled barrows (UID A81; UID A83; UID A143) and some artefact scatters including a battle axe (UID A148) and a bronze sword (UID 149).

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.26 Within the Sunnica West Site (north), there is one record of a Bronze Age flint implement found at Snailwell (UID A173).
- 5.5.27 In the corresponding 1km study area, three further records are found within the HER, comprising a cremation cemetery at Fordham (UID A252) and two

unscheduled barrows, approximately 65m (UID A32) and 160m (UID A132) west of the A142 road respectively.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

5.5.28 It is suggested that Iron Age society differed little from that of the Bronze Age (Dunnett 1975), but due to the widespread (though not complete) demise of the barrow as a funerary monument, structural features in the landscape are less readily identifiable. While some settlements are known across Cambridgeshire, these have predominantly been found in the northern and southern reaches of the county, with less evidence in the centre (Taylor, 1977a).

Sunnica West Site (south)

5.5.29 Within the Sunnica West Site (south), Iron Age coins have been found at Foxburrow Plantation (UID A201).

5.5.30 Five further records for the Iron Age are known within the corresponding 1km study area, including evidence of occupation at Low Park Corner (UID A250) and settlement evidence (UID A214), both in Chippenham. Find spots comprising a bronze armlet (UID A31), a flint and pottery scatter (UID 178), and further Iron Age coins (UID A198) are also recorded within the 1km study area.

Sunnica West Site (north)

5.5.31 Two pottery scatters (UID A174; UID A175) are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north).

5.5.32 Within the 1km study area, there is a further find spot of Icenian bronze (UID A150) and a ring ditch (UID A62), both at Fordham.

Overlapping study areas

5.5.33 Further evidence from this period can be found in the 1km study area, with a range of find spots yielding pottery (UID A170), as well as the Snailwell Warrior Burial (UID A126) to the west of the Sunnica West Site (south). In a wider context, further Iron Age settlements are known in Chippenham, as well as multiple artefact scatters in the locality.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

5.5.34 During the Roman period, early settlements were similar to those of Iron Age Cambridgeshire in the south, primarily surrounding river valleys and chalklands (Browne, 1977). Following the Boudiccan revolt of AD60-61, there may have been some depopulation in the area (Browne, 1977). In the latter centuries of Roman occupation, settlements expanded quickly, with large-scale drainage works undertaken. Later flooding led to a contracted area of settlement which continued into the 5th century, with more highly concentrated habitation density (Browne, 1977).

5.5.35 Settlement dating to the Roman period is relatively poorly evidenced within the 1km study areas, despite the fact that the small town of Icklingham lay approximately 11km north-east of the Sunnica West Site (south). It is unclear whether the lack of archaeological evidence is a reflection of settlement

distribution, or simply reflects the paucity of archaeological excavations in the area. Studies around Saffron Waldon (Essex; Williamson 1986) and Dunstable (Hertfordshire; Hudspith 1995) have demonstrated an average density of 1 to 1.3 farmsteads per square kilometre, although they may not have all been contemporary. The presence of small towns close to both of these study areas may have resulted in a settlement density that was greater than the norm; nevertheless, they demonstrate the intensity of land use in the Roman countryside, and thus the potential for the discovery of new sites in poorly-studied areas.

- 5.5.36 Further sites and finds are recorded in the wider landscape. A Roman cremation and artefact scatter is situated within 50m of the 1km study area. Many more artefact scatters have been recorded within the surrounding landscape, as well as Roman inhumations to the north in Chippenham.
- 5.5.37 A notable local find spot is the Mildenhall Treasure, a hoard of 34 masterpieces of Roman silver tableware from the 4th century AD, which consists of Roman objects of exceptional value, both artistically and by weight. The hoard was discovered in 1942 in land around the village of West Row, probably at Thistley Green, which lies approximately 3km to the north of the Sunnica West Site (south) boundary (Hobbs 2016).

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.38 Two find spots, consisting of pottery (UID A195) and a votive axe (UID A202) are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (south).
- 5.5.39 Further find spots are recorded within the corresponding 1km study area, including a brooch (UID A189), a coin hoard (UID A196) and bronze coins (UID A194). An earthwork interpreted as a possible Roman building has been identified at Snailwell (UID A37).

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.40 The Sunnica West Site (north) has a much higher density of Roman finds, particularly in the 1km study area. A find spot of beads, a brooch, coins and pottery sherds (UID A135) has been identified at Snailwell Fen near the scheduled villa (UID A11). The villa site, within the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site (north), consists of a probable hypocaust as well as a considerable amount of building material, pottery, and painted wall plaster. It was found by ploughing, and is interpreted as a villa because it is considerably larger than a typical farmstead.
- 5.5.41 Within the 1km study area, a number of find spots are recorded, mostly around the scheduled villa (UID A11). These include several pottery scatters (UID A172; UID 140), coins and bronze objects (UID A141; UID A151) and a purse mount (UID A593), as well as some ditches (UID A253) and a cremation (UID A134).

Overlapping study areas

- 5.5.42 Two Roman artefacts are recorded within the overlapping study area between the two Sites, comprising a quern and associated pottery (UID A138) and an iron spear head find from Snailwell (UID A226).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.5.43 Evidence of Saxon cemeteries in the early 5th century suggests a period of coexistence and settlement between the Saxons and the Romano-British (Taylor, 1977b). With the collapse of the Roman drainage systems, there was subsidence across much of the fens, leading to a reduction in cultivated land (Taylor, 1977b). During the 7th century, the River Cam became a frontier for many conflicts, and the population was sparse (Taylor, 1977b). From the late 7th century, the area saw relative peace, and a complete conversion to Christianity.
- 5.5.44 In the 9th century, the Danes began invading the area, with fixed winter quarters in East Anglia, where they are said to have made peace with local people (Taylor, 1977b). While they were defeated in the late 9th century by Alfred and Wessex, the Danes were given the right to farm in East Anglia under Danelaw. Cambridgeshire remained under Danish control for several decades, until being assimilated into Wessex (Taylor, 1977b).
- 5.5.45 Historical evidence indicates that several of the principal settlements within the surrounding area had their origins in the Saxon period. Freckenham is listed in an Anglo-Saxon charter of AD 895 as 'Frekeham' (Skeat 1913, 53, 61-2 and 111; Morris 1986). Snailwell, Fordham, Badlingham and Chippenham all feature in the Domesday Book (<http://opendomesday.org/>).
- 5.5.46 A pagan Saxon graveyard was excavated in 1929 'somewhere in the parish of Mildenhall' in 1929. Mildenhall itself was given to St Edmunds at the time of the Domesday Book, and then comprised 33 villagers, 15 smallholders, and 16 slaves (Archaeological Solutions, 2006b). Outside of the 1km study areas, three Saxon inhumations and a Saxon cemetery (MCB9077) are recorded at Chippenham to the north of the Sunnica West Site (south), and a further Saxon cemetery (MCB8158) is recorded at Burwell to the west.

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.47 No evidence from the early medieval period is recorded within the Sunnica West Site (south) itself, and little is recorded within the 1km study area other than a pottery find spot (UID A246) and a 9th century silver hooked tag (UID A170).

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.48 No finds or sites dating to the early medieval period are recorded within or around the Sunnica West Site (north).

Overlapping study area

- 5.5.49 A further pottery find spot (UID A171) is recorded in the overlapping study area between the two sites.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 5.5.50 Following the Norman invasion, settlements around the fens once again expanded rapidly. Between 1086 and 1279 the population doubled (Darby, 1977). Geographical mobility was a key feature of this period, as Cambridge University brought further migration to the area, with the villagers of Huntingdon originating in at least 22 different counties by 1330 (Darby, 1977).

- 5.5.51 During the 14th and 15th centuries, Cambridgeshire saw a period of contraction, as medieval agriculture and commercial effort peaked, leading to recession and stagnation, as a result of a range of factors probably including climate, pestilence (specifically the Black Death in the mid-14th century) and social unrest (Darby, 1977).
- 5.5.52 In addition to the aforementioned settlements with early medieval roots, throughout the medieval period documentary evidence also attests to a deserted former settlement at Badlingham (UID A167) and a windmill at Freckenham; the latter appears on a 1712 map, but the period assigned by the HER record suggests it may have had earlier origins (UID A166).
- 5.5.53 The principal settlement of the area was Freckenham. A motte-and-bailey fortification was established here by the Bishop of Rochester in the late 11th century, in order to secure a strategic position near the confluence of the Kennett and Lark rivers. Its military role was relatively brief, and Freckenham evolved into a minor residence of the bishops of Rochester and became the focal point of a small settlement. The fortification had probably been abandoned by the 14th century, but the manor remained the property of the church until the Reformation. The site, known as Freckenham Castle (UID A10), survives as a series of earthworks: the motte is clearly visible, albeit heavily wooded, while the ditch separating the inner and outer baileys has also survived. No above-ground structures remain.
- 5.5.54 Fordham Abbey stands on the ancient site of a Gilbertine priory founded in the reign of Henry III in the 13th Century by Robert de Fordham (East Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2015). In 1204, King John gave the vicarage of Fordham to Henry (Dean of Fordham), who began building a monastery on the land, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene (Salzman, 1948). The exact date on which the Gilbertine canons were installed is unknown, but in 1227 Henry III confirmed the liberties of Sempringham, extending this to include Fordham (Salzman, 1948). Little is documented for the next two centuries, but the priory building is thought to have been destroyed by fire in 1419, and the monastery itself was dissolved in 1538 (fordhamabbey.co.uk). The current building on the site is a small mid-18th century house, rebuilt from an earlier mansion on the site of the old priory (Grade II, UID BH24).

[Sunnica West Site \(south\)](#)

- 5.5.55 There is a little archaeological evidence for any medieval settlements within the 1km study area. HER data shows furlong boundaries within the Sunnica West Site (south) (UID A54; UID A342) and within the corresponding 1km study area (UID A53; UID A58).
- 5.5.56 Approximately 3.4km south-east of the Sunnica West Site (south) lies Packhorse Bridge (UID A2), an early 15th century bridge with 18th century alterations in the village of Moulton. To the north of the Sunnica West Site (south), within the boundary of Chippenham Hall Registered Park and Garden (RPG), are three further medieval assets, comprising buildings primarily known from documentary evidence.

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.57 No medieval assets are recorded in the HER within the Sunnica West Site (north). Three records, comprising a medieval cross base at the edge of woodland in Snailwell (UID A646), a purse mount (UID A152) and furlong boundaries (UID A347) are recorded within the 1km study area.
- 5.5.58 A moated site near the church in Snailwell (UID A4; NHLE 1003800) is situated to the west of the Sunnica West Site (north), outside of the 1km study area.
- 5.5.59 The parish Church of St Peter (Grade II*, NHLE 1331773) in Snailwell dates from the 11th century with 13th, 15th and later centuries additions. To the west, there is a Norman round tower, being one of only two churches in Cambridgeshire with such a tower. To the south of the church, within the churchyard, there are a number of monuments dating from the late 17th and 18th century. The monuments include a 13th century coffin lid (Grade II listed; NHLE 1309604) sited beside the south porch, probably of Knights Templar origin.
- 5.5.60 To the southern side of Church Lane, there is another Grade II* listed building, The Old Rectory (UID BH34). Although this mainly dates to the early 18th century, it incorporates two separate medieval buildings, possibly the wings of a 12th century house.

Overlapping study area

- 5.5.61 Three medieval HER records are noted within the overlapping study area. These comprise the remains of the Manor House in Snailwell (UID A137), Four Ponds Moat in Snailwell (UID A360), and further furlong boundaries (UID A57).

Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.5.62 Cartographic evidence from the 17th century onwards shows the development of the landscape of the 1km study area through to the present day. Kupferdruck's map (1670-1690) contains very little detail, but depicts the settlements of 'Burwells', 'Snalewell', 'Kennet' and 'Chippenham'.
- 5.5.63 Cary's *Improved Map of England and Wales* (1828) demonstrates that the current road system was in place by the early 19th century. Otherwise, it depicts settlements, as well as details such as Chippenham Park (marked as 'Hall'), and occasional markings of 'Barn' and 'Farm' within the Sunnica West Site (south). No other sites are marked within the Sunnica West Site (south). At this time, it is clear that the 1km study area was primarily given over to agriculture.
- 5.5.64 William Stanley's map of the area (1817-1835) provides considerably more detail, with the western part of the Sunnica West Site (south) marked as 'Snailwell Field', and a cluster of barrows shown in the southern corner of the Sunnica West Site (south). While this may indicate previously unknown remains, it could also be a misplacement of the Chippenham barrow cemetery to the east, which is not marked on this map. 'Water Hall' is also marked in the north-east of the Sunnica West Site (south), while 'La Hogue Hall' is marked to the north-east, and 'Snailwell Hall' is depicted to the west.

- 5.5.65 Subsequent maps show the evolution of this landscape through the 19th century. On the 1884 six inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map edition, '*Sounds Plantation*' is marked in its current position. The Rookery barrow and Hilly Plantation barrow are each marked as '*Tumulus*', but no other barrows in the area are depicted. The remainder of the land is shown as being under cultivation, with '*Lower Farm*' and '*Sounds Farm*' marked in the east and west of the Sunnica West Site (south) respectively.
- 5.5.66 On the 1885 25 inch OS mapping of the area, less detail is included, but the various plantations across the Sunnica West Site (south) are visible, as well as the Hilly Plantation '*Tumulus*'.
- 5.5.67 Snailwell Conservation Area includes the historic core of Snailwell and seven post-medieval buildings. It comprises the historic core of Snailwell and is located between the Sunnica West Site (north) and Sunnica West Site (south). As well as the medieval church (Grade II*, UID BH35), its associated monuments and The Old Rectory (Grade II, UID BH34), the conservation area includes the Church Farm complex just south of the church. The farm complex contains a number of farm buildings developed around the Church Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH33) that dates from the late 16th or early 17th century. The Tithe Barn (Grade II, UID BH39) to the north-west of Church Farmhouse also dates from the 16th century and is of timber frame construction, part plastered and weather boarded with original brick foundations. Additional buildings associated with Church Farm include the barn, stables, cart sheds, granary and model farmyard (Grade II, UID BH37) to the east of the Church Farmhouse dating from the mid-19th century and the Church Farm Cottages (Grade II, UID BH83) facing onto The Street. Church Farm Cottages comprise a row of four early 19th century farm cottages including one 17th century timber-framed and thatched cottage to the south-east.
- 5.5.68 The Street, the main street of the village, runs from the north of the conservation area to the south-east where it meets The Green. The properties to the east of The Street include the 17th century Manor Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH36), set against the pavement edge, and associated farm buildings arranged around a regular courtyard to the rear (east) of the farmhouse.
- 5.5.69 Eight additional post-medieval buildings lie within the wider landscape and illustrate the agricultural history of the area. These include Phantom Cottage (Grade II, UID BH86) and Park Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH79), which are located to the west of the Chippenham Hall RPG, approximately 660m to the north-west of the Scheme and date to the early 19th century. The Waterhall Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH78) dates to the late 18th century is located to the south-east of the RPG and just east of the Sunnica West Site (south).
- 5.5.70 To the west of the Sunnica West Site (north) is located the Biggen Stud Farmhouse (Grade II, UID BH25), of timber frame construction dating to the 18th century. The farmhouse is two-storeys with a thatched roof and a modern glazed porch.
- 5.5.71 There are four additional listed buildings to the south of the village of Fordham, just north-west of the Sunnica West Site (north). These include Fordham Abbey (Grade II, UID BH24), a mid-18th century country house on the site of the Gilbertine priory, discussed above. Fordham Abbey is constructed of red

brick and is three storeys over a basement. The garden walls and pair of gate piers to the south-west of the house (Grade II, UID BH30) also date from the 18th century and have group value with the house. To the south-west of this group are located Fordham House (Grade II, UID BH31) and its associated barn (Grade II, UID BH26) dating to the 19th and late 17th century respectively. The farmhouse is two storeys, constructed of brick with hipped slate roofs. The barn is of timber framed construction with a pantiled roof.

- 5.5.72 Towards the end of the 17th century, the landscape in the Chippenham area underwent significant change. In 1688, the manor of Chippenham was purchased by Admiral Edward Russell who later became Lord Orford. In 1696, Russell added most of the remaining land in the village to his estate and in 1702 was granted permission from the king to make a park (Grade II RPG; NHLE 1000615). Part of the changes at the time included the rearrangement of the village of Chippenham and the design of a new model village by Adam Russell. The mansion was rebuilt and a stable block was added. The new buildings were surrounded by a park enclosed by a continuous wall.
- 5.5.73 Following the death of Lord Orford in 1727, his niece Leticia and her husband Lord Sandys took over the estate, adding a triumphal arch at the southern edge of the park in 1745, alongside two Neo-Classical lodges (Grade II*; UID BH77) which form termination points for the enclosing boundary wall. The lodges mark the end of the extensive southwest drive and the start of the parkland proper. The drive has been disused since 1999 and is approximately 7.5 km long. To the southern point of the drive, off the A1304, there are double red-brick piers surmounted by pineapple finials and linked by a wrought-iron screen wall, standing beside the late 19th century red-brick Bury Road Lodge. The drive continues north until it reaches the park wall, lined with beech trees. However, since it became disused, both the drive and trees have been partially lost.
- 5.5.74 During subsequent years there were numerous changes of ownership and the Hall was mostly demolished. John Tharp, the owner of a Jamaican sugar plantation, purchased the estate in the late 18th century. Tharp commissioned William Emes to prepare a plan for landscaping the park which included the destruction of the formal gardens located to the south of the Hall. The new plans also included the construction of a tapering lake and the planting of over 1000 trees, including two lines of lime trees which represented the formations of the British and French fleets at the Battle of La Hogue that still survive within the park. Tharp also engaged with James Wyatt to design new lodges to the northwest (Grade II; UID BH82) and Samuel Lapidge to advise on an extensive tree planting programme. The gardens within the park were designed as an 'Anglo Dutch' landscape and were formed by canals, parkland, woodland and formal gardens. In the 1790s, changes were made to the park according to the design of William Emes that transformed the park to a more informal landscape, a style that had gained popularity from the mid-18th to the early 19th century. It therefore illustrates the changes in taste and fashion in the landscape design. The plantation belts around the park edge, the lake and the sweeping, curvilinear drives are all key features of the late 18th century phase of the park.

- 5.5.75 By 1851, the estate was let for shooting and the Hall was occupied only periodically. After 1883 the estate was passed on to William Montagu Tharp, a descendant of John Tharp who took up residence in the Hall and made extensive alterations to it in 1886. William is responsible for the present hall (Grade II; UID BH83), built in the Queen Anne revival style incorporating the fabric of two later 17th and 18th century houses. The Hall is set towards the north of the park, part of a complex of buildings which include the late 17th century stable block (Grade II*, UID BH85) and the 18th century dovecote (Grade II, UID BH84).
- 5.5.76 Considerable replanting was carried out during the 20th century, but the character of the late 18th century park survives. Woodland and trees play a vital role in the character and appearance of the park. Trees in groups, lined in avenues or standing individually, contribute to planned views from the Hall and other views within the park. Trees along the boundaries of the park provide screening and a sense of enclosure separating the parkland and associated buildings from the surrounding landscape. However, that rural setting, including the surrounding farmland and small settlements, further contribute to the character of the park and its significance. It is closely associated with Chippenham village to the north while the south drive, off the A1304, although now disused, reinforces its relationship with its rural surroundings and its prominence within the landscape.

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.77 No post-medieval features or finds are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (south). Within the 1km study area, post-medieval features comprise several buildings (UID A290; UID A291), the Great Eastern Railway (UID A348), the loop line railway in Snailwell (UID A349), the canal and post-medieval features in Chippenham Park (UID A216) and the gardens of Chippenham Lodge (UID A365). The former main 18th century drive to the south of Chippenham Park crosses the Sunnica West Site (south).

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.78 One post-medieval feature is recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north); the gardens and park at Fordham Abbey (UID A645). One find spot is recorded within the 1km study area, comprising prehistoric flints that had been re-used as gunflints at Chippenham (UID A50).

Overlapping study area

- 5.5.79 Post-medieval records within the overlapping study area include the gardens of the Old Rectory, Snailwell (UID A72; UID A366) and the railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch (UID A345).

Modern (1901 – Present)

- 5.5.80 The 20th century OS maps show the development of the modern landscape of the 1km study area. Little change is visible on the 1925 25 inch OS maps when compared to the 19th century maps, other than an increase in treelines around the fields within the Sunnica West Site (south). By the time of the 1950 6 inch OS map, a group of 'Tumuli' was noted in the current location of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, as well as the Hilly Plantation barrow and the Rookery barrow. Further plantations were visible across the Sunnica West Site

(south), while cropmarks and structures to the west of the Sunnica West Site (south) may relate to the World War Two base at RAF Snailwell (see below). Aerial imagery of the Sunnica West Site (south) show little change between the 1950 OS maps and the current site conditions.

- 5.5.81 In 1932, the Chippenham estate was registered as the Chippenham Park Estate Company. During the World War Two there were three military camps in the park and the Hall was partly used as a hospital.

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.82 Archaeological remains of modern date within the Sunnica West Site (south) predominantly relate to RAF Snailwell (UID A242), an airbase established in 1940 and decommissioned in 1946. The extant remains relate to a metalled runway across a field to the west of Chippenham Park's trackway (noted during the site walkover), along with associated ruined buildings, debris in the wooded boundary of the field, and a disused bunker to the west of the runway. The base is visible on aerial imagery from 1945.

- 5.5.83 Other modern archaeological features in the 1km study area comprise chalk (UID A279) and sand (UID A278) pits to the east, known from documentary evidence.

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.84 No modern sites or finds are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north) or its 1km study area.

Unknown Date

Sunnica West Site (south)

- 5.5.85 The only asset of unknown date recorded in the HER within the Sunnica West Site (south) is a series of earthwork enclosures in the north-west of the site.

- 5.5.86 Several other earthworks of unknown date are recorded within the 1km study area, including potential ring ditches (UID A39; UID A42) (which would most likely be contemporary with the known Bronze Age barrows in the area), a rectangular cropmark (UID A93), and a further earthwork (UID A35). Human remains of unknown date (UID A156) were also discovered in the east of Chippenham Park.

- 5.5.87 An irregular-shaped cropmark (UID A590) was visible in aerial imagery in a field immediately to the east of Chippenham Park trackway between 2003 and 2007, as was a small, sub-circular cropmark (A591) in the opposite field, immediately to the west of Chippenham Park trackway. The irregular shape at least appears to be man-made, and may relate to agricultural activities.

Sunnica West Site (north)

- 5.5.88 A single site of unknown date within the Sunnica West Site (north) comprises a series of rectilinear enclosure cropmarks in Snailwell (UID A371). Additional assets within the 1km study area consist of a field boundary (UID A34), enclosures (UID A276; UID A363), and an undated gully and alluvial deposits (UID A277), all of which are recorded in Fordham.

5.5.89 Two undated cropmarks (UID A399; UID A400), which are potential enclosures or ring ditches, have been recorded in Landwade, to the east of the Sunnica West Site (north). Earthworks (UID A647) were identified through aerial photographs towards the west of the Sunnica West Site (north).

Overlapping study area

5.5.90 Two earthworks of unknown date are recorded within the overlapping study area; a rectilinear enclosure 280m northeast of The George and Dragon pub (UID A254), and some unspecified earthworks in Snailwell (UID A368).

5.6 Previous archaeological investigations

Sunnica West Site (south)

5.6.1 There are seven recorded previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area, two of which occurred within the Sunnica West Site (south) itself.

5.6.2 The first of two investigations within the Sunnica West Site (south), a watching brief (UID E155), was conducted in 1991 for the Chippenham Park and Fen River Pipeline, running north-west to south-east in the west of the Sunnica West Site (south). The watching brief recorded no archaeological features other than a linear feature adjacent to the post-medieval canal (UID A216).

5.6.3 The second involved a watching brief (UID E114) which was carried out between 1991-1992 along Thetford aqueduct. The pipeline was situated near several sites of interest, but no archaeologically sensitive material was uncovered within the 1km study area. Deposits outside of the 1km study areas included two post-medieval gullies and an inhumation of uncertain date.

5.6.4 In 1973, excavations (UID E110) were undertaken at Waterhall Farm barrow cemetery, Chippenham (UID A20), in the south-west of the Sunnica West Site (south). The tumuli (UID A143; UID A144) were investigated in advance of the destruction of two barrows for the construction of the Newmarket by-pass, and some artefactual evidence was recovered (UID A153).

5.6.5 The earliest excavation (UID E109) in the 1km study area was undertaken by Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1939-1940, focusing on three of the Chippenham Barrows to the east of the Sunnica West Site (south) (UID A145; UID A146).

5.6.6 An evaluation (UID E117) was undertaken at Chippenham Gallops, Snailwell in 2007. Seventeen pieces of worked flint were recovered from the ploughsoil, while two earthworks dated to the 20th century were identified (UID A239).

Sunnica West Site (north)

5.6.7 Two investigations are recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north). These comprise the Thetford Aqueduct watching brief (UID E114), discussed above, and an aerial photography assessment by the Horseracing Forensic Laboratory in Fordham (UID E174). The latter investigation identified a number of features, including enclosures at Fordham (UID A276), medieval furlong boundaries (UID A347) and rectilinear enclosures at Snailwell (UID A371).

- 5.6.8 There are 14 further investigations within the 1km study area of Sunnica West Site (north). These comprise two excavations, one fieldwalking survey, and 11 evaluations.
- 5.6.9 The earliest investigation in the 1km study area was an evaluation (and subsequent excavation) at Landwade Road, Fordham (UID E138), by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU) in 1996. This revealed the presence of a prehistoric settlement through 25 trenches (UID A355).
- 5.6.10 The next investigation took place in 1998, and comprised an evaluation at the Pines, Fordham (UID E122) by Archaeological Services and Consultancy. No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.11 An evaluation at the Old Cattle Yard, Snailwell (UID E123) was undertaken in 2001 by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.12 The first assessment of Fordham Bypass within this area took place in 2002, and comprised an evaluation (UID E119) by CCCAFU. This was followed by fieldwalking (UID E121) and excavations in 2004 (UID E120). These revealed a number of features, including prehistoric features, structures and other remains (UID A206; UID A209; UID A229; UID A230), Roman to medieval remains (UID A228), and post medieval enclosures (UID A207).
- 5.6.13 In 2008, Archaeological Solutions undertook an evaluation at 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell (UID E152). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.14 John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at Lynx Business Park, Snailwell, 2011 (UID E170). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.15 In 2012, Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook an evaluation at HFL Sports Science in Fordham (UID E169). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.16 Further investigations in 2012 included an evaluation on land at Fordham Road (UID E176) and excavations at Turner's Yard, Fordham (UID E175). These revealed a Bronze Age barrow with associated burial (UID A132), a cremation cemetery at Fordham Road (UID A252), as well as possible Roman ditches (UID A253).
- 5.6.17 In 2015, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation in Fordham (UID E177). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.6.18 Two records within the HER refer to evaluations at Fordham Abbey, at the beginning and end of 2017 (UID E181; UID E196). These revealed an undated gully and alluvial deposits at Fordham (UID A277).
- [Overlapping study area](#)
- 5.6.19 Additional investigations within the overlapping parts of the 1km study areas include the excavation (UID E107) of the Snailwell Warrior Burial (UID A126). The burial was discovered during a pipeline cutting on a new estate at Snailwell, and was then the subject of a rescue excavation.

5.6.20 In 1993, a watching brief (UID E113) was conducted along the Snailwell to Exning Pipeline. No archaeological evidence was recorded for this section of the pipeline.

6. Assessment of the baseline

6.1 Archaeological potential

- 6.1.1 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains, and surface artefacts, to be present within the Sunnica West Sites (north and south).
- 6.1.2 The majority of archaeological sites and finds are generally located near local settlements and areas of recent development within and around the Sunnica West Site. While this may suggest a concentration of human activity, it may be more indicative of an investigation bias, with undiscovered archaeological evidence potentially present in areas that have not been recorded or investigated as extensively. Although the location, extent and character of sub-surface archaeology, and of surface artefacts, cannot be established, it may be present (and potentially broadly constant in terms of density) across the Sunnica West Site as a whole.
- 6.1.3 Period-based predictions are rendered somewhat speculative, due to the fact that the baseline includes a significant number of finds, and a lesser number of features, which are either broadly dated or have no period assigned to them.

Palaeoenvironmental

- 6.1.4 The Sunnica West Site does not include any areas of peat or marsh, and are therefore considered to have very low potential for preserved palaeoenvironmental remains.

Archaeology

- 6.1.5 The Sunnica West Site (south) includes substantial areas in which the solid geology is overlain by superficial terrace gravels. While such geology has yielded a range of finds, including faunal remains and lithics, no such remains have been found within the Sunnica West Site (south) or the 1km study area. Despite this, a number of flint scatters and lithic implements have been found in the surrounding area. The potential for further Palaeolithic material being present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is considered to be low.
- 6.1.6 The Sunnica West Site (north) has no recorded Palaeolithic remains, and thus the potential for further material being present is also considered to be low.
- 6.1.7 The number of recorded finds of Mesolithic date within the Sunnica West Site (south) is very small. However, there are several recorded finds in the surrounding area, particularly in Kennett to the east and Chippenham to the north of the Sunnica West Site (south). The potential for further Mesolithic artefacts to be present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is considered to be low.
- 6.1.8 There have been several recorded Mesolithic findspots within 1km of the Sunnica West Site (north), comprising flint scatters. No further evidence of Mesolithic activity is recorded within the Sunnica West Site (north) itself or the surrounding 1km study area. The potential for further Mesolithic artefacts to

be present within the Sunnica West Site (north) is therefore considered to be low.

- 6.1.9 Neolithic finds are similarly sparse in both the Sunnica West Site (south) and the Sunnica West Site (north), albeit with the caveat that some or all of the barrows discussed under the Bronze Age could have origins in this period. Given that there are five records of Neolithic artefacts, with a concentration to the east of the study area of the Sunnica West Site (south), the potential for further artefacts of this period being present is considered to be medium. The existence of contemporary archaeological sites is unknown but the potential for additional assets cannot be discounted, although is considered to be low. Sites and finds are both considered to have a low potential in the Sunnica West Site (north).
- 6.1.10 Bronze Age monuments, including a scheduled group of barrows, are numerous, particularly to the south and east of the Sunnica West Site (south) and the 1km study area. Stray finds have also been recovered from the Sunnica West Site (south). The potential for further Bronze Age features and finds being present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is considered to be high.
- 6.1.11 Several Bronze Age finds and barrows are also known within the 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (north), with one flint implement having been recovered from within the Sunnica West Site (north) itself. The potential for further Bronze Age features and finds being present within the Sunnica West Site (north) is therefore also considered to be high.
- 6.1.12 A small number of minor archaeological features of Iron Age date have been revealed by fieldwork within the Sunnica West Sites and the 1km study area. Stray finds have also been made in areas available for field walking and metal-detecting, which have included sizeable coin hoards. In addition, Iron Age activity, such as the Snailwell Warrior Burial and evidence of settlement in Chippenham, has been discovered in the vicinity of the Sunnica West Site (south). The potential for further Iron Age features and finds being present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is therefore considered to be medium.
- 6.1.13 Several late prehistoric features are noted around the Sunnica West Site (north), including a settlement at Landwade Road in Fordham. Numerous sites and find spots are recorded in the 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (north), as well as prehistoric features found in the evaluations relating to the Fordham Bypass. The potential for Iron Age features and finds being present in the Sunnica West Site (north) is therefore considered to be high.
- 6.1.14 Despite the lack of an obvious focal site, there is strong evidence for a Roman presence in the locality, including some that is suggestive of at least one high status building, the Roman villa at Snailwell. The coin hoard recovered from the Sunnica West Site (south), along with pottery scatters and other stray finds from the 1km study area, are also indicative of some level of activity. The potential for further Roman features and finds being present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is considered to be high.
- 6.1.15 The scheduled Roman villa at Snailwell is approximately 80m to the south-west of the Sunnica West Site (north), with a number of artefact scatters within

and in close proximity to the Sunnica West Site (north). The potential for further Roman features and finds being present within the Sunnica West Site (north) is therefore also considered to be high.

- 6.1.16 Known archaeological sites of early medieval date are absent from the 1km study area. Nevertheless, historical sources indicate that settlement was established here at least as early as the 9th century, while the north part of the Sunnica West Site (south) has yielded a few stray finds of this period. The area was most likely used for agricultural activity, and there is potential for associated features and finds to be found within the Sunnica West Site (south). The potential for significant discoveries dating to this period, however, is considered to be low.
- 6.1.17 Evidence for early medieval activity within and around the Sunnica West Site (north) is limited. The potential for finds and features dating to this period is therefore considered to be low.
- 6.1.18 Settlement was well established within the 1km study area by the time of the Norman Conquest and developed further during the medieval period. The main focus of occupation is anticipated to be around the modern villages of Snailwell and Chippenham, with activity radiating out from these foci – as evidenced by stray finds from the Sunnica West Site (south). The potential for further medieval features and finds relating to agricultural activity is considered to be medium, but the potential for evidence of settlement and other activity being present within the Sunnica West Site (south) is considered to be low.
- 6.1.19 Some medieval finds are recorded within the 1km study area of the Sunnica West Site (north). Any finds that are encountered are likely to relate to Fordham Abbey, whose gardens impinge on the northern section of the Sunnica West Site (north). The potential for finds relating to Fordham Abbey is considered to be medium, with a low potential for other evidence of settlement and activity.
- 6.1.20 The post-medieval period is not well represented in the archaeological record of the Sunnica West Site or the 1km study area. Stray finds relating to known settlements can be expected. However, there is good documentary evidence for the Sunnica West Sites (south and north), and any post-medieval remains within the area are likely to relate to previously recorded sites, or agricultural activity. The potential for unknown post-medieval finds in the Sunnica West Site is therefore considered to be low.

6.2 Statement of significance

- 6.2.1 The NPPF stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the significance of any heritage asset and its setting that may be affected by a proposed development. Once significance has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed and presented within the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement.
- 6.2.2 Nineteen assets lie within the Sunnica West Site (south). These comprise one scheduled monument (UID A20), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (UID BH87), 14 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR.

- 6.2.3 The scheduled monument comprises four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction (UID A20) which form part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery (UID A358). The significance of the scheduled barrows is derived from their archaeological interest, as they provide evidence of past funerary activity, and represent the diversity of beliefs and social organisations of prehistoric communities. The setting of these barrows contributes somewhat to their significance and understanding, as they are located within a funerary landscape as part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery on a prominent chalk ridge, approximately 26m above ordnance datum (aOD). Prior to the construction of the A11, the four bowl barrows would have had intervisibility with other barrows within the Chippenham barrow cemetery, including the Hilly Plantation bowl barrow (A19), c.85m east of the Sunnica West Site (south), the Rookery bowl barrow (A18), 260m east, and the bowl barrow south-east of Waterhall Farm (A17), 730m east. All of these barrows currently sit within largely rural and agricultural landscapes. However, their current environment is greatly altered compared to their original context, as they are situated on the perimeter of the A11/A14 junction, physically separated from the other scheduled barrows within the Chippenham barrow cemetery which lie to the east of the junction. In addition, after heavy ploughing the barrows do not retain much height, and are not widely visible within the surrounding vegetation. Despite this, their setting is considered to contribute to their significance.
- 6.2.4 The significance of the non-scheduled elements of the Chippenham barrow cemetery (UID A358) is derived from archaeological interest, in providing evidence for funerary and social activity within prehistoric society. The presence of a number of other barrows, predominantly scheduled, within this area suggests widespread use of this landscape as an important area. Its setting contributes somewhat to its significance, with its location on a chalk ridge. Despite the construction of the A11/A14 junction which bisects it, along with other roads, farms, and railway lines to the east of the cemetery which separate it from further barrows, the setting of the cemetery is still considered to contribute to its significance.
- 6.2.5 In close proximity to the four scheduled bowl barrows is a single, non-designated barrow located within 10m of the scheduled bowl barrows (UID A79). The significance of the unscheduled barrow (UID A79) is derived from its archaeological interest due to its proximity to the scheduled barrows, with similar evidence of a prehistoric funerary landscape. Its setting within the Chippenham barrow cemetery is considered to somewhat contribute to its setting. However, with little surface expression, and the modern infrastructure nearby, its setting does not substantially contribute to its significance.
- 6.2.6 Within the Sunnica West Site (south), there are five find spots which comprise one Neolithic axe head (UID A154), a Bronze Age flint axe (UID A153), Iron Age coins (UID A201), Roman pottery (UID A195) and a Roman votive axe (UID A201). These find spots have limited archaeological significance for past activity. However, their presence provides evidence of further prehistoric and Roman activity in the area. Their significance derives from their archaeological interest.

- 6.2.7 Two examples of medieval furlong boundaries (UID A54; UID A342) are present within the Sunnica West Site (south). Their significance derives from their archaeological and historical interest, with their location providing information about medieval agricultural development in the area.
- 6.2.8 The site of RAF Snailwell (UID A242) is located in the west of the Sunnica West Site (south). Its significance is derived from its historical interest, as the site was built during World War Two and decommissioned less than a year after the war ended. Its setting contributes to its understanding and significance, as its location is within a rural landscape in close proximity to larger bases such as RAF Mildenhall c.9km to the north-east, as well as other RAF bases constructed during World War Two such as the former RAF Waterbeach, c.13km to the west.
- 6.2.9 Enclosures of an unknown date (UID A361) are located in the north-west of the Sunnica West Site (south). Without further information on their date and original context, little can be said of their significance or the contribution of their setting, although they will retain some archaeological interest. Two cropmarks identified from aerial photography and LiDAR (UID A590; UID A591) are similarly undated, with little information with which to establish their significance or original setting. Again, they will retain some archaeological interest.
- 6.2.10 Snailwell Conservation Area has special historic and architectural interest deriving from the main historic core of the village, developed around the Church of St Peter dating from the 11th century. Farm buildings dating from the 16th to the 19th century and the Old Rectory contribute to the character and appearance of the area and illustrate its agricultural history. Late 19th or early 20th century development in the village has respected its character although it differs from the historic development in the village as it is set within planned sites, set back from the street, behind aligned front gardens. The setting of the village is predominantly rural, surrounded by woodland and agricultural fields. Although views from within the conservation area to the south, west and north are limited due to the topography of the area, being mainly level within the village, views towards the east extend to the surrounding countryside.
- 6.2.11 This agricultural character of the area is reinforced by the survival of post-medieval farm buildings, including the early 18th century Waterhall Farmhouse and 19th century Park Farmhouse. These highlight the emphasis on isolated farmsteads within an open rural landscape. Much of this landscape is absorbed by Chippenham Hall registered park and garden.
- 6.2.12 To the south of the village of Fordham, retaining a mostly rural setting, there is a mid-18th century country house with associated structures and a 19th century farmhouse with a late 17th century barn. The buildings have significance that derives from their historic and architectural interest. Their rural setting contributes to that significance.
- 6.2.13 Chippenham Hall has historic interest as an early 18th century park with late 18th century landscaping and 19th century pleasure grounds. The different phases of the development of the park are legible in the landscape but also in the surviving buildings. Chippenham Park was originally created in the Anglo-Dutch style according to the fashion of the late 17th and early 18th century. In

the 1790s, changes were made to the park according to the design of William Emes which transformed it into a more informal landscape, a style that had gained popularity from the mid-18th to the early 19th century, illustrating the changes in taste and fashion in landscape design. The plantation belts around the park edge, the lake and the sweeping curvilinear drives are all key features of the late 18th century phase of the park. The lodges and triumphal arch to the south of the park survive from a slightly earlier phase (1745), marking the main entry point at the time. These early 18th century lodges were echoed by the late 18th century lodges to the north, of similar style. Architectural and artistic interest derives from the appreciation of the landscape design of the park, its buildings and structures, as well as features such as the lake, plantation, surrounding walls and drives. Considerable replanting was carried out during the 20th century but the character of the late 18th century park survives. The 18th century south drive that continues further south of the southern park wall was disused by the end of the 20th century however it is still a distinctive feature of the park and the surrounding landscape and contributes to our understanding of the early history of the park. The setting of the park includes the village of Chippenham to the north that was designed as part of the estate and extends to the surrounding countryside. The perimeter brick walls and screening woodland are prominent in views towards the park, as is the south drive.

- 6.2.14 The Sunnica West Site (north) contains six recorded assets. These comprise four find spots (UID A135; UID A173; UID A174; UID A175), undated rectilinear enclosures (UID A371), and the gardens and park at Fordham Abbey (UID A645). The latter features, as plotted by the HER, only intersect with the Sunnica West Site boundary and do not extend into the Site itself. The Roman villa south of Snailwell Fen (UID A11) is also in close proximity to the Sunnica West Site (north). One series of earthworks has been identified from aerial photography analysis (UID A647).
- 6.2.15 The Roman villa (UID A11) derives its significance from its archaeological interest. While little of the site remains, the presence of Roman building materials provides evidence for occupation dating to this period in Snailwell. The site itself and the prevalence of Roman artefactual evidence in the area around it contribute to our understanding of Roman Cambridgeshire. Although the site is no longer extant, excepting a rise in ground level around the area, the setting within a semi-rural, agricultural landscape contributes to its understanding. The nearby roads and industrial structures, however, detract from the originality of the setting. Its setting therefore somewhat contributes to its significance.
- 6.2.16 The gardens and park (UID A645) at Fordham Abbey are recorded in the HER as a medieval feature, known from documentary evidence and not surviving physically. The asset derives its significance from the historical interest relating to the Abbey itself, and the artificial landscape within which the Abbey was situated. The present grounds (whose boundaries may replicate those of the medieval landscape) surround a post-medieval house (UID BH24), thought to have been constructed from the materials of the medieval building. The setting of the gardens therefore somewhat contributes to their understanding; although the Abbey is no longer extant, the reuse of the building materials and the maintenance of the land around it mean that the gardens remain, to an

extent, within a similarly manufactured landscape around the new 18th century house.

- 6.2.17 The significance of the four find spots (UID A135; UID A173; UID A174; UID A175), spanning from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, is derived from their archaeological interest. The presence of artefacts from these dates within the Sunnica West Site (north) demonstrates a level of prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.
- 6.2.18 The significance of the undated rectilinear enclosures at Snailwell (UID A371) is derived from their archaeological interest. Their setting is not considered to contribute to their significance, as their original setting is not known, and they are currently split between a number of fields within Snailwell.
- 6.2.19 The earthworks identified from aerial photography analysis (UID A647) derive their significance from their archaeological potential. As they are undated, no statement can be made about their significance, or the contribution that may come from their contextual setting.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1.1 In respect of archaeology, within the 1km study area there are 152 designated and non-designated assets identified by this assessment. Nineteen assets lie within the Sunnica West Site (south). These comprise one scheduled monument (UID A20), a registered Park and Garden (UID BH87), 14 assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and a further three assets identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR. Six assets lie within the Sunnica West Site (north). These comprise five assets recorded by the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk HERs, and one further asset identified from analysis of aerial photographs and LiDAR. The Scheme has the potential to affect those assets which lie within the boundary of the Sunnica West Site.
- 7.1.2 To establish the presence and the significance of the archaeological resource located within the Sunnica West Site, a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork is likely to be required. The requirements will be established through consultation with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist.
- 7.1.3 The built heritage resource is more readily understood, comprising a small number of medieval structures in the core of the historic settlements, a number of post medieval buildings, and an extensive registered park and garden. There is potential for the Scheme to have an impact on the Chippenham Hall RPG and the setting of Snailwell Conservation Area. The rural setting of surrounding farmsteads and Fordham Abbey, Fordham House and associated buildings also has the potential to be changed. Listed buildings, other historic buildings and structures within the Snailwell Conservation Area and the Chippenham Hall Grade II RPG have the potential to be affected by the Scheme.

8. References

8.1 Textual sources

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- Ref 7A-36 Wymer, J, 1999, *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*, Salisbury.

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8.2 Aerial photographs

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

Appendix A Asset Gazetteer

This gazetteer lists the known assets within the 1km study area for the Sunnica West Site. Within this gazetteer, assets have been assigned a project-specific Unique Identity Number (UID). To enable cross-referencing the originating reference is also cited. For scheduled monuments and listed buildings this comprises the National Heritage List for England ID (NHLE); assets prefixed MCB are those recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER); assets prefixed MSF are those recorded on the Suffolk HER. Assets with no originating reference are those identified by the current assessment.

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

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

Scheduled Monuments

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A11	1006868	Roman villa South of Snailwell Fen	Roman	563658	268319	Site of Roman villa found by ploughing and then dug into by the owner. Part of a probable hypocaust was located together with a considerable amount of building material. Pottery (examined by Cambridge Museum) indicates occupation in at least C1 and C2 AD. Not enough was unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a native farmstead. Site lies N of Snailwell Road and is bounded on E by River Snail.
A17	1015243	Bowl barrow 630m south east of Waterhall Farm, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	568420	266899	A fairly substantial round barrow in a plantation. Height under 1m and 30m diameter. The plantation has now been cleared and the barrow is surrounded by a ploughed field and lies some 100m S of the Ely-Bury St Edmunds railway line. It is grass and nettle covered and supports elder, hawthorn and sycamore. Ploughing too close to the monument is flattening the profile and reducing the diameter.
A18	1015244	The Rookery bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 250m south of Waterhall Farm	Bronze Age	567884	267008	The barrow forms part of a dispersed group which included at least 10 similar barrows, 7 of which still survive and are aligned broadly east-west over a distance of c.1.5km. Earthwork barrow, 25.5m diameter. No ditch visible and no finds. The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow located 250m to the south of Waterhall Farm, within a small copse immediately to the north of the A14 known as 'The Rookery'.
A19	1015245	Hilly Plantation bowl barrow, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery, 500m south west of Waterhall Farm	Bronze Age	567571	266898	The bowl barrow forms part of a dispersed group which included at least 10 similar barrows, 7 of which still survive. The cemetery is aligned broadly east-west over a distance of c.1.5km. Earthwork barrow 25.5m diameter; some flints on the east side which was ploughed; the west side is disturbed. No ditch is visible. The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow located 500m to the north west of Waterhall Farm, within a small copse situated in the angle of the A11/A14 junction.
A20	1015246	Four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	567425	266927	Four bowl barrows north of the A11/A14 junction, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery. Located within an arable field to the north of the junction of the A11 and the A14 (Newmarket bypass). The barrows are arranged in a broadly east-west alignment across the chalk escarpment to the north of Newmarket, separated by intervals of between 70m and 100m.

Non-designated assets

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A31	MCB10088	Iron Age bronze armlet, Snailwell	Iron Age	564000	267000	Spiral bronze armlet has a moulded animal head. Part of the grave goods of a Belgic cremation burial.
A32	MCB10817	Barrow approximately 65m west of A142, Fordham	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	562984	268928	Ring ditch with associated finds; nearby circular pit with inverted Collared urn.
A33	MCB10855	Bronze Age ring ditch, Kennett	Bronze Age	568700	267100	Ring ditch. (NB: appears as earthwork (not marked as barrow) on OS 6in, but as cropmark on Suffolk CC AP).
A34	MCB10857	Field boundary, Fordham	Unknown	563200	267700	Recent field boundary not plotted.
A35	MCB10860	Earthworks, Chippenham Park	Unknown	566800	268800	Aerial photograph.
A36	MCB10864	Rectangular cropmark, Snailwell	Unknown	565800	265800	Regular cropmark or parchmark.
A37	MCB10865	Possible Roman villa, Snailwell	Roman	565500	266200	Cropmark or parchmark taken in 1976, thought to be building, possible Roman villa.
A39	MCB10867	Undated ring ditch, Chippenham	Unknown	567500	266000	Ring ditch.
A41	MCB12063	Snailwell barrows	Bronze Age	565100	265700	Ten barrows marked on OS 6 inch map 1972. No further details. Original card thought to be lost.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A42	MCB12065	Ring ditches, Chippenham	Unknown	565867	267725	Two ring ditches, semi-circular enclosures. One appears to have an entrance/causeway.
A43	MCB12139	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568200	268100	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
A44	MCB12140	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568000	268300	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
A45	MCB12141	Neolithic arrowhead, Kennett	Neolithic	568150	268500	Neolithic arrowhead find spot marked on SMR map. No further information.
A50	MCB12162	Prehistoric flints and post-medieval gunflints, Chippenham	Post-medieval	564930	268670	A dump of Prehistoric flints used to make gun flints in the 19th century. Three large gunflints, but also some calcined flint and Prehistoric tools.
A51	MCB12181	Fieldwalking finds, Kennett	Prehistoric	568300	268300	Fieldwalking produced 9 worked flints, mainly blades from prepared cores, and three fire-cracked flints, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
A52	MCB12182	Prehistoric flints, Chippenham	Prehistoric	568200	267300	Rapid preliminary fieldwalking (30 minutes) produced 9 worked flints, including one core, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
A53	MCB12220	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	565500	266000	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
A54	MCB12221	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	565500	267000	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
A57	MCB12247	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	564500	268300	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref. Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
A58	MCB12249	Furlong boundaries, Snailwell	Medieval	564800	266600	Furlong boundaries. Centred grid ref.
A62	MCB13045	Ring ditch, Fordham	Unknown	563082	267933	One ring ditch identified from aerial photography, slightly dubious owing to geological background.
A67	MCB13561	Roman artefact scatter, Fordham	Roman	563150	269170	A dark area with bone, pottery and red roof tile of Roman date. Site had been metal detected and revealed coins and pieces of scrap metal.
A72	MCB14310	Rectory, Snailwell	18th century	564300	267700	Originally an 18th century rectory.
A73	MCB2174	Late prehistoric artefact scatter, Snailwell	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	565150	265600	A large diffuse scatter of flints falling into three main concentrations, including two leaf shaped arrowheads. Two sherds of prehistoric pottery also found.
A79	MCB5260	Barrow, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567360	266930	BA barrow. Surface find. Damaged. 43.5m diameter and c. 0.9m high. Some flints but no fire-cracked material.
A80	MCB5261	Roman pottery sherds and bronze age worked flint, Chippenham	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	567380	268820	A scatter of several worked lithics including fire-cracked flint and Roman sherds, mostly grey wares.
A81	MCB5407	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham	Bronze Age	568370	266810	One of two barrows excavated by CS Leaf, core of compact sand with pavement of flint. Cremations and evidence of burial.
A82	MCB5408	Roman pottery, Chippenham	Roman	568370	266810	Roman sherds found in the ditch.
A83	MCB5409	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham	Bronze Age	568460	266900	Second of two barrows excavated by CS Leaf, hard sand core with cremated adult and one or more small children. Grave goods.
A126	MCB8964	Snailwell Warrior Burial	Late Iron Age	564500	267500	Iron Age cremation discovered in May 1952, rich grave goods indicating that the individual was a Belgic chieftain.
A132	MCB8978	Barrow approximately 160m west of A142, Fordham	Bronze Age	562899	268900	EBA primary burial followed by barrow construction approx.200 years later. Second burial and grave goods.
A133	MCB8979	Flint implements, Fordham	Mesolithic	562900	268900	Three lithic implements, possibly Mesolithic.
A134	MCB8980	Roman cremation, Snailwell	Roman	563800	267400	Roman cremation in coarse ware jar plus Samian dish.
A135	MCB8981	Roman bead, brooch, coins and sherds, Snailwell Fen	Roman	563900	268700	Fibula, blue glass bead, pottery inc. Horningsea ware.
A136	MCB8983	Bronze Age burial, Snailwell Stud	Bronze Age	564210	267110	Found 1880, no exact siting or dating evidence. Two vessels in museum may be associated.
A137	MCB8985	Remains of Manor House, Snailwell	Medieval to 19th century	564170	267440	Ruined manor house.
A138	MCB8986	Roman quern and pottery, Snailwell	Roman	564400	268200	Puddingstone quern and Roman pottery scattered over wide area.
A139	MCB8988	Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, Fordham House	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	562900	269100	Fire cracked flints, one rough knife, patinated scraper.
A140	MCB8990	Roman pottery, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269300	Roman pottery found in surrounding mole hills.
A141	MCB8991	Roman finds and earthworks, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269600	4 Roman coins, bronze pin and more, earthworks.
A142	MCB8992	Roman coins, Snailwell	Roman	564300	269600	2nd century, 2 Domitian 1 Vespasian.
A143	MCB8996	Waterhall Farm barrow, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567150	266660	Tumuli with inhumations, part of the Chippenham barrow cemetery.
A144	MCB8997	Mound, Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567270	266770	Possibly natural, may be bowl barrow.
A148	MCB9007	Bronze Age battle axe, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567000	266000	Battle axe found in the barrow region, Loose Howe group.
A149	MCB9024	Bronze sword, Chippenham	Bronze Age	566000	268000	Bronze leaf-shaped sword.
A150	MCB9026	Iron Age bronze, Fordham	Late Iron Age	564300	269600	Icenian bronze

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A151	MCB9027	Roman finds, Fordham	Roman	564300	269600	Finds from this location included Roman coins and a bronze object.
A152	MCB9028	Medieval purse mount, Fordham	Medieval	564300	269600	Late 15th century purse mount reported, may be same as two other entries for IA and Roman finds.
A153	MCB9032	Waterhall Farm, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567000	266800	Flint axe found in same field as barrows.
A154	MCB9033	Neolithic axe head, Chippenham	Neolithic	567000	268000	Neolithic flaked flint axe head.
A155	MCB9034	Bronze Age beaker burial, Chippenham	Bronze Age	567000	268400	Beaker burial found in 1941.
A156	MCB9035	Human remains, Chippenham	Unknown	567090	268600	Human remains found in 1890. No other details.
A157	MCB9044	Neolithic- Bronze Age flint knapping site, Dane Hill, Kennett	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	568400	268100	Flint knapping site, worked and struck flakes of black flint. Dense widespread scatter along A11 road.
A170	MCB9352	Iron Age pottery scatter, Snailwell	Iron Age	564160	267780	Iron Age site located within the village area, and probably runs under adjacent fen. Sherds recovered from the site are small and abraded and mixed with later materials.
A171	MCB9353	Saxon pottery scatter, Snailwell	Saxon	564160	267780	Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the site as part of the Fenland Survey. Two of the sherds have stamped decoration.
A172	MCB9354	Roman artefact scatter, Snailwell	Roman	563750	267320	A few Roman sherds were recovered from the site in good condition. Most of the site runs under the grassy fen, although no earthworks as visible. Waterlogged remains are possible.
A173	MCB9356	Bronze Age flint implement, Snailwell	Bronze Age	563900	268680	Bronze Age material recovered including burnt flint. Some gravel, also dark area.
A174	MCB9357	Iron Age and Roman find scatter, Snailwell	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563900	268680	Iron Age and Roman material was recovered from a site measuring c.5ha. The material recovered included Iron Age and Roman sherds. Some gravel, part earthwork, dark area. Condition damaged.
A175	MCB9358	Iron Age and Roman pottery scatter, Snailwell Fen	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563660	268720	Site spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods, with dark areas and pottery finds. The site has the potential for well-preserved remains. A few bronze Age flints were also recovered.
A177	MCB9544	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	568100	268200	A widespread site falling into 3 main areas. At the national grid reference given was also a large laurel-leaf arrowhead.
A178	MCB9545	Scatter of Iron Age flint and pottery, Chippenham	Iron Age	565810	268720	The fenland survey identified a scatter of a flints, calcinated flints and dark gritty pottery sherds.
A179	MCB9546	Possible barrow, Kennett	Bronze Age	568650	267450	First identified by the Fenland Survey in 1981. However CCC investigations in 1992 suggest that the feature is natural. The barrow is therefore not recommended for scheduling.
A180	MCB9547	Prehistoric settlement site, Kennett	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	568600	268100	Evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, BA.
A189	MCB14503	Roman brooch find, Chippenham	1st century AD	567200	269200	Copper alloy brooch, Hod Hill type. Missing pin; corroded but quite good condition.
A194	MCB14703	C3rd-4th Roman bronze coins, Chippenham	3rd century AD to 4th century AD	567304	268569	A series of third - fourth century bronze coins in various conditions found by a metal detectorist in 1997 & 1998.
A195	MCB14706	Roman pottery, Chippenham	Roman	567228	268109	Miscellaneous Roman sherds, both abraded & fresh. Between 2nd and 4th century. On field surface.
A196	MCB14704	4th century Roman coin hoard, Chippenham	Roman	567040	268330	A hoard of 10 late Roman siliquae found by metal detectorists.
A197	MCB14705	9th century silver hooked tag, Chippenham	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	567098	268382	Early 9th century silver hooked tag.
A198	MCB14707	Iron Age and Roman coins, Chippenham Park	Late Iron Age to 5th century	566788	268139	Silver Iceni coin found by metal detecting.
A199	MCB14712	Roman coin finds, Chippenham	Roman	566405	268105	Roman coin scatter, incl. Julian I votive silver coin, seven 3rd/4th century bronze coins (radiate), one Greek bronze coin.
A201	MCB14733	Late Iron Age coins, Foxburrow Plantation	Late Iron Age	565480	267546	Found 1996, reported 'night hawking'.
A202	MCB14737	Roman votive axe find, Chippenham	Roman	567305	268225	A Roman bronze votive axe found through metal detecting in 1997.
A206	MCB14997	Prehistoric features, Fordham Bypass Site 1	Late Prehistoric	563030	268980	Neolithic burial land with finds assemblage; double crouched burial of probable Neolithic date; early Neolithic to LBA/EIA pits; truncated BA cremation cemetery.
A210	MCB12264	2 or 3 possible barrows, Chippenham	Bronze Age	568383	266989	There may be two or possibly three standing up to 0.5m high.
A214	MCB15491	Iron Age settlement, Foxburrow Plantation, Chippenham	Iron Age	565800	267570	A potentially important settlement existed here in the Middle and Late Iron Age. Its location within the archaeologically rich Chippenham and Snailwell area adds to its potential importance.
A216	MCB12205	Canal and post-medieval feature, Chippenham Park	Post-medieval	566390	268740	The canal and park were created in the late C17, resulting in the destruction of part of the main village. However no finds were recorded from this area.
A226	MCB16680	Iron spear head find, Snailwell	Roman	564457	267447	Iron spearhead found.
A228	MCB16946	Roman to Medieval remains, Fordham Bypass	Roman to Medieval	563030	268980	Remains of a metalled surface, roadside ditch, burial, Roman ditches, medieval baulk.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A229	MCB16947	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Fordham Bypass	Late Prehistoric	562710	269020	A significant and dense area of prehistoric remains was encountered at this location, and Roman settlement debris.
A239	MCB17780	Linear ditches and fieldwalking finds, Chippenham Gallops	Early Mesolithic to 20th century	564689	266738	An assemblage of worked flint indicating prehistoric activity at the site during the Mesolithic/early Neolithic periods. Two linear ditches and a rubble layer, thought to be associated with RAF.
A242	MCB15150	RAF Snailwell	World War Two	565396	265508	World War Two airfield, army co-operation; now agriculture & A14.
A243	MCB9408	Iron Age pottery, Snailwell	Iron Age	564320	267870	Sherds, domestic bone, burnt stone and a bronze object. Several house sites could be identified visible, and the site may extend under village earthworks.
A246	MCB19182	Possible Saxon pottery sherd, British Racing School, Snailwell Road	Saxon	564982	265885	One sherd of possible Saxon pottery was recovered.
A250	MCB20102	Iron Age to Roman occupation at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	Early Neolithic to Late Saxon	567220	269242	Multi-period site split into 6 phases from Late Mesolithic to Anglo-Saxon.
A252	MCB19626	Cremation cemetery at Fordham Road, Fordham	Late Bronze Age	562932	268920	Barrow site, two known barrows and 21 cremation burials.
A253	MCB20916	Possible Roman ditches at Fordham	Roman	562951	268912	Features overlying BA cemetery. Three ditches with no dating evidence but on same alignment as Roman ditches nearby.
A254	MCB21283	Rectilinear enclosure 280m northeast of The George and Dragon pub, Snailwell	Unknown	564500	267942	Enclosure measuring 123m long on a NW-SE axis, 55m wide.
A276	MCB23367	Enclosures, Fordham	Unknown	563662	269997	Cropmarks of linear features forming two enclosures were visible on aerial photography dated to 2013.
A277	MCB23368	Undated gully and alluvial deposits, Fordham	Unknown	563034	269620	An undated gully that was sealed by alluvial deposits.
A278	MCB23370	Sand Pit, Kennett	20th century	568130	267489	Site of a sand pit illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The sand pit is marked as 'old' on the map.
A279	MCB23371	Chalk Pit, Kennett	20th century	567973	267141	Site of a chalk pit illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The chalk pit is marked as 'old' on the map.
A290	MCB24913	Philadelphia, Snailwell	19th century	565650	266114	Site of a house named Philadelphia illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The building is no longer extant.
A291	MCB24914	Lower Farm, Snailwell	19th century	564377	266674	Site of Lower Farm illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1885. The farm building appears to be extant.
A342	MCB12268	Furlong boundary, Chippenham	Medieval	567389	268060	Probable furlong boundary centred at this grid ref.
A345	MCB19610	Railway route of Ely and Newmarket Branch	19th century to 20th century	559797	271809	Parts of the route remain in use as part of the Ely to Bury St Edmunds service.
A347	MCB12243	Medieval furlong boundaries, Fordham	Medieval	562846	269440	Medieval furlong boundaries can be found at this location, visible on APs.
A348	MCB24915	Great Eastern Railway (Newmarket to Bury St Edmunds line)	19th century to Modern	567625	266468	Completed in 1854 following the construction of the Warren Hill Tunnel. Continues as part of the Ipswich to Cambridge line.
A349	MCB24916	Loop line railway, Snailwell	19th century to Modern	565256	265636	A loop line railway connecting the former Ely and Newmarket Railway with the Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket railway is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map for Suffolk dated to 1885.
A355	MCB16109	Prehistoric settlement, Landwade Road, Fordham	Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	563137	268323	Twenty five trenches were excavated and confirmed the presence of six parallel ditches of probable Iron Age date. To the north of these ditches were pits, post holes and ditches which contained pottery dated to the Iron Age and 5th century Saxon.
A358	MCB8995	Chippenham Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	567703	266868	Group of BA barrows.
A360	MCB1533	Four Ponds Moat, Snailwell	Medieval to 19th century	564077	267708	Four ponds, fishponds, swampy and overgrown.
A361	MCB10819	Enclosures, Snailwell	Unknown	565617	267511	No finds, possibly geological.
A362	MCB12248	Rectangular enclosure, Fordham	Unknown	562820	268397	AP assessment recorded a small number of features.
A363	MCB10818	Enclosures, Fordham	Unknown	562878	268848	Cropmarks of linear features forming two enclosures on APs 2013.
A365	MCB19292	Gardens of Chippenham Lodge	19th century to Modern	566886	269718	Chippenham Lodge dates from 1840 and is approached by a drive lined with beech and chestnut trees.
A366	MCB19293	Gardens of The Old Rectory, Snailwell	18th century to Modern	564269	267381	This garden is possibly the late-17th-century garden associated with the manor house, which stood immediately to the west of the Old Rectory.
A368	MCB10861	Earthworks, Snailwell	Unknown	564144	267966	APs show cropmark remains of a substantial rectangular building, and two linear banks.
A371	MCB20063	Rectilinear enclosure cropmarks, Snailwell	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	563875	268764	A series of faint cropmarks were observed on Google Earth aerial photography, 430m directly northeast of the Scheduled Monument, Snailwell Roman villa
A399	MSF16072	Landwade	Unknown	562750	268030	Cropmark of large oval enclosure, or possibly long barrow ditch.
A400	MSF16073	Landwade	Unknown	562671	268065	Cropmark of semi-circle, possibly half of ring ditch, circa 35m in diameter.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
A590	-	Irregular cropmark	Unknown	566263	267358	Irregular cropmark in a field immediately to the east of Chippenham Park trackway, visible on satellite imagery between 2003-2007)
A591	-	Sub-circular cropmark	Unknown	566153	267318	Sub-circular cropmark
A592	MCB9020	Roman bronze objects, Fordham	Roman	564200	269900	Bronze objects recovered from this location include 2 fibulae, 2 brooches, 2 pins and 1 bronze awl. Easting and northing approx.
A593	MCB9021	Roman purse mount	Roman	564200	269900	Roman purse mount with a zig-zag decoration with niello inlay was found in this location. It was bent by a plough. Easting and northing approx.
A594	MCB9022	Worked flint, Fordham	Palaeolithic to Iron Age	564200	269900	7 worked flint objects, including a scraper and 3 long blades were found in this location. Easting and northing approx.
A645	MCB14463	Gardens and park at Fordham Abbey	Medieval	536530	269330	Documentary evidence
A646	MCB8989	Medieval cross base, Snailwell	Medieval	564300	269300	Existing structure
A647		Possible earthworks	Unknown	563635	268612	Earthworks identified north of Snailwell from APs

Listed Buildings

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH24	1126354	Fordham Abbey	II	Post-medieval	563027	269767	Small mid-18 th century country house rebuilt from an earlier mansion c.1710 on the site of the Gilbertine priory. Materials from the earlier building are believed to have been re-used, a painted panel in the over mantel of the entrance hall chimney piece depicts the eleven 'bay' facade of the original house. Three storeys with basement, square plan with recessed side entrance wing to south.
BH25	1126355	Biggen Stud Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	563124	268883	Cottage farmhouse dating from the 18 th century with 19 th century additions. Plastered timber-frame, gault brick and clunch, red brick stacks. Thatched, hipped roof to original building with slated outshuts. Two storeys with three symmetrical bays.
BH26	1126356	Barn to west of Fordham House	II	Post-medieval	562798	269220	Late 17 th century barn. Timber frame of six bays, weather boarded with clunch and brick foundations.
BH30	1331769	Fordham Abbey Garden Boundary walls and two pairs of gate piers to south	II	Post-medieval	562987	269721	Garden walls dating from the 18 th century. Local red brick with brick cornice and copings. Two pairs of gate piers, those to north with moulded stone caps.
BH31	1162325	Fordham House	II	Post-medieval	562836	269220	Farmhouse of two 19 th century building periods. Gault brick, with low pitched, hipped slate roofs and seven stacks. Two storeys.
BH32	1126366	Four Outbuildings to east of the Old Rectory	II	Post-medieval	564223	267513	Outbuildings dating from the early 19 th century. Four outbuildings including an open cartshed, with common gable walls forming one range. Constructed of flint and clunch and local red brick wall, red brick dressings.
BH33	1309618	Church Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	564275	267484	Farmhouse dating from the late 16 th or early 17 th century. Timber-framed and plastered with steeply pitched slate roof; square red brick ridge stack. Three unit plan with rear outshuts; one storey and attic. Painted red brick, slate roof with parapet gables and end stack.
BH34	1331772	The Old Rectory and Old Garden Wall	II*	Post-medieval	564208	267479	Originally the rectory dating from the early 18 th century, including within the plan two separate medieval buildings, possibly wings of an 12 th century earlier house. Constructed of local brown brick and 19 th century gault brick, Barnack limestone, clunch and flint. Plain tile roofs. Main range two storeys with attics and basement and end stacks; flanked by two, two storey wings to north-east and south-west.
BH35	1331773	Parish Church of St Peter	II*	Medieval	564214	267573	Parish Church. The nave wall dates possibly from the 11 th century with traces of original roof line in west wall. Early 13 th century chancel and south aisle, late 13 th century arcades to nave and north aisle. Late 15 th century clerestorey and hammer-beam roof. Flint with Barnack limestone dressings and 19 th century Ketton limestone. Slate roofs.
BH36	1331774	Manor Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	564304	267678	Farmhouse dating mainly from the 17 th century. Constructed of painted brick casing with plain tile roofs. Two storeys and basement.
BH37	1162497	Barn, stables, cart sheds, granary and model farmyard to Church Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	564300	267508	Barn with mid-19 th century stables and cart sheds with granary arranged around fold yard. Flint with red brick quoins and dressings, slate roofs. Granary with half hipped roof situated to north-west of group, barn to south with tall double entry facing south.
BH38	1162550	Church Farm Cottages	II	Post-medieval	564328	267547	Row of four farm cottages dating from the early 19 th century including one 17 th century timber-framed and thatched cottage to south-east. Flint with gault brick dressings. Half hipped pantile roof. Two ridge stacks.
BH39	1126367	Tithe Barn (to west of and adjoining Church Farmhouse)	II	Late-medieval – Post-medieval	564234	267538	Tithe barn dating from the 16 th century. Aisled. Timber-framed, part plastered and weatherboarded with original brick foundations.
BH40	1126368	6, The Street	II	Post-medieval	564392	267519	Cottage dating from the late 17 th century. Of timber-frame construction and plastered. Thatched roof with a local brown brick stack. One storey with an attic.
BH41	1309604	C13 Coffin Lid in churchyard of Parish Church of St Peter	II	Medieval	564224	267557	A 13 th century coffin lid sited beside the south porch, probably of Knights Templars origin.
BH77	1126376	Lodges, gateway and Railings to south of park	II*	Post-medieval	566357	268199	Matching pair of Neo Classical lodges and gateway dating c.1745 built for Lord Sandys. Ashlar limestone with low pitched slate roofs. Central, red brick stacks. Two storeys with main entrances facing carriageway and triangular pedimented gables to road.

BH78	1126383	Waterhall Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	567902	267247	Farmhouse, late C18. Painted local dark red brick. Modern plain tile roof. Symmetrical two storeys with end stacks, one storey service wing to left hand. Casement windows replaced in original wooden frames of three and two lights at first floor, and two three-light windows at ground floor, with central entrance and C18 six-panelled door in moulded wooden frame with replacement hood.
BH79	1162059	Park Farmhouse	II	Post-medieval	565605	268724	Originally a farmhouse, dating from the early 19 th century. Gault brick, plain tile roof with end stacks. Symmetrical two storeys with kitchen wing of one storey to left hand and balancing workshop wing to right hand.
BH86	1126385	Phantom Cottage (SE Cottage of a Pair Called Phantom Cottage)	II	Post-medieval	565448	268904	Estate cottage built in early C18 by John Tharp. Local gault brick, plain tile half hipped roof, dentil brick eaves cornice, tall square central ridge stack.
BH88	1396828	Barn to rear of Park Farmhouse	II	Medieval	565578	268767	Barn, 15th century and later. Fine timber-frame of eight 'bays' with re-used timber posts, tie beams and aisle ties dating from 15th century. Weather boarded with local brick plinth, corrugated iron half-hipped roof.

Registered Parks and Gardens

UID	NHLE	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
BH87	1000615	Chippenham Hall	II	Post-medieval	566450	268725	C19 pleasure grounds surrounded by a park laid out at the beginning of the C18 and landscaped in the 1790s by William Emes and Samuel Lapidge.

Appendix B Events Gazetteer

Number	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E107	ECB810	Excavation of Snailwell Warrior Burial, 1952	1952	564500	267500	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	An Iron Age cremation burial was discovered in May 1952 during pipeline cutting on a new estate at Snailwell. A rescue excavation was carried out by TC Lethbridge and others.
E109	ECB1654	Excavation of three further Chippenham Barrows, 1939-40	1939-40	568370	266810	Cambridge Antiquarian Society	-
E110	ECB484	Excavations at Waterhall Farm barrow cemetery, Chippenham, 1973	01/04/1973	567270	266770	Department of the Environment	The two tumuli were investigated in --/04/1973 by the writer on behalf of the DoE, in advance of their destruction by road works for the Newmarket by-pass
E113	ECB811	Watching brief, Snailwell to Exning Pipeline, 1993	01/01/1993	564629	266155	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	No archaeology was disturbed in the Cambridgeshire section.
E114	ECB1034	Watching brief along Thetford aqueduct, 1991-2	01/08/1991	558592	264546	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Apart from the Excavations at Devil's Dyke few other archaeologically sensitive deposits were recorded. The only features identified were two Post-Medieval gullies and an inhumation of uncertain date.
E115	ECB1344	Watching brief for Chippenham Park and Fen River Pipeline, 1991	01/01/1991	565555	268738	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A watching brief was carried out along the route of a pipeline, recording no archaeological features, with the exception of a linear feature adjacent to the post-medieval canal.
E117	ECB2777	Evaluation at Chippenham Gallops, Snailwell, 2007	30/10/2007	564687	266771	CAM ARC	Seventeen pieces of worked flint were recovered from the ploughsoil, and two features were discovered, both of probable 20th century date.
E119	ECB747	Evaluation along Fordham Bypass, 2002	22/01/2002	562618	269058	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Evaluation of 79 trenches revealed six significant archaeological sites. Details in text.
E120	ECB2043	Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004	01/02/2004	562426	269152	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Areas at the southern end of the bypass route revealed dense areas of significant archaeological remains, spanning the Neolithic to Roman periods, while the northern stretch contained less substantial remains.

Number	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
E121	ECB1501	Fieldwalking along Fordham Bypass	N/A	562774	269019	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A programme of fieldwalking was carried out along the route of the Fordham bypass. Four potential prehistoric sites were identified, which comprised concentrations of burnt flint associated with struck flint.
E122	ECB391	Evaluation at the Pines, Fordham, 1998	09/06/1998	563399	268020	Archaeological Services and Consultancy	An evaluation revealed no evidence of human activity in the trenches excavated.
E123	ECB450	Evaluation at the Old Cattle Yard, Snailwell, 2001	01/04/2001	564237	267674	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	An evaluation found no archaeological features, with only demolition/levelling layers of recent date recorded.
E126	ECB19	Evaluation at Foxburrow Plantation, Chippenham, 1998	01/04/1998	565772	267610	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	A limited evaluation was carried out over a 4 ha site, revealing archaeological features in all trenches. Pottery was dated as middle and late Iron Age. The features present included roundhouse gullies, pits and rectilinear ditch systems which strongly suggest the presence of settlement.
E134	ECB1579	Fieldwalking at Chippenham / Kennett Borrow Pits (Field II), 1992	01/01/1992	568315	267468	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Rapid field walking (30minutes) resulted in the find of 9 prehistoric flints, including one core.
E135	ECB1581	Fieldwalking at Chippenham / Kennett Borrow Pits (Field I), 1992	01/01/1992	568235	268445	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Preliminary fieldwalking (30 minutes) produced 9 worked flints, mainly blades from prepared cores, and three fire-cracked flints, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
E138	ECB1736	Evaluation and Excavations at Landwade Road, Fordham 1996	01/04/1996	563136	268324	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Twenty five trenches were excavated and confirmed the presence of six parallel ditches of probable Iron Age date. To the north of these ditches were pits, post holes and ditches which contained pottery dated to the Iron Age and 5th century Saxon.
E152	ECB2938	Evaluation at 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell, 2008	11/06/2008	563589	268223	Archaeological Solutions	Three trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed construction of industrial units. Despite the potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman date, no significant archaeological evidence was recovered, and the only features identified were a modern rubbish pit and a possible field drain.
E159	ECB3365	British Racing School Manege, Snailwell Road, Newmarket, 2010	04/05/2010	564978	265881	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	Four trenches were excavated in advance of construction of an all-weather manege. A large number of tree boles and natural depressions were noted but no archaeological features were identified. One sherd of possible Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 1.
E167	ECB3158	Excavation at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	16/03/2009	567215	269163	Oxford Archaeology East	An excavation was carried out following on from a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation (ECB3104). A multi-period site was uncovered.
E168	ECB3104	Evaluation and geophysical survey at Low Park Corner, Chippenham	06/01/2009	567215	269163	Oxford Archaeology East	An archaeological evaluation consisting of twenty eight trenches and a 50% geophysical survey was carried out in advance of excavation (ECB3158). The evaluation revealed two main periods of occupation: Neolithic to Bronze Age and Middle Iron age to Early Roman.
E169	ECB3824	Evaluation at HFL Sports Science, Newmarket Road, Fordham, 2012	15/08/2012	563246	268793	Northamptonshire Archaeology	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out and revealed a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age relict soil. A thick layer of modern made ground was present. No archaeological features were present within the trial trenches.
E170	ECB3776	Evaluation at Lynx Business Park, Snailwell, 2011		563774	268071	John Moore Heritage Services	Evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a wood pellet storage and distribution plant on land at the eastern edge of the existing Lynx Business Park revealed no archaeological remains in the single 20m long machine-dug trench.
E174	ECB4669	AP assessment, Horseracing Forensic Laboratory (HFL), Fordham, 2008	01/01/2008	563306	268813	Air Photo Services (Cambridge)	An AP assessment was undertaken of aerial photographs covering an area of some 2.25 sq km (centred TL 633 688). A small number of archaeological features were identified of which none are within the PDA.
E175	ECB3854	Excavations at Turners Yard, Fordham, 2012	10/10/2012	562942	268924	Oxford Archaeology East	The excavations arose following an earlier evaluation on the same site that identified a potential cremation burial as well as confirming the location of two early Bronze Age barrows, both with cremation burials at their centre.
E176	ECB3754	Evaluation on land at Fordham Road/Newmarket Road, Fordham, 2012	01/06/2012	562966	268933	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	An archaeological evaluation was carried out consisting of 12 trial trenches. Two ring ditches were uncovered which had been indicated by aerial photography.
E177	ECB4537	Evaluation on land at D Smith Corrugated, Fordham Road, Fordham, 2015	14/09/2015	563262	268111	Oxford Archaeology East	Archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches revealed no archaeological deposits or features. The location of the trenches appears to have been heavily truncated during building works in 1997. Two tree throws were recorded that relate to a copse that was removed prior to trenching.
E181	ECB4832	Evaluation at Fordham Abbey, Fordham	24/10/2016	563034	269617	Britannia Archaeology Ltd	The evaluation identified three phases of activity with an undated gully, alluvial deposits related to the nearby River Snail and foundations related to buildings that were recently demolished on the

Number	Event ID	Name	Date	Easting	Northing	Organisation	Description
							site. The demolition also resulted in the spread of a demolition layer across the central area of the site.
E185	ECB5164	British Racing School, Snailwell, 2017	30/08/2017	564748	266070	Archaeology South-East	The evaluation comprised three 30m trenches and one 10m trench and identified a small number of undated features in one trench.
E196	ECB5218	Evaluation at Fordham Abbey, Fordham, 2017	04/09/2017	563128	269679	Britannia Archaeology Ltd	Two phases of modern agricultural activity were identified on the site and both the top and sub soil contained modern ceramic building material fragments.

Appendix C Sunnica West Site Addendum

Sunnica Energy Farm Heritage Desk Based Assessment Sunnica West Site: Addendum

Doc ref: SEF-SCPG-CH-DBA-SW-ADD

Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Sunnica Ltd (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) has commissioned AECOM to produce desk-based assessments to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Sunnica Energy Farm (hereafter referred to as the ‘Scheme’). This comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site energy storage facilities across three proposed sites: Sunnica East Site (in Suffolk), Sunnica West Site A (Cambridgeshire) and Sunnica West Site B (Cambridgeshire); and associated infrastructure for connection to the national grid.

A heritage desk-based assessment was prepared in April 2019 covering the Sunnica West Site A and Sunnica West Site B. It should be noted that previously these were referred to as Sunnica West Site (south) and Sunnica West Site (north) respectively. This report is hereafter referred to as the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019).

Since the preparation of the heritage desk-based assessments, the Scheme Boundary has been amended to add land to the north and east of the Sunnica West Site A, either side of the A11. Therefore, this addendum has been prepared to cover this additional area.

The additional area of land is shown on Figure 1 and will be referred to as the ‘Sunnica West Site A Extension’ hereafter. The study area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension will be referred to as the ‘Sunnica West Site A Extension study area’ and comprises a 1km buffer around the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

1.2 Objectives

This report has been prepared to determine the heritage baseline for the Sunnica West Site A Extension and to assess the significance of assets that may be impacted by the Scheme, both within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. The aim of this report is as follows:

- To place the Sunnica West Site A Extension within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- To identify, map, and assess the significance of all designated and non-designated heritage assets present within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area;
- In relation to the above, to assess components of these assets’ setting which contribute to their significance;
- To determine the presence of non-designated archaeological features and historic structures previously unidentified;
- To determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown; and
- To identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival.

2. Site description

The Sunnica West Site A Extension is located to the east and west of the A11 road, abutting the original Sunnica West Site A boundary to the north, as shown on Figure 1. The Sunnica West Site A Extension currently comprises agricultural land.

The key assets in the vicinity of the Sunnica West Site A Extension are the Chippenham Hall Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (UID BH87) and the Chippenham barrow cemetery (UID A358, includes a number of scheduled monuments), both of which are discussed fully within the Sunnica Energy Farm Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Sunnica West Site.

3. Legislation and Planning Policy

For a full list of relevant legislation and planning policy, see Sunnica West DBA (April 2019).

4. Methodology for Determining the Heritage Baseline

For a full list description of the methodology used in this DBA, see Sunnica West DBA (April 2019).

5. Heritage Baseline

5.1 Introduction

This assessment focuses on the assets within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and those within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area that were not assessed in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019). To avoid repetition, no assets that are discussed in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019) are discussed here, except for those assets that now fall within the area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension. See the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019) for further information on assets in the south-west to north-west areas of the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. Assets covered within the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019) were assigned a UID reference in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019), and new assets have been assigned UIDs continuing from the numbering system of the original DBAs.

5.2 Designated assets

Scheduled monuments

The Howe Hill bowl barrow (UID A648) is located approximately 650m north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

The 5km study area contains five additional scheduled monuments, all of which comprise Bronze Age bowl barrows.

Listed buildings

Two listed buildings are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, neither of which are located within the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

No listed buildings in the wider, 5km study area are considered to provide further understanding of the landscape surrounding the Sunnica West Site A Extension, or to be at risk of being impacted by the Scheme.

Registered parks and gardens

No additional RPGs are located within the 5km study area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

Conservation areas

No additional conservation areas are located within the 5km study area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

World Heritage Sites

No World Heritage Sites are located within the 5km study area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

Registered Battlefields

No Registered Battlefields are located within the 5km study area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

5.3 Non-designated assets

The Cambridgeshire HER contains 27 records of sites or finds within or intersecting the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, 14 of which are located within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. Of these 14, 13 were discussed in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019).

The non-designated assets within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area comprise primarily archaeological finds and features, with some post-medieval remains known from documentary sources. As described in the narrative section below, the assets span from the Mesolithic to modern periods.

5.4 Geology and soils

For a full description of local geology and soils, see the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019). There are no changes to this description arising from the additional area to the east of Sunnica West A.

5.5 Archaeological and historical narrative

Palaeolithic

No Palaeolithic remains are recorded in the Sunnica West Site A Extension or the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area.

Mesolithic

A single Mesolithic feature is recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. This comprises a prehistoric settlement site in the north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, west of Dane Hill Farm (UID A180). This site demonstrated activity between the Early Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. A find spot of several Mesolithic tranchet axes (UID A652), as well as undated flint blades, is also noted in the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area approximately 910m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension. Fieldwalking at Kennett Hall Farm, approximately 460m north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, uncovered Mesolithic flint assemblages (UID A654) that suggested a possible flint working site.

Neolithic

Five records dating to the Neolithic period are noted within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. These comprise a Neolithic to Bronze Age flint knapping site at Dane Hill, Kennett (UID A157) which demonstrated a widespread scatter along the A11, three Neolithic flint scatters (UID A43; UID A44; UID A177) and a Neolithic arrowhead find spot (UID A45).

Within the wider Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, three further records are noted (excluding those dating from the Mesolithic to later prehistoric already discussed above). These comprise a Neolithic polished stone axe head (UID A650) approximately 630m south of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, a prehistoric flint assemblage dating from the Neolithic to later prehistoric (UID A655) approximately 890m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and an Early Neolithic flint scatter (UID A656) approximately 860m north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

Bronze Age

A collection of worked Bronze Age lithics (UID A157) is located within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, as well as a possible barrow (UID A179) at Kennett, and further artefacts from previously mentioned find spots (e.g. the prehistoric settlement site, UID A180).

The sole scheduled monument within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area (not within the Sunnica West Site A Extension) comprises the Howe Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1015011; scheduled monument). The Bronze Age bowl barrow is well preserved and is located in a prominent position on high ground to the west of the village of Kennett, on the south side of the Dane Hill Road, approximately 650m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

Several assets dating to the Bronze Age are recorded in the HER within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area and have previously been mentioned as part of wider assemblages (e.g. the prehistoric flint assemblage at Dane Hill, UID A655).

Iron Age

No finds dating specifically to the Iron Age are recorded within the HER within the Sunnica West Site A Extension; however, a number of finds of a generally prehistoric date are recorded. These include fieldwalking finds around Kennett (UID A51) and Chippenham (UID A52).

Similarly, within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area there are a number of assets recorded as dating generally to the prehistoric or later prehistoric, such as late prehistoric features (UID A662) comprising a weak linear feature and a number of pits approximately 580m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, flint implements at Kennett (UID A651) approximately 530m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, a burnt flint scatter thought to be a working area approximately 630m north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and finds mentioned in earlier sections dating between the Neolithic and Roman periods.

Roman

Two Roman find spots are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, comprising 3rd to 4th century Roman coins found by a metal detectorist (UID A194) and some fire-cracked grey-ware flint, found with the Bronze Age flints discussed previously (UID A80).

As with the Iron Age records, any Roman finds or features within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area are limited to those found alongside older finds, such as the fieldwalking finds on Kennett Hall Farm (UID A656).

Early medieval

No early medieval remains are recorded in the Sunnica West Site A Extension or the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area.

Medieval

A medieval furlong boundary is known approximately at the western extent of the Sunnica West Site A Extension (UID A342). This comprises the only recorded medieval find or feature within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area.

Post-medieval

No post-medieval assets are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The School House and the School, Kennett (BH90; Grade II) is recorded approximately 840m east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and comprises a school and adjoining schoolhouse built in 1865, with a knapped flint and yellow and red brick exterior.

A cluster of five post-medieval gravel pits (UIDs A657-A661) known from documentary sources are recorded between 500-900m east and up to 900m north of the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

Modern

A single modern asset is noted within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, comprising a sand pit (UID A278) in Kennett. A pair of cottages (BH91) is recorded approximately 900m south of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and comprise lodge cottages with a linking gateway 250m north of Lanwades Hall (not within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. No further modern assets are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area.

Unknown date

Undated ring ditches (UID A649) are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, identified through aerial photography.

5.5 Previous archaeological investigations

Four archaeological investigations are recorded in the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, comprising an evaluation at Dane Hill Road in 2008 (UID E197), two fieldwalking surveys at Kennett Hall Farm, also in 2008 (UID E198; UID E199), and an aerial photo, geophysical, and evaluation survey at 93-138, Station Road, Kennett in 2017 (UID E201). The latter identified the aforementioned late prehistoric features (UID A662) as possible enclosures, and a weak linear feature. The two fieldwalking surveys are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and identified prehistoric and Roman finds and flint scatters (UID A656).

5.6 Cartographic research

The section of the Sunnica West Site A Extension to the west of the A11 is primarily agricultural land. The area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension is visible on Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition mapping from 1884. *La Hogue Hall* is marked in the same position as the modern Sunnica West Site A Extension farm shop and café, outside of the boundary of the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The farmhouse building is still present, although is not listed or recorded within the HER. On the fields immediately to the west of *La Hogue Hall* is marked a row of terraced buildings and a *Clay Pit*. A *Sand Pit* is noted immediately to the south of *La Hogue Hall*. A boundary marked *C. of. Balk.* is visible running across the two sections of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, thought to be a field boundary or bank, and has subsequently been removed by ploughing.

To the east of the A11, *Dane Hill* is marked at the location of the modern Dane Hill Farm, to the north-east of the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The *Halfmoon Plantation* is recorded to the south of *Dane Hill*, within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, with a *Pump* and *The Willows* marked to the east of the *Halfmoon Plantation*. Four pits are drawn, though not described, within the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

In the OS six-inch map from 1903 the majority of the land remains the same. Two of the four pits are now named as *Old Sand Pit* and *Old Gravel Pit*. Some small outbuildings are added to Sunnica West Site A Extension Hall. Little change is visible in the Sunnica West Site A Extension up to the 1950s, where the only small change is a Bronze Age beaker and burial noted to the west of the Sunnica West Site A Extension (UID A155).

5.7 Aerial photography and satellite imagery

Little change is visible on the Sunnica West Site A Extension from aerial photography between 1945 and 2018 (Google Earth 2019). The pits mentioned in the cartographic research section are filled in by 1999. The fields to the east of the A11 have also been subdivided by 1999.

6. Assessment of the baseline

6.1 Previous ground disturbance

Based on an assessment of historic mapping, aerial photography, and satellite imagery, the area of the Sunnica West Site A Extension has been under plough since at least the late 19th century, and most likely before. However, fieldwalking in the area suggests that surface finds and buried remains are still present. Despite this, the number of prehistoric finds in the study area suggest that there is a high potential for further finds dating between the Mesolithic and the Roman period.

Excluding those along the nearby roads, there are three borehole surveys recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The first is recorded to the north on the western side of the A11, and notes clayey, pebbly sand with fine to coarse gravel and medium to fine sand down to a depth of 2.5m. The second is marked as being located in the east of the north-western section of the Sunnica West Site A Extension shows loose clay, chalk and brick fill down to 3.1m. However, due to the nature of the fill, it is likely to be located nearer the A11 and recorded in the incorrect location due to a transcription error. The third has a sand and gravel fill, with bricks between 2.25m and 3.3m beneath the topsoil. This, like the previous borehole, may be recorded in the incorrect location, and both mention the A11 in their description.

6.2 Archaeological potential

This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be present within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, and historical and cartographic evidence presented in the baseline. The potential for the Sunnica West Site A from the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019) has also been taken into account.

The lack of recorded evidence relating to particular archaeological periods within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and study area may reflect limited archaeological investigation to date, rather than a genuine absence of activity.

- **Palaeoenvironmental:** No waterlogged areas are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. There is therefore a **low** potential for preserved palaeoenvironmental remains to be present within the Sunnica West Site A Extension.
- **Palaeolithic:** No Palaeolithic remains are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. There is therefore a **low** potential for Palaeolithic remains to be encountered during the construction of the Scheme.
- **Mesolithic:** Several Mesolithic artefacts are noted in the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. Given the presence of settlement evidence within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, the potential for further Mesolithic remains is considered to be **moderate**.
- **Neolithic:** Several neolithic artefacts are noted in the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. Given the presence of settlement evidence and flint-knapping industry within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, the potential for further Neolithic remains is considered to be **moderate**.
- **Bronze Age:** Numerous Bronze Age features and artefacts are noted in the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. Given the presence of settlement evidence within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, as well as surrounding funerary (barrow) evidence, there is the potential for related Bronze Age remains to be preserved within the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the overall potential is therefore considered to be **high**.
- **Iron Age:** Several Iron Age artefacts are noted in the Sunnica West Site A Extension and the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, mostly as part of continued activity in the area. Considering the minimal artefactual evidence in the Sunnica West Site A Extension, but also

the nearby Iron Age evidence in Chippenham (discussed in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2019)), the potential for remains dating to the Iron Age is considered to be **moderate**.

- **Roman:** Although the Sunnica West Site A suggested a high potential for Roman remains due to the villa at Snailwell, there is minimal evidence to suggest further activity in the Sunnica West Site A Extension further north and east of the villa. Accordingly, the potential for Roman remains in this area is somewhat reduced and is considered to be **moderate**.
- **Early medieval:** No finds or features are recorded in the Sunnica West Site A Extension or Sunnica West Site A Extension study area. The potential for early medieval finds in this area is therefore considered to be **low**.
- **Medieval:** A single medieval find is recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, and limited evidence dating to this period is recorded in the wider landscape. The potential for medieval remains is therefore considered to be **low**.
- **Post-medieval:** Several remains dating to the post-medieval are recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension, and in the surrounding areas. However, these are primarily known from documentary sources and relate to agriculture and limited gravel extraction. The potential for unknown post-medieval remains not related to the known agricultural and industrial uses of the area is considered to be **low**.
- **Modern:** A single modern asset is recorded within the Sunnica West Site A Extension. The potential for unknown modern remains not related to the known agricultural and minor sand extraction on the Sunnica West Site A Extension is considered to be **low**.

6.3 Statement of significance

The significance of the Howe Hill bowl barrow (NHLE 1015011) is derived from its archaeological interest, in providing evidence for funerary and social activity within prehistoric society. The barrow is well preserved, unusual for the area where many barrows are known only from aerial photography. The barrow remains close to its original height, and there is no evidence to suggest that it has been excavated. The presence of a number of other prehistoric finds and features in the area suggest a widespread use of this landscape. The setting of the bowl barrow (likely as part of an open landscape with barrows dominating a ridgeline) is not considered to contribute to its significance as it is currently located within a small wooded section of open, agricultural fields near a road.

The significance of the prehistoric finds within the Sunnica West Site A Extension is also derived from their archaeological interest. While many of them comprise occasional surface finds, the volume of flint artefacts, as well as sites demonstrating prehistoric settlement and industrial activity, provide evidence of a widely used prehistoric landscape, with multiple phases of occupation. The presence of a settlement site within the Sunnica West Site A Extension also provides further evidence of the high potential of prehistoric remains within this area.

The significance of the medieval furlong boundaries is derived from their historic interest, and the ability to inform agricultural patterns of the medieval period. Their setting is considered to contribute somewhat to their significance, as they remain in a rural, agricultural setting.

The significance of the School and School House, Kennett (NHLE 1126359; Grade II) is derived from its historical and architectural interest. The design of the schoolhouse by Reverend W. Godfrey, Lord of the Manor and Rector, provides an insight into 19th century architectural design. Its setting is considered to contribute to its significance, as it remains in a rural village setting similar to its original context.

7. Conclusions

There are 27 HER assets within the Sunnica West Site A Extension study area, 13 of which lie within the Sunnica West Site A Extension.

To establish the presence and significance of the Sunnica West Site A Extension, a staged programme of mitigation is likely to be required. The requirements will be established through consultation with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist. Geophysical survey is recommended across the Sunnica West Site A Extension to provide further information on the presence of sub-surface archaeological remains. This should target areas around known features, such as the prehistoric settlement (UID A180) and the Bronze Age flint knapping site (UID A157). A programme of evaluation with trial trenching is recommended in the areas of high archaeological potential according to the geophysical survey results. Both of these evaluation methods should be carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation to be agreed with the County Archaeologist.

The built heritage resource is limited to a schoolhouse and a pair of cottages, all of which are located almost 1km from the Sunnica West Site A Extension. There is therefore limited potential for development on the Sunnica West Site A Extension to impact on any surrounding built heritage further than those discussed in the Sunnica West DBA (April 2009).

Gazetteer

Scheduled monuments

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Description
A648	1015011	Howe Hill bowl barrow	Bronze Age	A Bronze Age bowl barrow located in a prominent position on high ground to the west of the village of Kennet, on the south side of Dane Hill Road/

Built heritage assets

UID	Monument ID	Name	Grade	Date	Description
BH90	1126359	The School and School House	II	Post-medieval	School and adjoining school house built in 1865. Knapped flint with yellow gault brick quoins and red brick banding.
BH91	1193507	Pair of lodge cottages and linking gateway 250m north of Lanwades Hall, Newmarket Road	II	Modern	Pair of lodge cottages and gateway to Lanwades Hall c.1907.

Non-designated assets

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Description
A342	MCB12268	Furlong boundary, Chippenham	Medieval	Probable furlong boundary centred at this grid ref.
A43	MCB12139	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
A44	MCB12140	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	Flint scatter marked on SMR map. No further information.
A45	MCB12141	Neolithic arrowhead, Kennett	Neolithic	Neolithic arrowhead find spot marked on SMR map. No further information.
A177	MCB9544	Neolithic flint scatter, Chippenham	Neolithic	A widespread site falling into 3 main areas. At the national grid reference given was also a large laurel-leaf arrowhead.
A51	MCB12181	Fieldwalking finds, Kennett	Prehistoric	Fieldwalking produced 9 worked flints, mainly blades from prepared cores, and three fire-cracked flints, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Description
A52	MCB12182	Prehistoric flints, Chippenham	Prehistoric	Rapid preliminary fieldwalking (30 minutes) produced 9 worked flints, including one core, clearly indicating an area of prehistoric activity.
A80	MCB5261	Roman pottery sherds and bronze age worked flint, Chippenham	Early Bronze Age to 5th century Roman	A scatter of several worked lithics including fire-cracked flint and Roman sherds, mostly grey wares.
A157	MCB9044	Neolithic- Bronze Age flint knapping site, Dane Hill, Kennett	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Flint knapping site worked and struck flakes of black flint. Dense widespread scatter along A11 road.
A179	MCB9546	Possible barrow, Kennett	Bronze Age	First identified by the Fenland Survey in 1981. However, CCC investigations in 1992 suggest that the feature is natural. The barrow is therefore not recommended for scheduling.
A180	MCB9547	Prehistoric settlement site, Kennett	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, BA.
A194	MCB14703	C3rd-4th Roman bronze coins, Chippenham	Roman	A series of third - fourth century bronze coins in various conditions found by a metal detectorist in 1997 & 1998.
A278	MCB23370	Sand Pit, Kennett	Modern	Site of a sand pit illustrated on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1901. The sand pit is marked as 'old' on the map.
A649	MCB10863	Ring ditches, Kennet	Unknown	AP assessment identified a number of possible ring ditches.
A650	MCB9043	Neolithic polished stone axe head	Neolithic	Polished stone axe-head
A651	MCB9144	Flint implements, Kennet	Prehistoric	Flint implements found
A652	MCB9281	Mesolithic tranchet axes, Kennett	Mesolithic	Three Mesolithic tranchet axes and 2 flint blades found at Kennett.
A653	MCB16720	Burnt flint scatter, Kennett Hall Farm	Prehistoric	Concentration of burnt flint, possibly a working area
A654	MCB16719	Prehistoric and Roman fieldwalking finds, Kennett Hall Farm	Mesolithic to Roman	Flint assemblage with possible working site or habitation. Some Roman pottery and m
A655	MCB17842	Prehistoric flint assemblage, Dane Hill, Kennett	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Evaluation which found flint artefacts in the topsoil. No other remains found
A656	MCB18220	Early Neolithic flint scatter and later fieldwalking finds, Kennett Hall Farm	Neolithic to Roman	Fieldwalking finds which identified Early Neolithic lithics, and finds dating between early Neolithic and Bronze Age, and Roman
A657	MCB22149	Former gravel pit, Chippenham	PM	Doc sources
A658	MCB22150	Former gravel pit, Chippenham	PM	Doc sources
A659	MCB23375	Gravel pit, Kennett	PM	Doc sources
A660	MCB23376	Gravel pit, Kennett	PM	Doc sources
A661	MCB23377	Gravel pit, Kennett	PM	Doc sources

UID	Monument ID	Name	Date	Description
A662	MCB26617	Late prehistoric features at 93-138 Station Road, Kennett	Late prehistoric/Iron Age	

Events

UID	Monument ID	Name	Description
E197	ECB2844	Evaluation at Dane Hill Road, Kennett, 2008	Evaluation at Dane Hill Road, Kennett, 2008
E198	ECB2054	Fieldwalking survey at Kennett Hall Farm, 2002	Fieldwalking survey at Kennett Hall Farm, 2002
E199	ECB3021	Fieldwalking and metal detector survey, Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett, 2008	Fieldwalking and metal detector survey, Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett, 2008
E200	ECB3021	Fieldwalking and metal detector survey, Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett, 2008	Fieldwalking and metal detector survey, Kennett Hall Farm, Kennett, 2008
E201	ECB5171	Aerial Photography Survey, Geophysical survey and Evaluation at 93-138 Station Road, Kennett	Aerial Photography Survey, Geophysical survey and Evaluation at 93-138 Station Road, Kennett

Figure

1:2,500



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Project Title:

SUNNICA ENERGY
FARM

Client:

SUNNICA LTD.

LEGEND

- ▭ La Hogue Addendum Land
- ▭ La Hogue Original Land
- 1km Buffer Zone
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Fieldwork Point
- Monument Point
- Fieldwork Line
- Monument Line
- Fieldwork Polygon
- Monument Polygon
- Scheduled Monument

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60589004

Drawing Title:

SUNNICA WEST SITE A
- LA HOGUE ADDENDUM

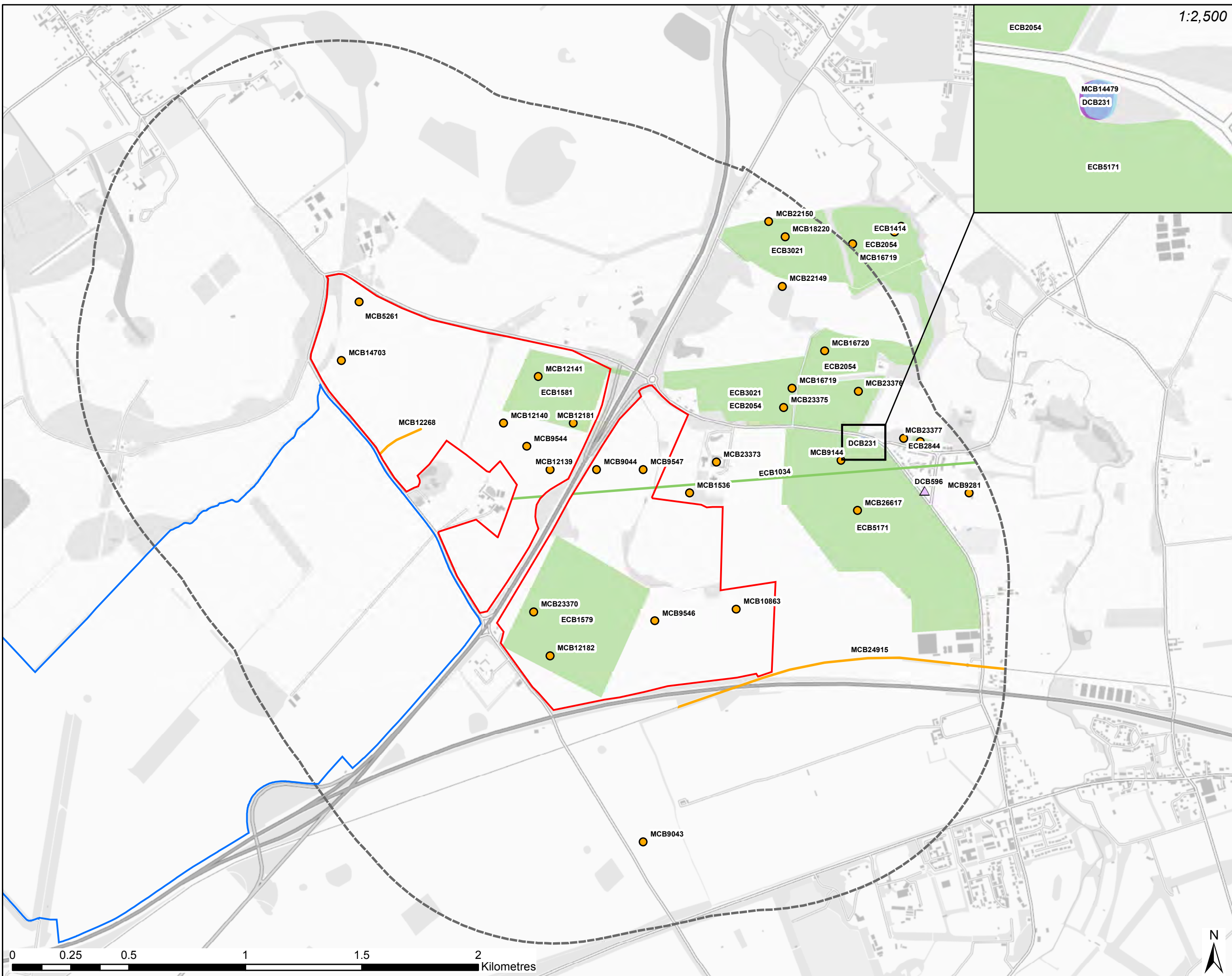
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Drawing No: Rev:

FIGURE 1 001

Drawn: Chk'd: App'd: Date:

BM GM JE 17/07/19

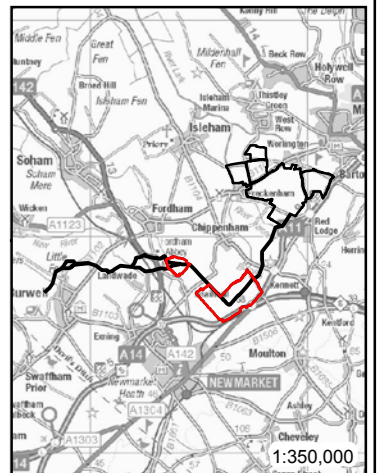


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LEGEND

- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 1km study area
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area



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Purpose of Issue **FINAL**

Client **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

Drawing Title **FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION**

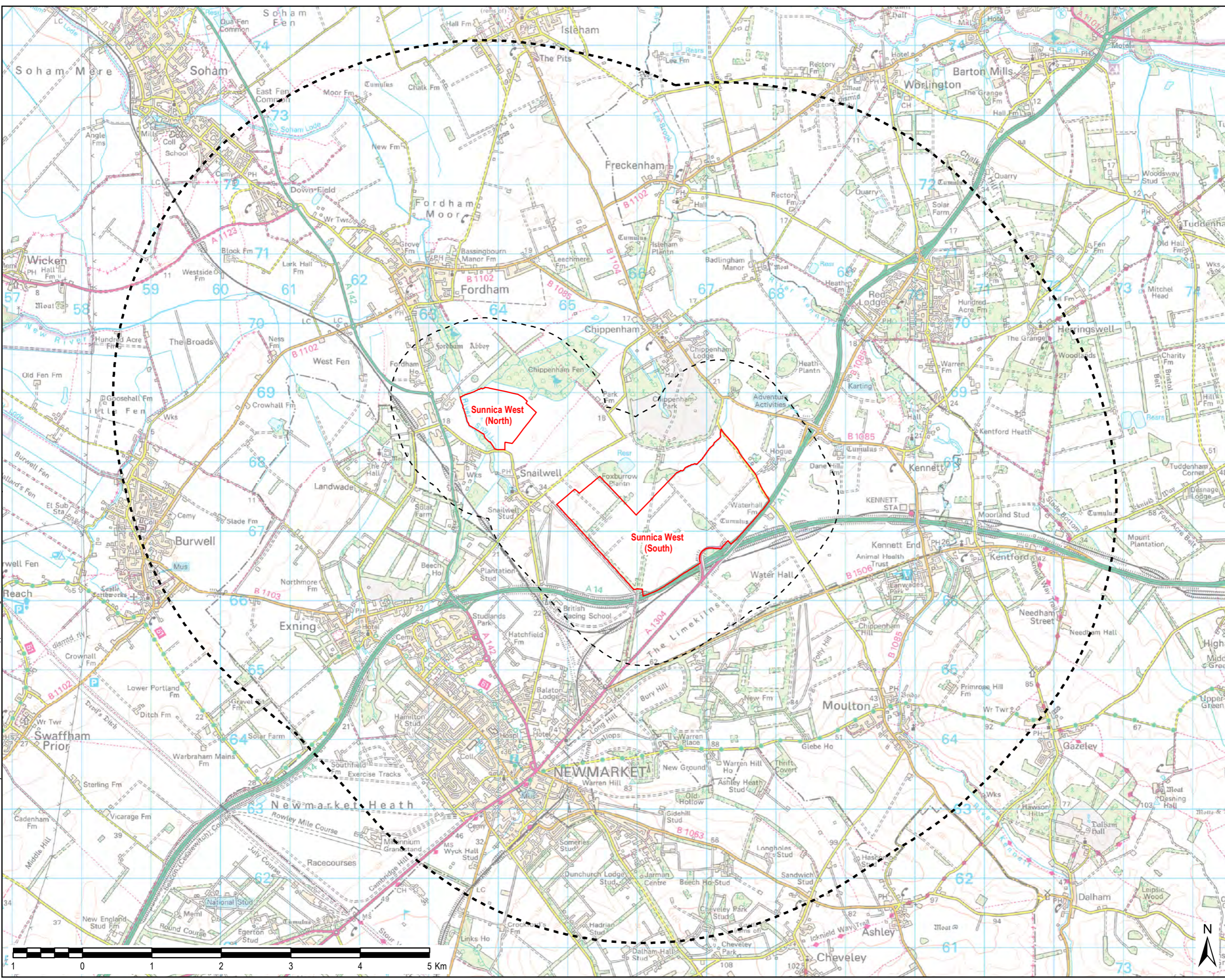
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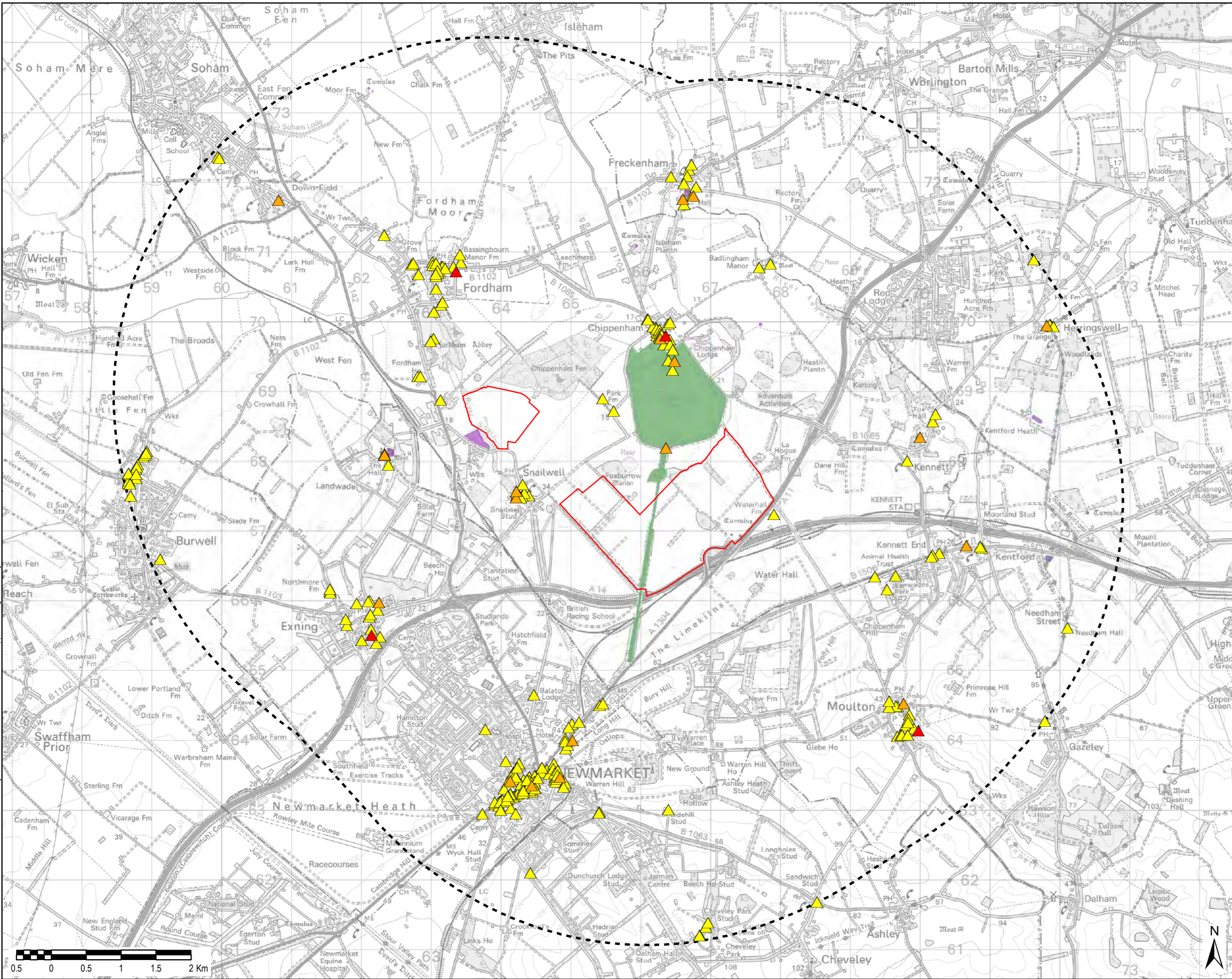


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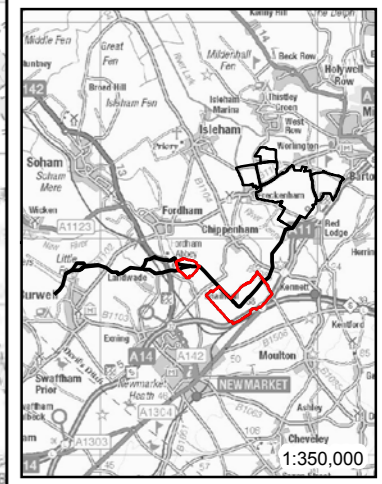




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LEGEND

- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building



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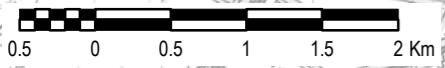
Purpose of Issue	FINAL
Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

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

Drawn KLD	Checked AP	Approved HM	Date 12/03/2019
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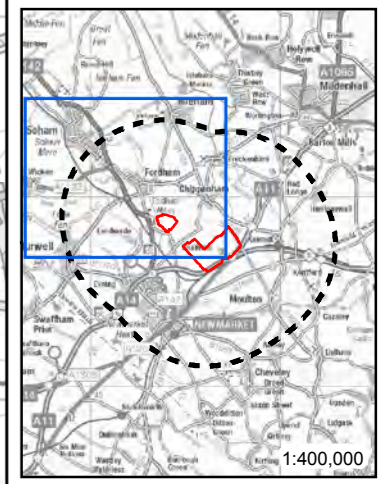


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- LEGEND**
- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
 - Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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Purpose of Issue	FINAL
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Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

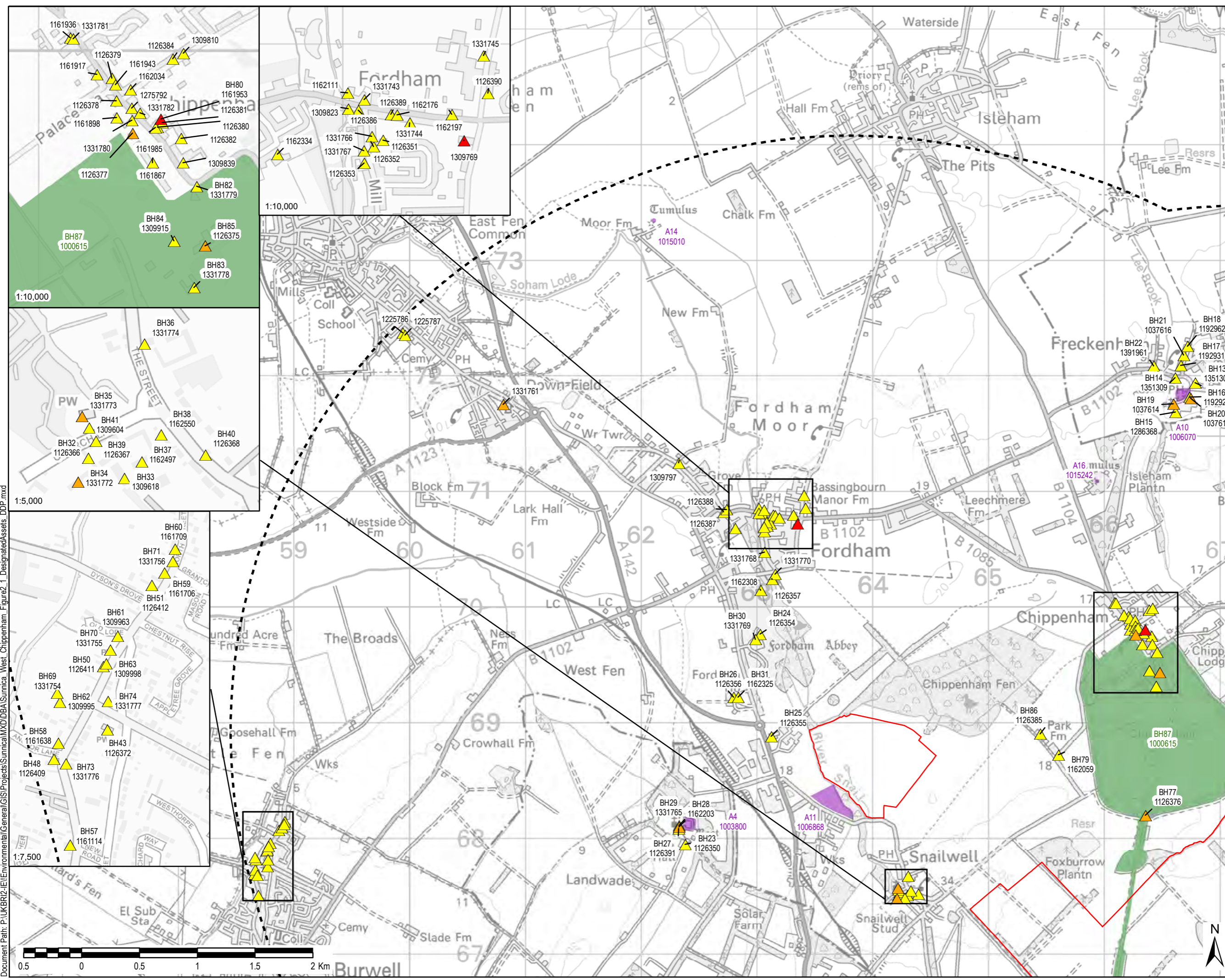
**FIGURE 2.1
 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN
 THE 5KM STUDY AREA:
 DETAIL - NORTH-WEST**

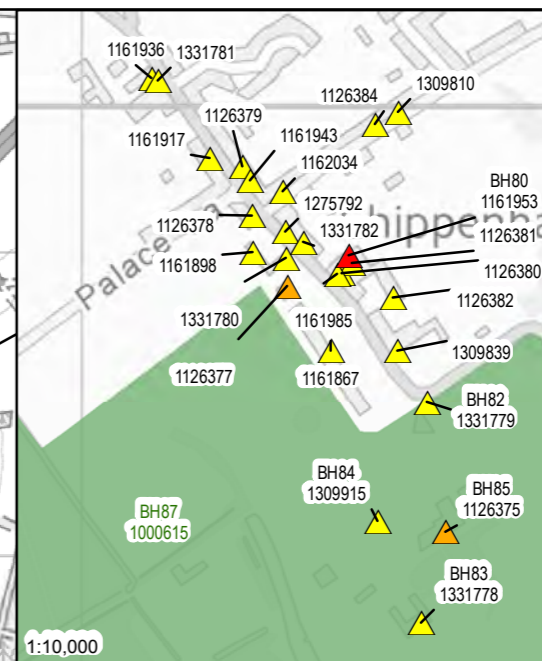
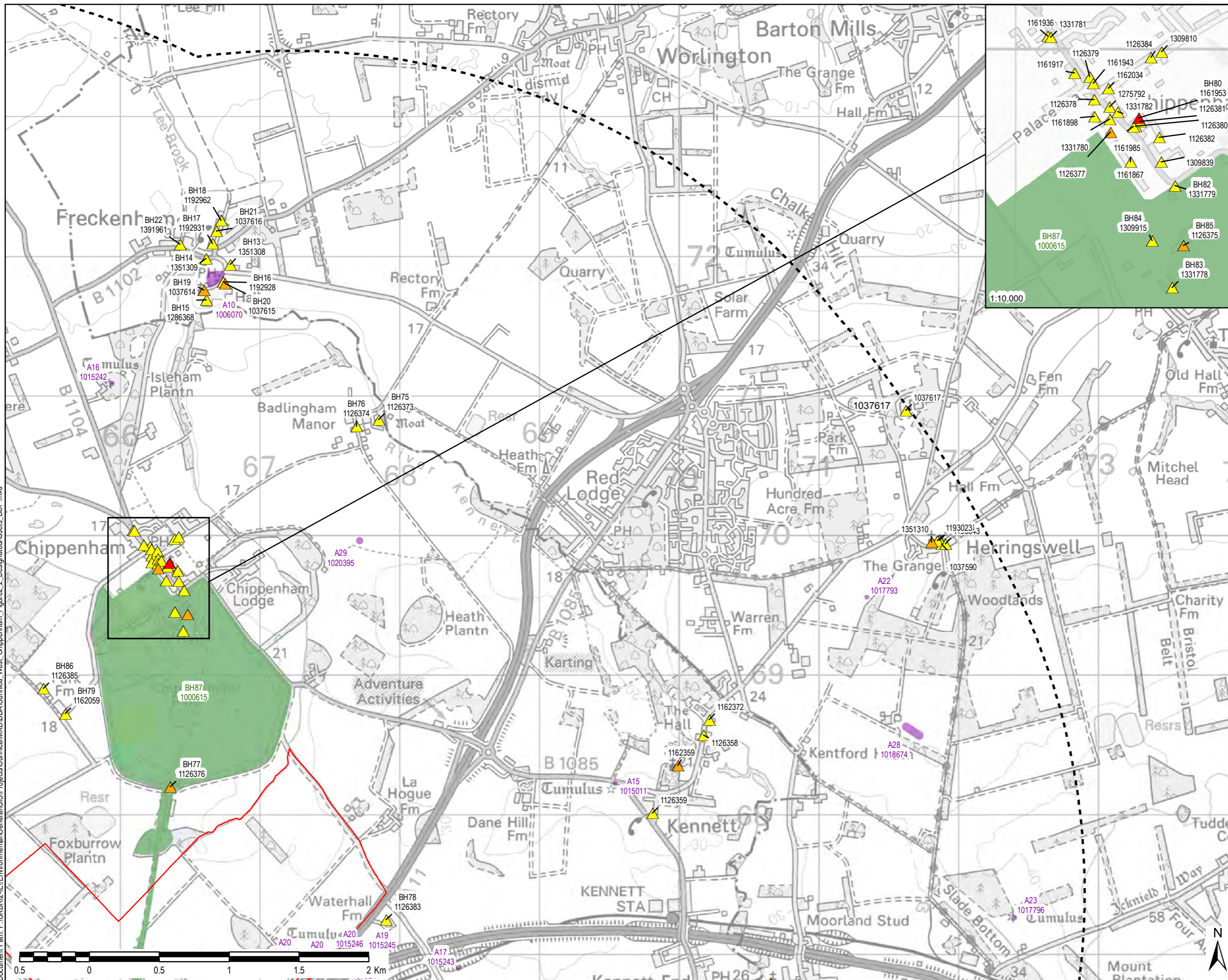
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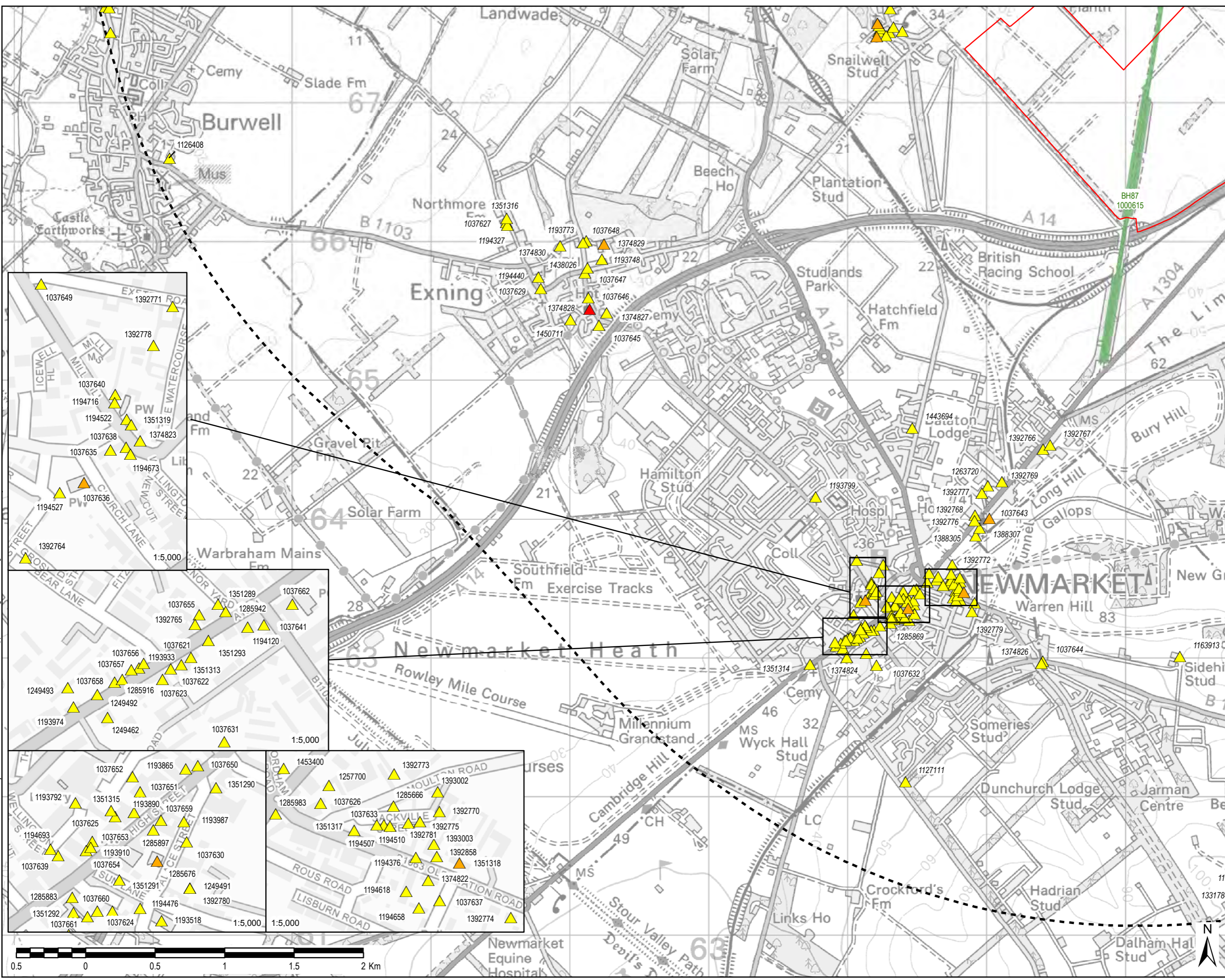
LEGEND

- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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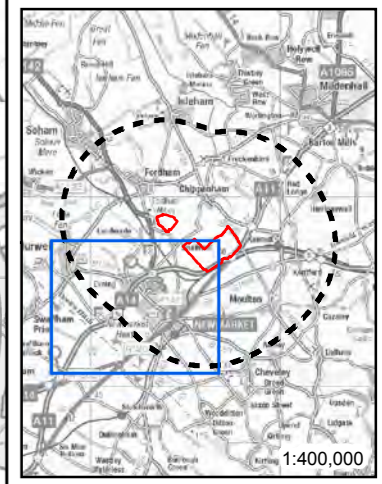
Purpose of Issue		FINAL	
Client		SUNNICA LTD.	
Project Title		SUNNICA ENERGY FARM	
Drawing Title		FIGURE 2.2 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE 5KM STUDY AREA: DETAIL - NORTH-EAST	
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- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
 - Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument
 - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
 - ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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Purpose of Issue: **FINAL**

Client: **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title: **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

Drawing Title: **FIGURE 2.3 DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN THE 5KM STUDY AREA: DETAIL - SOUTH-WEST**

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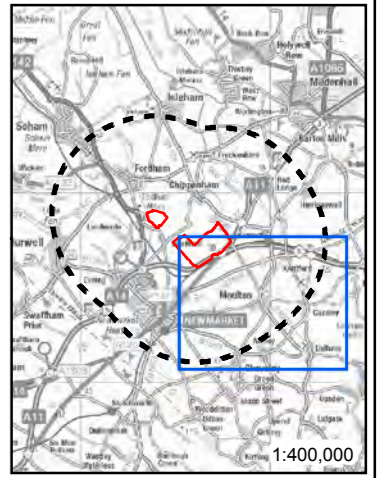
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LEGEND

- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 5km study area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

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Client: **SUNNICA LTD.**

Project Title: **SUNNICA ENERGY FARM**

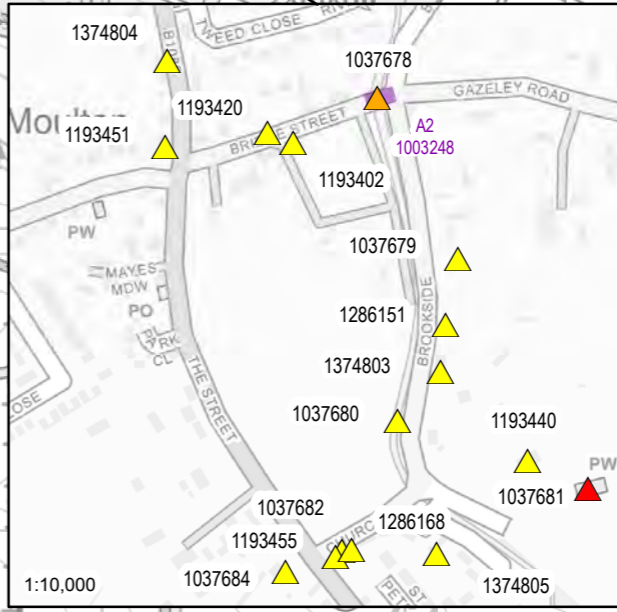
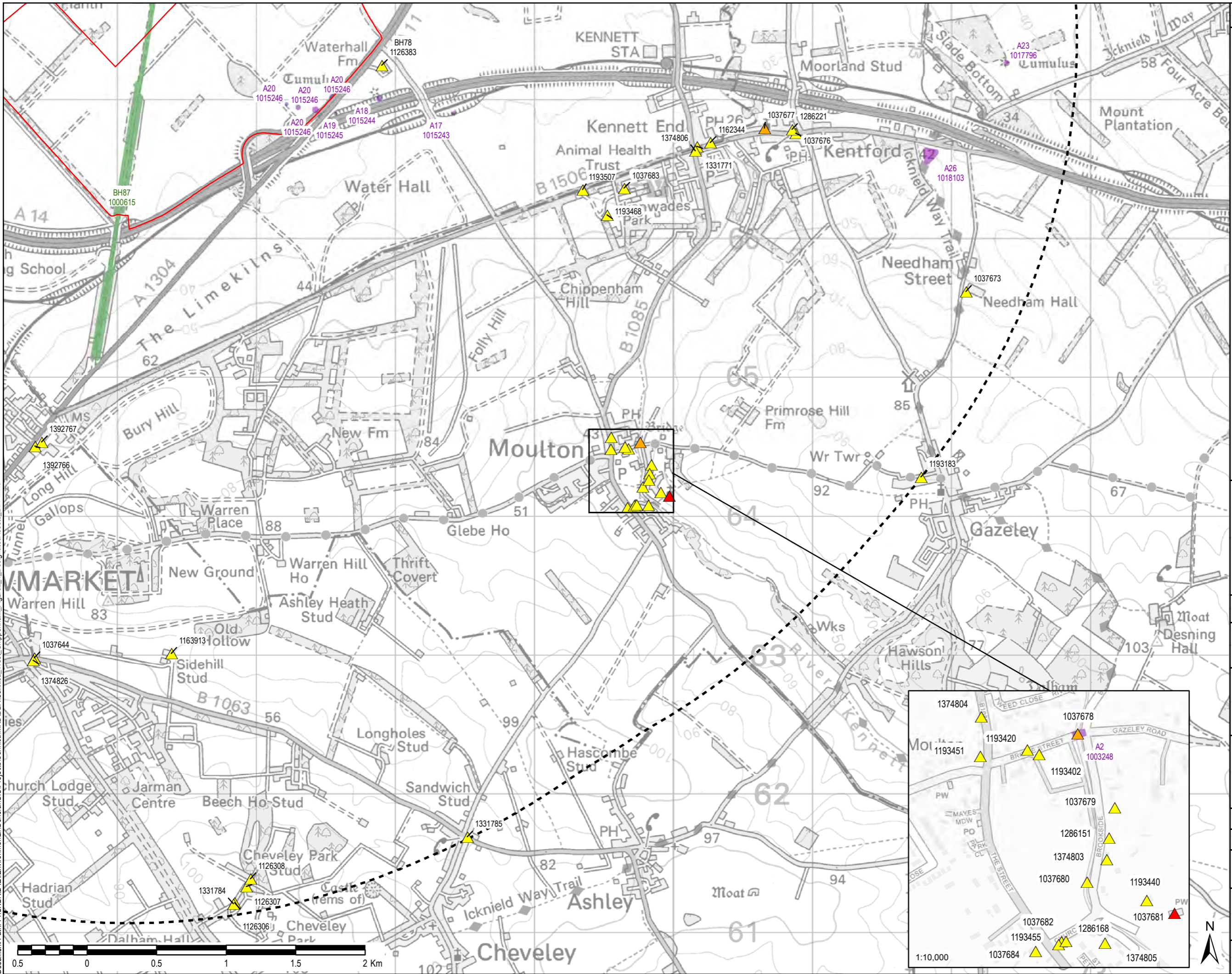
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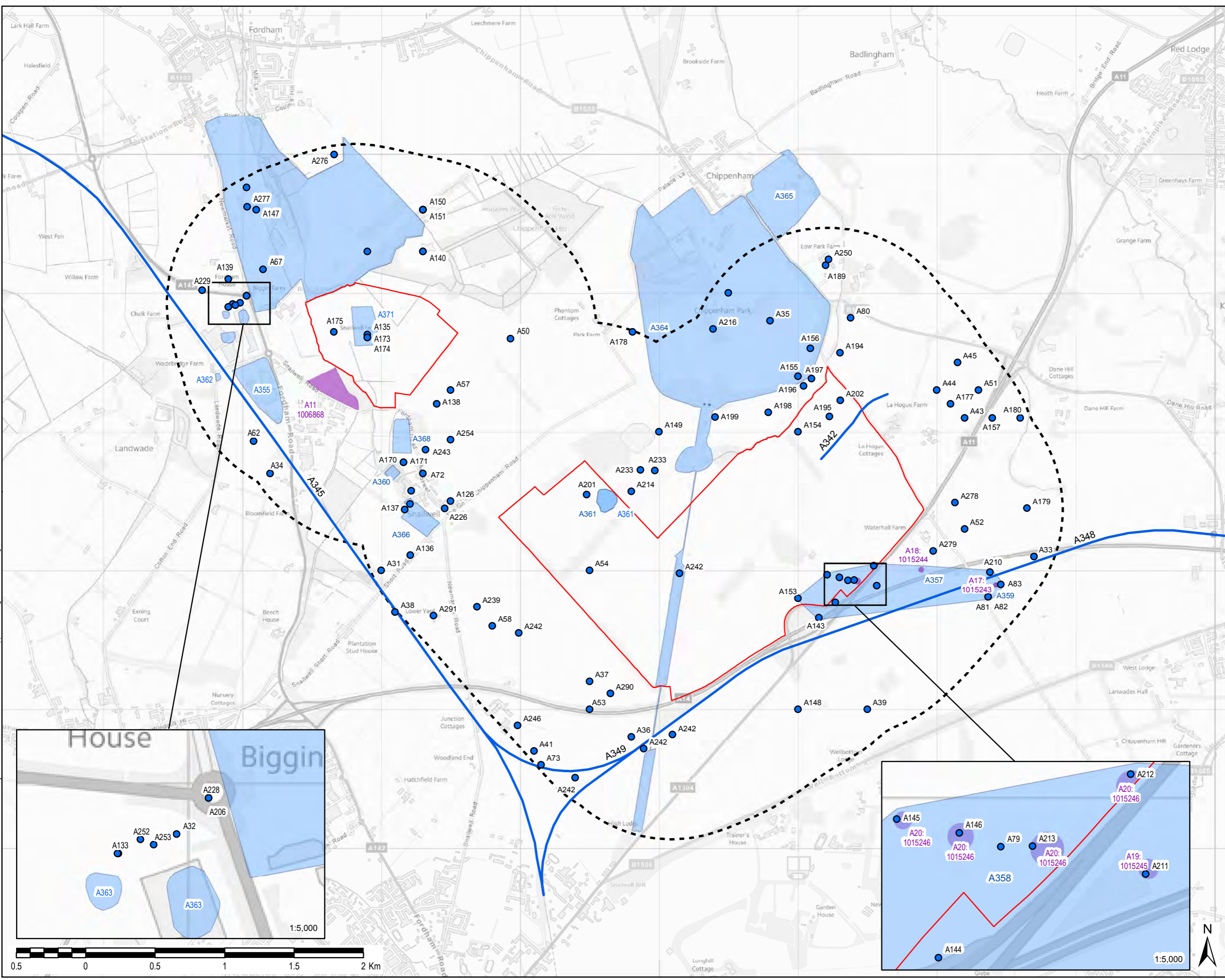
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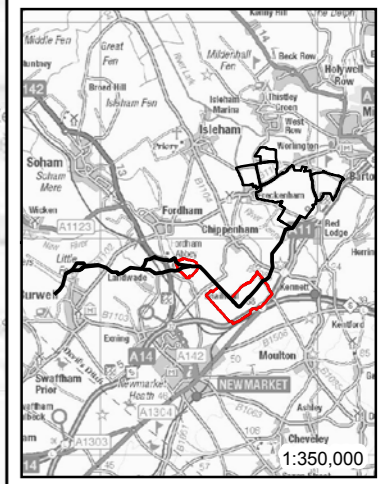


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LEGEND

- Sunnica West (North & South) Site Boundary
- Sunnica West (North & South) - 1km study area
- Scheduled Monument
- HER Monument - Area
- HER Monument - Linear
- HER Monument - Point

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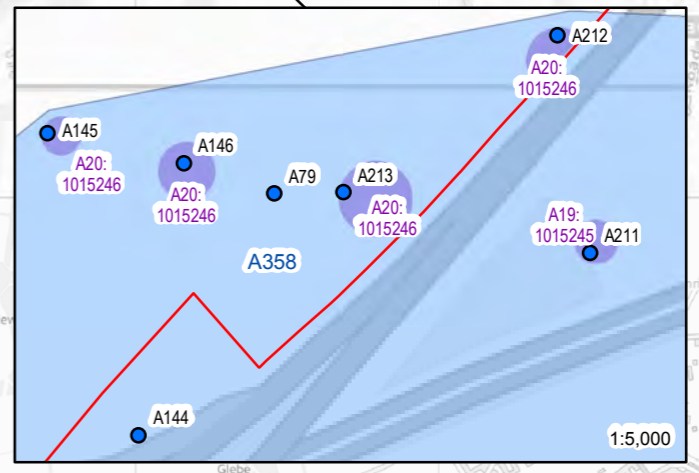
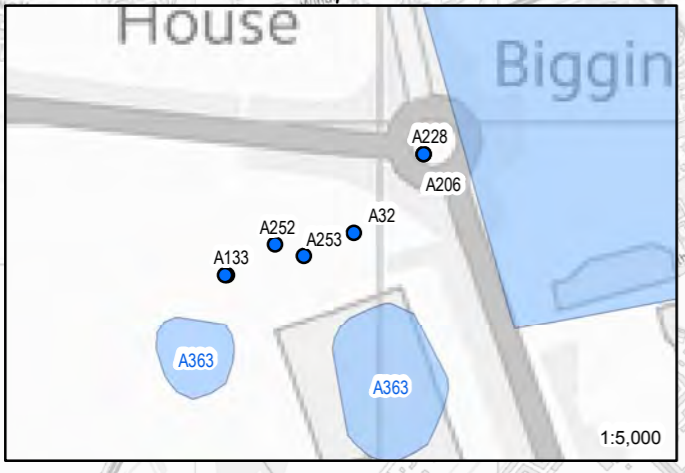
FIGURE 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA

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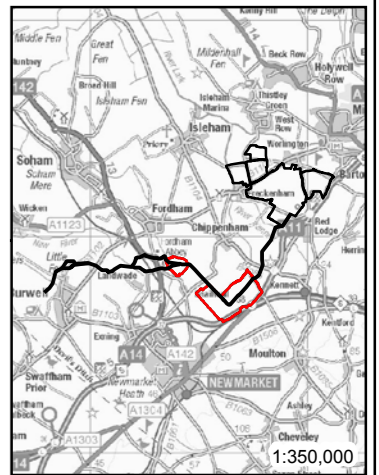


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- Sunnica West (North & South) - 1km study area
- Conservation Area
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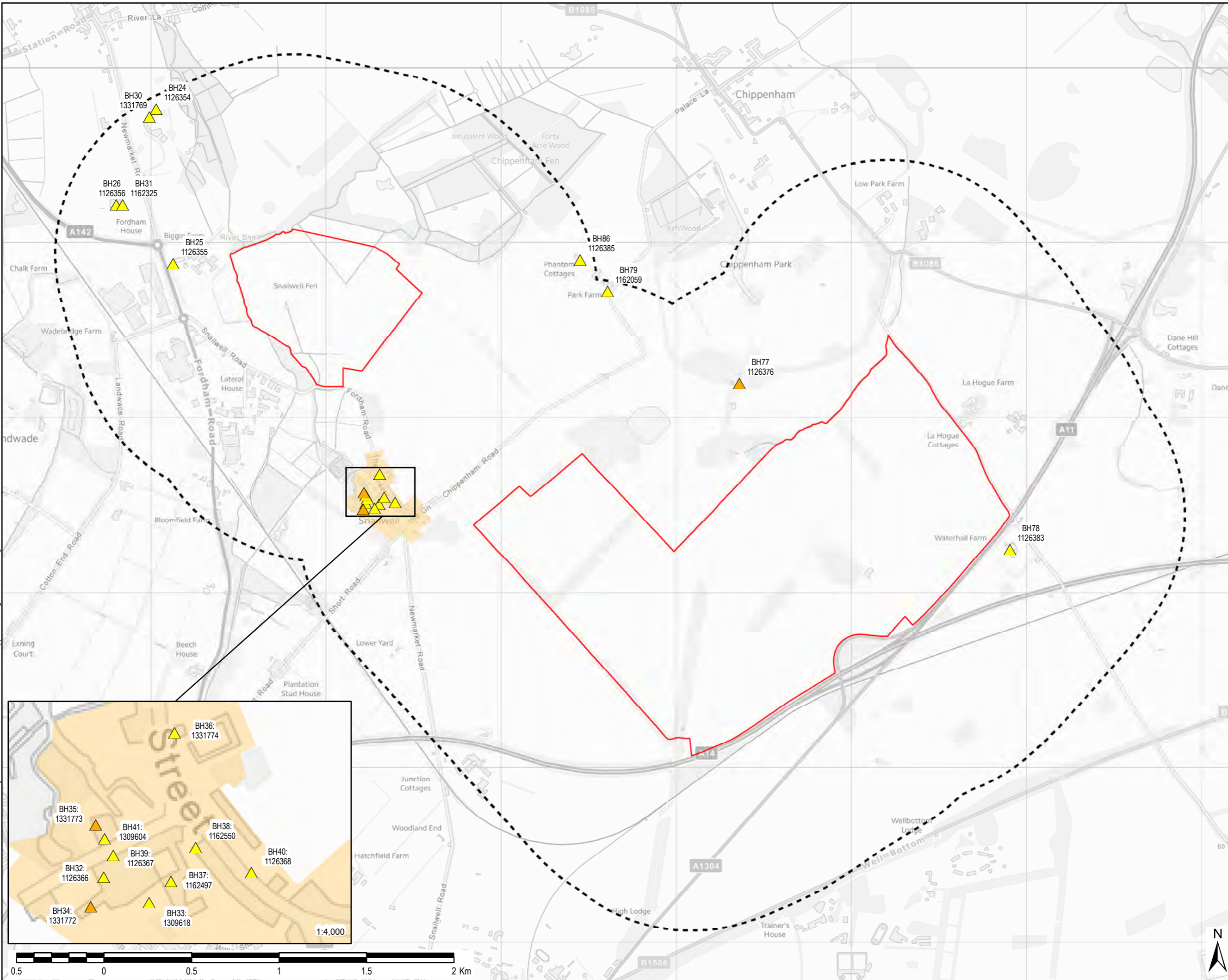
Purpose of Issue	FINAL
Client	SUNNICA LTD.
Project Title	SUNNICA ENERGY FARM
Drawing Title	FIGURE 4 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 1KM STUDY AREA

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