

Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, near Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire  
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment  
September 2022

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**Report**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

**Site**

Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, near Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire

**Clients**

Ridge Clean Energy Ltd

**Date**

September 2022

**Planning Authority**

East Cambridgeshire District Council

**Site Centred At**

TL 57167 59185

**Prepared By**

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**Report Status**

FINAL

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## Timescales Used in This Report

### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

### Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

## Executive Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment considers Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, near Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). The study site is located at grid reference TL 57167 59185 and covers a sub-rectangular area of approximately 74.6 hectares, with a proposed 1.35km of cable route and c.1.7km of access.

In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has been commissioned by Engena Ltd on behalf of Ridge Clean Energy Ltd and has been prepared to support a future planning application for the installation and operation of a renewable energy park comprising a solar farm, battery storage and associated infrastructure within the study site.

### *Archaeological Assets*

A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site contains six non-designated archaeological assets as follows:

- 06708 – part of a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system
- 06705 – former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
- MCB30729 – isolated blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
- MCB31325 - The Streetway, a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site’s eastern corner and crosses the proposed underground cable route
- 06294 – A linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site’s south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
- 06757 - A vast area covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets, none of which are located within the study site.

The study site was subject to a geophysical survey in April/May 2022 (Magnitude Surveys, Figures 17 and 18). The survey demonstrated the presence of linear anomalies which may be indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity as well as a possible trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.

No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east, c.100m north, and c.200m and c.600m south of the study site a number of investigations were carried out, predominately in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which a number of barrows were excavated. The most recent investigations took place in 1989 over a large area at Hare Park, c.80m east/north-east of the study site. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was

not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty-one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.

A review of the lidar data has shown a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system, which are recorded on the HER (06708).

There is considered a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence within the study site based on proximity to known archaeological sites. Based on available evidence the potential prehistoric evidence could comprise barrows, however, a review of lidar data and a recently completed geophysical survey across the study site (Magnitude Surveys, April/May 2022) do not suggest the presence of any such prehistoric remains. Such remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Regional/National Significance. A linear anomaly was interpreted as potentially indicating a trackway related to the Hare Park barrow cemetery (although it could equally be a medieval field boundary/medieval trackway). This is considered to be of Local Significance.

There is considered to be moderate potential for Roman archaeological evidence within the study site, based on the proximity to known archaeological sites. A review of the lidar data and recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any Roman remains. Any remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Local Significance.

The study site is considered to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bottisham and this is represented by the non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the HER within the study site. The results of the recent geophysical survey identified linear anomalies suggestive of medieval field systems, including former field boundaries as well as evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. The linear anomaly which was thought to potentially indicate a trackway related to the prehistoric Hare Park barrow cemetery may alternatively be indicative of a medieval field system, or it may have been a medieval trackway respecting the prehistoric barrows in the landscape. As such, the potential for significant further finds/features within the study site is considered low and any such finds/features would be of Local Significance.

In line with national and local planning policy, it is anticipated that there will be a requirement for further archaeological investigations. Based on the available evidence archaeology is not considered to preclude development of the study site.

The assessment has considered the following designated archaeological assets: Wilbraham Temple (NHLE1000397), Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016819), Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016818), Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm (NHLE1016820) and Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill (NHLE1006901).

In the case of Wilbraham Temple there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.

In the case of the Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening planting and topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.

In the case of the Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm intervisibility is almost completely severed, with only the trees of Allington Hill visible from the study site and the study site not visible from the monument. For this reason it is considered that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.

In the case of Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud and Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud there is intervisibility with the study site and the study site forms part of the setting of the monuments, which contributes to their significance. As such, the monuments have the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed development and it is considered that less than substantial harm to the significance of the assets would result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's northern/north-eastern boundary will aid in reducing the less than substantial level of harm to the assets' significance.

#### *Built Heritage Assets*

The development of the study site has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on two designated built heritage assets in the form of the barn at Spring Hall Farm and the Church of St John the Evangelist in Little Wilbraham.

Spring Hall Farm has a historic ownership link with the study site, which has, however, since been severed. In addition to this, the construction of the A14 has resulted in a visual separation of the barn and the area including the study site. The historic field boundaries are not intact anymore and therefore the legibility of the historic connection between Spring Hall farm and the study site has been impacted. Although the study site forms part of the wider rural setting of the barn it is considered to make only a negligible contribution to its overall significance, which principally derives from its architectural and historic interest. It is for this reason, combined with the extremely limited intervisibility with the study site, that, although a change in its wider setting, the proposals will have a limited to no impact on its significance and will therefore preserve the asset from any harm.

There is no known historic ownership link between the Church of St John the Evangelist in Little Wilbraham and the study site. From the study site's south-western boundary the top of the church tower can be glimpsed. Due to intervening development and vegetation, at ground level there are no views of the study site from the church. While the views from the study site towards the church are not designed views, the lack of development does mean that they have a slight positive contribution to the significance of the church, as it allows for an appreciation of the church from a distance. The proposed development would not result in a change to the setting of the church, as the setting is formed by the church's immediate surroundings. The proposed renewable energy park would mean that views of the church tower would still be possible from the study site's south-western boundary and the contribution that this view makes to the significance of the church will not be reduced. It is therefore considered that the proposed development would have an impact of no harm on the asset's significance.

The study site contains no structures, and the assessment has identified no non-designated heritage assets that have the potential to be affected by the proposals.



## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, near Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire (Figure 1); it has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at national grid reference TL 57142 59403 and covers a sub-rectangular area of approximately 74.6 hectares, with a proposed 1.35km of cable route and c.1.7km of access.
- 1.2 The assessment has been commissioned by Engena Ltd on behalf of Ridge Clean Energy Ltd to support a future planning application for the installation and operation of a renewable energy park comprising a solar farm and battery storage and associated infrastructure within the study site.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.4 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km buffer from the study site boundary (Figures 2, 3 and 4). At the time of the acquisition of HER data the study site boundary extended further to the west, all the way to the A14, which is reflected in the number of assets shown on Figures 2-4 outside the 1km buffer study area.
- 1.6 A site visit was undertaken on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 when the conditions were sunny with good visibility.

### Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.7 The study site is located c.1.5km south-east of the village of Bottisham, c.1.4km east north-east of the settlement of Little Wilbraham and c.2km north-east of Great Wilbraham and is currently in agricultural use. It is bounded to the north by the A14 and agricultural land, to the east by the A11, to the south by agricultural land and to the west by agricultural land and the A14. Access is proposed via the existing access track off Wilbraham Road, to the south of the study site, while a proposed underground cable route would run alongside an existing bridleway off Wilbraham Road, also to the south of the study site.
- 1.8 The study site slopes very gently from c.28m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) along its southern boundary to c.22m aOD in the centre and rises back up to c.27m aOD along its northern boundary.

- 1.9 The bedrock geology of the study site comprises Zig Zag Chalk Formation – Chalk with a band of Melbourn Rock Member – Chalk crossing the study site near its eastern corner. The bedrock geology of the study site's eastern corner comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation – Chalk. Superficial deposits are recorded in the form of River Terrace Deposits, 2 – Sand and gravel south of the study site and crossing the access track and cable route in a roughly east-westerly manner. Further south, superficial deposits of Head – Clay, silt, sand and gravel cross the area of the access track in a roughly east-westerly manner. Geotechnical data in the form of boreholes TL55NE28, TL55NE27 and TL55NE26 is recorded in the study site's south-eastern quadrant.<sup>1</sup> The borehole data recorded c.0.3m of topsoil, underlain by either sand & gravel and chalk or topsoil underlain directly by chalk.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi\\_scans/boreholes/544948/images/12150850.html](http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/544948/images/12150850.html)  
[http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi\\_scans/boreholes/544949/images/12150851.html](http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/544949/images/12150851.html)  
[http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi\\_scans/boreholes/544950/images/12150852.html](http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/544950/images/12150852.html)



Plate 1 North-facing view of the study site from the southern boundary



Plate 2 South-facing view of the study site from the northern boundary

## 2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment is to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological and/or built heritage constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the historic environment.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2019) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”*

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

*“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”*

### Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments held online and at the Cambridgeshire Archives in Ely;

- Examination of material currently held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for the study site and for a 1km buffer from the study site boundary. Historic Environment Record (HER) data located outside the 1km buffer study area is also shown on figures 2-4, due to the original, larger study site boundary.
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.
- The study site was subject to a geophysical survey in April/May 2022 (Magnitude Surveys). The survey demonstrated the presence of linear anomalies which may be indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity as well as a possible trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.
- No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east of the study site as well as c.100m north of the study site a number of investigations were carried out as follows:
  - ECB1537, ECB2235– fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching were carried out in the area of the Hare Park barrow group in 1989. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts (09926).
  - ECB5987 – antiquarian excavation of two tumuli at Allington Hill in 1846 (location evidence is poor).
  - ECB817 – excavation of the Great Tumulus (79d) at Upper Hare Park in 1884. It contained inhumation and cremation interments. The finds are in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, but no published record of the excavation exists.
  - ECB819 – excavation of Hare Park barrow 79e in 1882
  - ECB816- excavations of Hare Park barrow 79b in 1908. A primary inhumation was found in the centre of the barrow, above which was a secondary burial – an urn containing the cremated remains of children. A bronze thimble-ring was also found, very like some associated with Roman remains elsewhere, as was a fragment of potentially Roman pottery. The same barrow appears to have been subject to an earlier excavation (ECB5986) in 1883.
  - ECB814 – excavation of Upper Hare Park field tumulus C in 1876, the location of this excavation is not certain. Four barrows were investigated and contained a human skeleton, which was recovered with artefacts that included a Saxon jewelled bronze ornament; Roman pottery, two graves and antler from red deer; pre-Roman sepulchral cremation urns, an arrowhead, flakes and some animal bone; and cremation interments.
  - ECB821 – excavation of Hare Park barrow I in 1906. A primary inhumation was found in the centre of the barrow, above which was a secondary burial consisting of an urn containing the cremated remains of children.
  - ECB815 – excavations at Hare Park barrow 79a in 1906. Either barrow 69 or 70 was excavated in 1905 and produced a central inhumation of a ‘very young person’ with a secondary cremation of ‘children’ in a large, collared

urn and fragments of a second urn. ECB816 and ECB821 also have the same description.

- In a location approximately 200m south of the study site and c.50m west of the proposed cable route an excavation (ECB5985) was carried out in 1852. This barrow was recorded as 12m in diameter and 0.9m in height (much reduced by the plough). An inhumation was found at the centre, together with five flint implements and the skulls of a goat (?) and ox.
- In 1908 an excavation was carried out c.600m south of the study site (ECB820), and between the proposed cable route and access track. Two barrows were excavated, one of which contained an inhumation burial. Flint flakes, scrapers, small fragments of Bronze Age pottery, cremated bones and charcoal were found in both.

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of Lidar and aerial photography for the study site. Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The Environment Agency collected DTM data in 2018 at 1m resolution as part of the National Lidar Programme that offers full coverage of the study site and the 1km buffer study area. These data were downloaded in April 2022 and were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 1.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.

### 3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

#### Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

#### Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.
- 3.3 Section 66(1) states:  
*"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".*
- 3.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention *'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'* in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area.

#### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.6 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.7 Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.8 Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.



- 3.9 Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 3.10 Annex 2 of the NPPF has the following heritage related definitions:
- *Historic Environment*: all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
  - *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
  - *Archaeological Interest* is defined as: a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
  - *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
  - *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
  - *Setting* is defined 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. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.11 Heritage assets that have not been designated as a listed building, scheduled monument, registered park and garden, protected wreck, battlefield or conservation area are referred to as non-designated heritage assets.
- 3.12 The NPPF is supported by the PPG (July 2019). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 002 (002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723) states that:
- “Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets.”*
- 3.13 Paragraph 18a-013 (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each

other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.

3.14 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

*“The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance. 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. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation.”*

3.15 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 199-202 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

*“What matters in assessing whether a proposal might cause harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”*

- 3.16 Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 200-203) apply.
- 3.17 Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.
- 3.18 Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be 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. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.
- 3.19 While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting.”
- 3.20 Paragraph 202 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

*“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.*

*Examples of heritage benefits may include:*

- *sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting;*
- *reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; and*
- *securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.”*

- 3.21 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

### Local Planning Policy

- 3.22 The East Cambridgeshire Local Plan was adopted in April 2015 and contains the following policies relevant to this assessment:

#### *Policy ENV11: Conservation Areas*

*Development proposals, within, or affecting a Conservation Area should:*

- *Be of a particularly high standard of design and materials in order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area.*
- *Seek to retain attractive traditional materials and features such as original doors, windows, chimneys and boundary walls; and*
- *Only involve the demolition of buildings where:*
  - *They are structurally unsound (for reasons other than deliberate damage or neglect), beyond reasonable repair, and measures to sustain the existing use or find an alternative use/user have been exhausted; and in all cases*
  - *They have little or no architectural, historic or visual significance or have a negative impact on the Conservation Area; and in all cases*
  - *Comprehensive proposals for reconstruction or redevelopment have been submitted and have received planning permission.*

*Where there is an adopted Conservation Area Appraisal SPD, developers will be expected to show how this has informed their proposals*

#### *Policy ENV12: Listed Buildings*

*Proposals that affect a Listed Building will not be permitted where it would have a detrimental impact on the visual, architectural or historic significance of the asset. Proposals to extend, alter or change the use of a Listed Building will only be permitted where they would:*

- *Preserve or enhance the significance of the building and not involve substantial or total loss of historic fabric.*

- *Be compatible with the character, architectural integrity and setting of the Listed Building; and*
- *Facilitate the long-term preservation of the building. Proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will only be permitted where they would:*
- *Preserve or enhance those elements that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the heritage asset.*
- *Not materially harm the immediate or wider setting of the Listed Building. This setting may extend well beyond the immediate building curtilage and may include an extensive street scene or a wider urban design context, especially when the proposal is within a Conservation Area; and*
- *Facilitate the long-term preservation of the building.*

*Proposals to demolish all or part of a Listed Building will not be permitted other than in wholly exceptional cases where:*

- *All possible measures to sustain the existing use or find an alternative use have been exhausted, including active and genuine marketing of the asset.*
- *Reasonable endeavours have been taken to secure a public or charitable organisation to take on the asset and failed.*
- *The building is structurally unsound (for reasons other than deliberate damage or neglect) beyond all reasonable repair and its redevelopment would bring wider public benefits; and in all cases*
- *Comprehensive proposals for reconstruction or redevelopment have been submitted and have received planning permission.*

*The Council will monitor Heritage at Risk within the district and will pro-actively engage with key stakeholders in order to secure and improve those heritage assets deemed to be most at risk. The Council will use its statutory powers to enforce the repair of heritage assets where appropriate.*

#### *Policy ENV13: Local Register of Buildings and Structures*

*Proposals that affect a building or structure on the Local Register will not be permitted where it would have a detrimental impact on the visual, architectural or historic significance of the asset. The Council will resist development that will:*

- *Involve the demolition or part demolition of buildings or structures on the Local Register; and*
- *Involve the inappropriate alteration or extension to buildings or structures on the Local Register. Proposals to demolish all or part of a building or structure on the Local Register will not be permitted other than in wholly exceptional circumstances where:*
- *All possible measures to sustain the existing use or to find an alternative use have been exhausted, including active and genuine marketing of the asset.*
- *The building is structurally unsound (for reasons other than deliberate damage or neglect), beyond all reasonable repair and its redevelopment would bring wider public benefits; and in all cases*
- *Comprehensive proposals for reconstruction or redevelopment have been submitted and have received planning permission.*

*Policy ENV14: Sites of archaeological interest*

*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.*

*Policy ENV15: Historic parks and gardens*

*Proposals that affect the significance of a Historic Park or Garden will not be permitted where they would have a detrimental impact on its character, amenity or setting. As part of any permission, the Council may seek the agreement of a management plan to secure the long-term preservation of the asset promote good land management and encourage best use of resources.*

*Policy ENV16: Enabling development associated with heritage assets*

*Enabling development will only be permitted when all of the following conditions are met:*

- *The enabling development takes the opportunity to enhance the heritage asset and its setting and will not materially harm the heritage value of the asset or its setting.*
- *The public benefit of the survival or enhancement of the heritage asset outweighs the disbenefits of providing the enabling development.*
- *The impacts of the enabling development are precisely defined at the outset.*
- *The proposal avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset and where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose.*
- *The scale of the enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset and all aspects of design and layout minimise disbenefits.*
- *The heritage objective can be securely linked to the enabling development through a planning agreement.*
- *Financial assistance to secure the long-term future of the heritage asset is not available from any other source.*
- *It is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid.*
- *The heritage asset will be repaired or enhanced to an agreed standard at an agreed stage in the course of the enabling development, preferably at the outset and certainly before completion; and*

- There will be no adverse impact on sites of biodiversity or geological importance (see Policy ENV 7).

## Guidance

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)*

- 3.23 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
  - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
  - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
  - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
  - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
  - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)*

- 3.24 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.
- 3.25 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.
- 3.26 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:
1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
  2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
  3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
  4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
  5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes
- 3.27 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

- 4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:
- Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) data;
  - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England
  - Heritage Gateway;
  - Environment Agency Lidar data;
  - Local studies and record office research; and
  - Review of historic mapping
- 4.2 These resources have been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.
- 4.3 The location of heritage assets mentioned in the text are shown on Figs. 2, 3 & 4.

### *Within the study site*

- 4.4 Within the study site the HER records the following:
- 06708 – a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system
  - 06705 – former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB30729 – isolated blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB31325 - The Streetway, a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site's eastern corner and crosses the proposed cable route
  - 06294 – A linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site's south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
  - 06757 - A vast area covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets as detailed below, none of which are located within the study site.

### *Previous archaeological investigations*

- 4.5 A geophysical survey was carried out across the study site in April/May 2022 (Figures 17 and 18). Results showed linear anomalies indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity, as well as a potential trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.
- 4.6 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east, c.100m north, and c.200m and c.600m south of the study site a number of investigations were carried out, predominately in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which a number of barrows were excavated. The most recent investigations took place in 1989 over a large area at Hare Park, c.80m east/north-east of the study site. Fieldwalking

produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.

*Aerial photography, Lidar & Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer*

- 4.7 Readily available oblique and vertical aerial photographic sources (Bing Maps, Google Earth Pro and Google Maps) and LiDAR imagery (Environment Agency, 2018, 1m National Lidar Programme DTM imagery) were consulted to identify previously unrecorded features, however, no new, unrecorded features were noted. The study site is not covered by the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer.<sup>2</sup>

*Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)*

- 4.8 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) encourages the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. A search of the online PAS database was carried out covering an area of 2km from the postcode closest to the study site.
- 4.9 The PAS data is not available to download with spatial data, however, rough spatial information can be viewed, but not reproduced, using the PAS KML download in Google Earth.
- 4.10 The PAS contains six entries within 2km of the postcode nearest to the study site in the form of Roman, early Medieval and Medieval finds (SF-59F31F; CAM-338B95; SF-63BEA5; SF-CD3732; SF-CD1D31; SF-CCF506); as far as the data shows these have not been found within the study site itself.

*Undated*

- 4.11 A linear ditch or trackway of uncertain date and function (MCB30740) was recorded c.100m north of the study site.
- 4.12 A linear ditch and banks (09327) of unknown date are visible as features on aerial photographs c.200m north-east of the study site.
- 4.13 The findspot of half of the upper part of a pudding stone quern (06306) was recorded c.600m north-west of the study site.
- 4.14 A ploughed out ring ditch of unknown date (09249) was recorded from aerial photographs in a location c.450m north of the study site.
- 4.15 The start of a linear feature of unknown date (09326) is visible on aerial photographs c.500m north-east of the study site.
- 4.16 Two undated linear features and two pits (MCB18531), likely related to former outbuildings connected with the Swan Inn in Bottisham, c.1.6km north-west of the study site, were recorded during an archaeological evaluation (ECB3215) in 2009.
- 4.17 Undated enclosures (MCB30530) were recorded over a large area c.900m north-west of the study site. They are thought to be of early Iron Age to Roman date.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecf5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a>



- 4.18 An undated enclosure (06740) was recorded c.500m north-east of the study site.
- 4.19 A linear feature (06294) of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site's south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
- 4.20 Cropmarks of unknown date (06295 and 06296) were recorded c.100m east of the study site.
- 4.21 An undated enclosure (09332) with remains of timber buildings was recorded at Allington Wood, c.250m east of the study site.
- 4.22 One potential ring ditch (11081) of uncertain date was recorded c.900m east of the study site, however, photographs from 1944 suggest that the cropmarks are not archaeological features, but natural geology.
- 4.23 Four pits of uncertain date and function (MCB30735) were recorded c.950m south of the study site.
- 4.24 In an area c.700-900m south-east of the study site cropmarks indicating three ring ditches and several enclosures (09330), enclosures and linear ditches (06761) and two ring marks and various linear marks (06835) of unknown date were recorded. The latter is believed to be a potential Roman building (see Roman section below). In the immediate vicinity a complex of linear, curvilinear and sinuous ditches (06836) of uncertain date is visible on historic aerial photographs as cropmarks. It is unclear whether these are natural watercourses, geological features or diverging trackways.
- 4.25 A ring ditch of unknown date (09317) was recorded c.1.24m west of the study site (location approximate) and another ring-ditch of unknown date (06711A) was recorded c.1.2km west of the study site.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 4.26 The findspot of Palaeolithic handaxes (06757a) was recorded c.450m east of the study site.
- 4.27 The findspot of Palaeolithic handaxes (06274) was also recorded c.800m south of the study site, in the immediate vicinity of two Bronze Age round barrows (06744, Hare Park Barrow Group, barrow G and 06745, barrow H).
- 4.28 Mesolithic and Neolithic flints (06630) were recorded c.850m north-west of the study site during the Fenland Survey.
- 4.29 The Streetway (MCB31325), a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site's eastern corner. It was in use as a road until the A11 was constructed in the 1970s/80s and is now a trackway which terminates in the study site's north-eastern corner.
- 4.30 A vast area (06757) covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets as detailed below.
- 4.31 A ploughed-out bowl barrow (06738) with a ring ditch that is thought to survive below ground forms part of the scheduled monument 'Three bowl barrows 640m north-west of Hare Park Stud' (NHLE1016819); it is located c.480m north-east of the study site. In its immediate vicinity barrow I (06746) also forms part of the scheduled monument, as does barrow J (06747). In the same area barrows K (06748), L (06749) and M (06750) were also recorded, but these three barrows are

thought to have been destroyed by road construction works in the 1970s and are not included in the scheduled monument. This whole area is recorded as 09328 - 'seven ring ditches and enclosure'.

- 4.32 A Bronze Age bowl barrow (00009) which has been flattened by ploughing, but which geophysical survey has shown to survive underground, is located c.600m north-east of the study site. This barrow is part of the scheduled monument 'Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud' (NHLE1016818). Bronze Age bowl barrow B (06739), located c.800m north-east of the study site, forms part of the same scheduled monument as do barrows D (06741), E (06742) and F (06743), which are located c.600m north-east of the study site. An undated enclosure (06740) was recorded c.100m north/north-west of barrow D.
- 4.33 Barrow 'U' (00001) of the Hare Park Barrow Group of Bronze Age bowl barrows is located c.400m east of the study site. This barrow is part of the scheduled monument 'Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south-west of Allington Farm' (NHLE1016820). A ploughed-out bowl barrow (barrow N, 06751) with a ring ditch is thought to survive below ground in a location c.200m east of the study site. This barrow forms part of the same scheduled monument. Barrow O (06752), located c.150m further south, is also included in the scheduling, as is barrow Q (06753), which is located c.800m east of the study site. Barrow R (06754) is located c.950m east of the study site but is not included in the scheduling and neither are barrow S (06755, located c.200m south of barrow O) and barrow T (06756, located c.200m east of barrow S). In the same area an undated ring ditch (11082) of probable Bronze Age date is also recorded immediately north of barrow N.
- 4.34 A possible barrow (06288) and former scheduled monument was recorded c.500m east of the study site, as was a ring ditch of probable Bronze Age date (06302) c.650m south-east and a ring ditch (06417) c.650m north-east of the study site. The possible site of a ploughed-out ring ditch (06688) visible on cropmarks was recorded c.400m north of the study site, however, there is considerable confusion about the grid reference.
- 4.35 The findspot of a Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (06299) was recorded c.1km east of the study site.
- 4.36 The findspot of a Bronze Age axe (06656) was recorded c.800m north of the study site, at Chalk Farm.

#### *Roman*

- 4.37 The findspot of a Roman coin (06328a) was recorded c.800m west of the study site.
- 4.38 A Roman settlement site (06834) was identified from aerial photographs c.80m east of the study site. The site is a scheduled monument (NHLE1006901).
- 4.39 The A1304 (London Road), c.1.1km east of the study site, follows the route of a Roman road or potentially an older, prehistoric trackway (Icknield Way, Thetford to Worsted Lodge).
- 4.40 Cropmarks indicating the potential site of a Roman building (06835) were recorded c.900m south-east of the study site and associated surface finds (06835A), including 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, were recorded in the same location.
- 4.41 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century excavations of the Bronze Age bowl barrow B (06739), located c.800m north-east of the study site and part of the scheduled monument 'Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud' (NHLE1016818), revealed finds in the form of two Roman coins and fragments of Roman pottery (06739a).

- 4.42 The findspot of a Roman coin (06318) was recorded c.300m north-west of the study site.
- 4.43 The findspot of Roman artefacts (06806) was recorded c.500m north-west of the study site. An adze of unknown date (06806A) was found in the same location.
- 4.44 The findspot of a Roman coin and key (06319) was recorded c.750m west north-west of the study site.
- 4.45 Fragments of a curvilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age or Roman date (MCB30926) are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks c.600m north-west of the study site. A rectangular ditched enclosure and a square ditched enclosure (MCB30531) of probably the same date visible on aerial photographs c.100m further north.
- 4.46 The findspot of a Roman oil lamp (06656A) was recorded at Chalk Farm, c.800m north of the study site.
- 4.47 The site of a potential Romano-Celtic temple (10396) was recorded c.1.27km north-west of the study site at Whiteland Springs in Bottisham. This area was assessed as part of the East Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project, however, no evidence of the Roman building was visible on aerial photographs available to the project.

#### *Saxon and early Medieval*

- 4.48 Great and Little Wilbraham were recorded as '*Wilburgeham*' in c.975 to mean '*homestead or village of a woman called Wilburh*'.
- 4.49 The findspot of a Saxon brooch (06328) was recorded c.800m west of the study site.
- 4.50 An Anglo-Saxon burial mound (06762) is located in the same location as Bronze Age bowl barrow U (00001), c.400m east of the study site.
- 4.51 The findspot of a Saxon coin hoard (06628) was recorded c.1.2km north-west of the study site. Middle- to late Saxon strap ends (06629) were found c.100m further north.

#### *Medieval*

- 4.52 Bottisham was recorded as '*Bodekesham*' in 1060 and as '*Bodichessham*' in the Domesday Book of 1086, meaning '*homestead or enclosure of a man called \*Boduc*'.<sup>3</sup> It was located in the hundred of Staine in the county of Cambridgeshire and had a recorded population of 51 households, putting it in the largest 20% of recorded settlements.<sup>4</sup> Great and Little Wilbraham were recorded as '*Wiborgham*' in 1086, meaning '*homestead of village of a woman called Wilburh*'<sup>5</sup>, also in the hundred of Staine and the county of Cambridgeshire. The recorded population was 53 households.<sup>6</sup>
- 4.53 Within the study site a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date (06708), remnants of the common open-field system, was recorded, as were areas (06705, MCB30729) of former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks extends across

<sup>3</sup> Mills, A.D. 2011. A Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press

<sup>4</sup> <https://opendomesday.org/place/TL5460/bottisham/>

<sup>5</sup> Mills, A.D. 2011. A Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press

<sup>6</sup> <https://opendomesday.org/place/XX0000/great-and-little-wilbraham/>

a large area to the north-west, west, south-west and south of the study site and further areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (MCB30729 and MCB30730) were recorded to the east and south of the study site. To the south of the study site MCB30729 and MCB30730 were recorded immediately east of the proposed underground cable route. A further system of boundary banks (MCB31338) was recorded across a large area c.900m to the south/south-west of the study site, where they are located c.50m to the east and west of the proposed underground cable route, as well as to the north and east of the study site (10277).

- 4.54 The findspot of several medieval buckles, a strap end and a seal (06328b) was recorded c.800m west of the study site.
- 4.55 The two bays at the east end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn at Spring Hall Farm (06290) incorporate timber from a medieval barn on the site. The barn is timber framed and is aisled consisting of eight bays; it is located c.170m north of the study site and is Grade II listed (NHLE1127082).
- 4.56 Late 19<sup>th</sup> century excavations of the Bronze Age bowl barrow B (06739), located c.800m north-east of the study site and part of the scheduled monument 'Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud' (NHLE1016818), revealed finds of a medieval date (06739b), however they were not described.
- 4.57 Three now destroyed medieval strip lynchets (06712) existed in an area c.750m west/north-west of the study site.
- 4.58 The findspot of a medieval coin (08140) was recorded c.180m west of the study site.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 4.59 Hare Park (06518) is located c.450m north-east of the study site. It is the site of the warren established c.1605 by the Crown for the keeping of hares, and was apparently bounded by a pale, presumably set on the existing bank. The enclosing bank is visible on the north side of Hare Park and averages 6m wide and 0.3m tall; it is followed by the remains of the ornamental 19<sup>th</sup> century fence. Part of the east and south sides and all of the west side of the bank have been destroyed. Upper Hare Park country house had been demolished by the 1950s/1960s.<sup>7</sup> Within Hare Park a horse burial (MCB19249) was recorded. This is believed to be the potential burial of a thoroughbred racehorse who died at Upper Hare Park in 1800 and is allegedly the ancestor to approximately 75% of today's British bloodstock racehorses. The HER records Upper Hare Park (12206) as part of Hare Park.
- 4.60 The extant 19<sup>th</sup> century Bottisham Heath Farm (MCB31517) is recorded c.450m south-east of the study site.
- 4.61 The Allington Hill farmhouse and F-shaped building complex (MCB31516) was recorded c.800m east of the study site on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1885.
- 4.62 Chalk Farmhouse (06655) was erected during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is built of white brick. It is located c.800m north of the study site.
- 4.63 The findspot of a collection of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century post-medieval metalwork (06285) was recorded c.950m west of the study site.

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.lostheritage.org.uk/houses/lh\\_cambridgeshire\\_upperharepark\\_info\\_gallery.html](http://www.lostheritage.org.uk/houses/lh_cambridgeshire_upperharepark_info_gallery.html) and <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101572081>

- 4.64 A turnpike road (MCB31309) enacted by Parliament in 1744 and dissolved in 1872, to run between Cambridge and Newmarket, was recorded c.380m north/north-west of the study site.
- 4.65 RAF Bottisham (CB15127) was located c.1.8km west of the study site. The WWII Royal Air Force military airfield is visible on historic aerial photographs and documentary evidence, as well as the 1945 Google Earth Image. The airfield is no longer extant, but a plantation now marks the course of the former WSW-ENE aligned runway.
- 4.66 A 1693 Map of Bottisham (Figure 5, Cambridgeshire Archives, reference CRO K107/F/a/9/2) shows the study site as part of White Lands Field. The study site's southern boundary is shown as a track and 'The Streetway' is shown running roughly NE to SW across the study site's eastern area.
- 4.67 A map (Figure 6) showing the settlements and open fields in and around Bottisham in 1790, pre-enclosure, records the area the study site is in as 'Whiteland field' - arable.<sup>8</sup>
- 4.68 The 1808 OS Drawing (Figure 7) shows the area of the study site as an open field, with the southern site boundary in place as a track. Spring Hall is shown on this map. 'The Streetway' is shown running roughly NE to SW across the study site's eastern area.
- 4.69 A reference number for an 1808 Bottisham Enclosure Map exists, however, the map could not be obtained during an archive visit to Cambridgeshire Archives in Ely.<sup>9</sup>
- 4.70 The 1834 Greenwood & Greenwood Map of the County of Cambridgeshire (Figure 8) shows the study site's southern boundary as a road. Hare Park is shown to the east of the study site.
- 4.71 No tithe map was made for the parish of Bottisham.
- 4.72 The 1886 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9) shows the study site as enclosed fields. A trackway is shown leading from Spring Hall into the study site. 'The Streetway' is shown crossing the study site's eastern area. The study site's southern boundary is labelled as Heath Road, which leads to Bottisham.
- 4.73 No changes are visible on the 1903, 1952-53, 1970-73 Ordnance Survey Maps (Figures 10, 11 and 12), with the exception of the construction of an overhead power line crossing the study site's western-most area by 1970.
- 4.74 The A11 and A14 had been constructed by 1988, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 13). Heath Road and 'The Streetway' are labelled as tracks.
- 4.75 The study site remains unchanged and in agricultural use, as shown on the 2006 and 2021 Ordnance Survey Maps and the 2021 Google Earth Image (Figures 14, 15 and 16).

#### *Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance*

- 4.76 The available evidence has been assessed in an attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits which may survive within the study site. This includes a site visit on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022. The study site is agricultural in character and past

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol10/pp190-196>

<sup>9</sup> <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/96a0bf23-267e-42a5-b4b0-c80c86566d26> and <https://calm.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Advanced.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog>

impacts within the study site comprise general historic ploughing/agricultural activity, which may have impacted sub-surface remains across the study site.

- 4.77 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site contains six non-designated archaeological assets as follows:
- 06708 – a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system
  - 06705 – former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB30729 – isolated blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB31325 - The Streetway, a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site's eastern corner
  - 06294 – A linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site's south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
  - 06757 - A vast area covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets, none of which are located within the study site.
- 4.78 A geophysical survey was carried out across the study site in April/May 2022 (Figures 17 and 18). Results showed linear anomalies indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity, as well as a potential trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.
- 4.79 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east, c.100m north, and c.200m and c.600m south of the study site a number of investigations were carried out, predominately in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which a number of barrows were excavated. The most recent investigations took place in 1989 over a large area at Hare Park, c.80m east/north-east of the study site. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.
- 4.80 A review of the lidar data has shown the system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system, which are recorded on the HER (06708).
- 4.81 There is considered a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence within the study site based on proximity to known archaeological sites. Based on available evidence the potential prehistoric evidence could comprise barrows, however, a review of lidar data and a recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any such prehistoric remains. Such remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Regional/National Significance. A linear anomaly was interpreted as potentially indicating a trackway related to the Hare Park barrow cemetery (although it could equally be a medieval field boundary/medieval trackway). This is considered to be of Local Significance.

- 4.82 There is considered moderate potential for Roman archaeological evidence within the study site, based on the proximity to known archaeological sites. A review of the lidar data and recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any Roman remains. Any remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Local Significance.
- 4.83 The study site is considered to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bottisham and this is represented by the non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the HER within the study site. The results of the recent geophysical survey identified linear anomalies suggestive of medieval field systems, including former field boundaries as well as evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. The linear anomaly which was thought to potentially indicate a trackway related to the prehistoric Hare Park barrow cemetery may alternatively be indicative of a medieval field system, or it may have been a medieval trackway respecting the prehistoric barrows in the landscape. As such, the potential for significant further finds/features within the study site is considered low and any such finds/features would be of Local Significance.

### Designated Archaeological Assets

- 4.84 The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets and as such none will be directly affected. There are four scheduled monuments recorded within the 1km study area from the study site boundary.
- 4.85 This section will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of designated archaeological assets, including through indirect effects to their settings.
- 4.86 Stage 1 of Historic England's five-stage setting assessment (HE 2017) requires the assessor to "identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected" (HE 2017). There are no strict parameters for the setting of study areas. This has been defined based on the results of the site visit and professional judgement and experience of potential significant direct and indirect effects likely to arise from the proposed development. A 1km buffer from the study site boundary has been used for assessing indirect effects on all designated archaeological assets. In some limited cases, assets can have a wider setting which is sensitive, therefore the wider area outside of the 1km buffer study area was also considered in the preparation of this assessment, however, no additional receptors were identified. Wilbraham Temple, a Grade II listed registered park and garden located c.1.1km south-west of the study site may have feasibly been affected by the proposals, however, given the lack of intervisibility between the study site and the asset due to topography, it is clear that no harm to its significance would result from the proposed development. As such, no further assessment is necessary.

#### *Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016819)*

- 4.87 The study site lies c.480m south/south-west of the scheduled remains of the three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud. The extent of the scheduled monument is illustrated on Figure 4.
- 4.88 This section will provide a description of the monument, the results of a site walkover and nearby public rights of way, a statement of significance and an assessment of the setting of the monument.

- 4.89 The scheduled monument comprises three bowl barrows and occupies an area of c.0.7ha. It is separated from the study site by an agricultural field and a hedgerow and lies c.17m higher than the study site.
- 4.90 The Historic England listing description states:

**Reasons for Designation**

*The three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud are some of the few surviving examples of a formerly extensive cemetery in the chalklands of south east Cambridgeshire, now largely destroyed. This cemetery is one of the most substantial indicators of prehistoric activity in the region and is therefore a focus for the study of prehistoric society. As a result of part excavation at the beginning of the 20th century, the remains are quite well understood while significant archaeological deposits have been left intact.*

**Details**

*The monument includes a group of three bowl barrows situated on a south west facing chalk spur, approximately 300m south west of the A11/A45 junction. The barrows have been reduced and spread by ploughing and are no longer visible above ground, however the ditches, from which earth was dug and used in the construction of the mounds, have become infilled over the years and survive as buried features visible on aerial photographs. Approximately 650m north west of Hare Park Stud are the remains of a barrow measuring about 30m in diameter. The remains of two further barrows lie 70m and 60m south of it; they measure approximately 25m in diameter and 20m in diameter respectively. One of the three barrows is believed to have been partly excavated in 1908, revealing the skeleton of a young person as well as an urn containing the cremated remains of children. Artefacts found in the barrow include a second urn, a flint arrowhead and scrapers, as well as a thimble and a pottery fragment, possibly of Roman date. Remains of fires, which may have been lit as part of the funerary ceremony, were found around the margins of the barrow.*

*This barrow group lies within an extensive area of burial mounds scattered upon the chalk grounds of south east Cambridgeshire. In the close vicinity are the bowl barrow groups 270m north of Hare Park Stud and at Allington Hill, which are the subjects of separate schedulings.*

- 4.91 In the location of the scheduled monument the HER records an excavation at Hare Park barrow 79a which was carried out in 1906 (ECB815), confusingly, the HER entry states that either barrow 69 or 70 was excavated in 1905 and produced a central inhumation of a 'very young person' with a secondary cremation of 'children' in a large, collared urn and fragments of a second urn. ECB816 and ECB821 also have the same description.

**Site visit**

- 4.92 The study site and the monument were visited on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the monument and its relationship to the study site. The conditions were sunny with good visibility. The scheduled monument lies on slightly higher ground than the study site and from the study site's northern boundary the field in which the monument is located is visible. The study site is visible from the monument.





**Plate 3** View north-east from the study site's northern boundary towards the monument

### ***Statement of Significance***

- 4.93 The three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud are scheduled, statutorily protected and of National Significance. The listing description records that the monument is no longer visible above ground, however, the buried features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The group of barrows lies in an extensive area of burial mounds and this and its landscape position on a chalk spur contribute to its significance.
- 4.94 The significance of the monument principally relates to its evidential value; the scheduled monument survives below ground and is expected to contain archaeological, artefactual and environmental evidence relating to funerary practices, its construction and longevity.

### ***Assessment of the contribution of setting or views to the Significance of the monument and the relationship of the study site to the scheduled monument***

- 4.95 The setting of the monument, defined by the NPPF as the surroundings in which the monument is experienced, is characterised as being 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in

character relating to the field system to the south-west of the monument, which comprises the study site, and the A11 and A14.

- 4.96 Based on the results of a site walkover key areas of setting sensitivity were identified. This relates to the experience of the monument rather than the below ground potential which covers the entire scheduled area.
- 4.97 Historic England guidance (2017) states that buried archaeological remains may retain a presence in the landscape and therefore have a setting. Examples of buried remains retaining setting include historic battlefields or buried remains which can be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them. Assessment of the landscape evolution has been considered and it is acknowledged that the monument is recorded on early 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources, suggesting it was still a visible landscape feature at the time.
- 4.98 The agricultural fields to the south-west of the monument, which fall into the study site, allow views towards the area in which the monument lies and its relationship with the scheduled monument 'Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud', which lies to the east, can be appreciated. The agricultural and undeveloped character of this area allows an appreciation of the monument and the landscape to the south/south-west of it, however, its original, tranquil, setting is considerably eroded by the traffic noise from the A11 and A14, the latter of which is also visible from the monument. Bearing in mind the significance of the monument primarily relates to the below ground evidence, its landscape setting and the relationship to the scheduled monuments 'Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Stud Park' and 'Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm', the contribution this area makes to the significance of the monument is considered moderate.

#### **Opportunities**

- 4.99 Experience of the monument: Mitigation measures such as the provision of additional planting along the study site's northern/north-eastern boundary will aid in reducing the level of harm to the asset's significance. In this instance, harm is considered to be less than substantial.

#### *Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016818)*

- 4.100 The study site lies c.557m south-west of the scheduled remains of the five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud. The extent of the scheduled monument is illustrated on Figure 4.
- 4.101 This section will provide a description of the monument, the results of a site walkover and nearby public rights of way, a statement of significance and an assessment of the setting of the monument.
- 4.102 The scheduled monument comprises five bowl barrows which are scattered across an area of c.8ha. It is separated from the study site by an agricultural field and the A11 and at its highest point lies c.29m higher than the study site.
- 4.103 The Historic England listing description states:

#### **Reasons for Designation**

*The bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud include the most well-preserved examples of a formerly extensive round barrow cemetery, now largely destroyed.*

*They include the only two barrows of which the mounds are still standing. As part of an extensive area of burial mounds upon the chalk grounds of south east Cambridgeshire, this cemetery is one of the most substantial indicators of prehistoric activity in the region and is therefore a focus for the study of prehistoric society. As a result of part excavation during the 19th and early 20th centuries and a geophysical survey in 1989, the remains are quite well understood while significant archaeological deposits have been left intact.*

### **Details**

*The monument includes a group of five bowl barrows, part of a barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of a west-facing chalk spur at Upper Hare Park. The barrow mounds have been reduced and spread by ploughing and three are no longer visible above ground, although buried remains of all five survive.*

*The barrows are all situated in the vicinity of Hare Park Stud, between the stud and the A11/A1303 junction. About 500m north of Hare Park Stud is a mound standing to a height of at least 1m and of a circular shape with a diameter of 36m. A second mound approximately 50m north of the stud survives to a height of 0.7m and is approximately 43m in diameter. Both barrows are surrounded by ditches which have become infilled over the years but will survive as buried features. A pair of barrows, in close proximity to one another, are situated 200m and 250m north west of Hare Park Stud. Although the barrow mounds have been reduced by ploughing, their infilled ditches survive defining circular areas 32m and 30m in diameter respectively. The buried remains of the fifth barrow, also surviving as an infilled ditch defining an area 30m in diameter, lie 460m north west of the stud.*

*In 1989 geophysical survey confirmed the survival of below-ground features including infilled ditches as well as internal features such as post holes and burial pits.*

*The Hare Park Stud bowl barrows lie within an extensive area of burial mounds scattered upon the chalk grounds of south east Cambridgeshire. In the close vicinity are two further barrow groups, one at Allington Hill and the other 270m north west of Hare Park Stud, which are the subjects of separate schedulings.*

- 4.104 In the location of the scheduled monument the HER records an excavation of the Great Tumulus (79d) at Upper Hare Park in 1884 (ECB817). It contained inhumation and cremation interments. The finds are in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, but no published record of the excavation exists. An excavation of Hare Park barrow 79e in 1882 (ECB819) is also recorded on the HER, as are excavations of Hare Park barrow 79b in 1908 (ECB816). A primary inhumation was found in the centre of the barrow, above which was a secondary burial – an urn containing the cremated remains of children. A bronze thimble-ring was also found, very like some associated with Roman remains elsewhere, as was a fragment of potentially Roman pottery. The same barrow appears to have been subject to an earlier excavation (ECB5986) in 1883.

### **Site visit**

- 4.105 The study site and the monument were visited on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the monument and its relationship to the study site. The conditions were sunny with good visibility. The scheduled monument lies on slightly higher ground than the study site and from the study site's northern boundary the central area of the

monument, containing three of the five barrows, is visible in the distance; the northern and southern-most barrows are not visible. From the central area of the monument, containing three of the five barrows, the study site is visible.



Plate 4 View north-east from the study site's northern boundary towards the monument

### Statement of Significance

- 4.106 The five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud are scheduled, statutorily protected and of National Significance. The listing description records that two of the five barrows comprise surviving above ground remains and three of the barrows have surviving below ground features visible as cropmarks. The group of barrows lies in an extensive area of burial mounds and this and its landscape position on the summit of a chalk spur contribute to its significance.
- 4.107 The significance of the monument principally relates to its evidential value; the scheduled monument survives in parts above, as well as below ground and is expected to contain archaeological, artefactual and environmental evidence relating to funerary practices, its construction and longevity.

***Assessment of the contribution of setting or views to the Significance of the monument and the relationship of the study site to the scheduled monument***

- 4.108 The setting of the monument, defined by the NPPF as the surroundings in which the monument is experienced, is characterised as being 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in character relating to the field systems surrounding the monument, which include the study site, Hare Park and the A11.
- 4.109 Based on the results of a site walkover key areas of setting sensitivity were identified. This relates to the experience of the monument rather than the below ground potential.
- 4.110 Historic England guidance (2017) states that buried archaeological remains may retain a presence in the landscape and therefore have a setting. Examples of buried remains retaining setting include historic battlefields or buried remains which can be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them. Assessment of the landscape evolution has been considered and it is acknowledged that elements of the monument are recorded on early 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources, suggesting some of the barrows were visible landscape features at the time.
- 4.111 The agricultural fields to the south-west of the monument, which fall into the study site, allow views towards the area in which the monument lies and its relationship with the scheduled monument 'Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud', which lies to the west, can be appreciated. The agricultural and undeveloped character of this area allows an appreciation of the monument and the landscape to the south-west of it, however, its original, tranquil, setting is considerably eroded by the traffic noise from the A11 and A14, the former of which is visible from the monument. Bearing in mind the significance of the monument primarily relates to the below ground evidence, its landscape setting on the summit of a chalk spur and the relationship to the scheduled monuments 'Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Stud Park' and 'Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm', the contribution the study site makes to the significance of the monument is considered moderate.

***Opportunities***

- 4.112 Experience of the monument: Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's north-eastern boundary will aid in reducing the level of harm to the asset's significance. In this instance, harm is considered to be less than substantial.

*Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm (NHLE1016820)*

- 4.113 The study site lies c.245m west of the scheduled remains of the four bowl barrows 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm. The extent of the scheduled monument is illustrated on Figure 4.
- 4.114 This section will provide a description of the monument, the results of a site walkover and nearby public rights of way, a statement of significance and an assessment of the setting of the monument.
- 4.115 The scheduled monument comprises four bowl barrows which are scattered across an area of c.8ha. It is separated from the study site by the A11 and lies at the same height as the study site at c.35m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

#### 4.116 The Historic England listing description states:

*The four bowl barrows at Allington Hill are some of the few surviving examples of a formerly much more extensive cemetery on the chalklands of south east Cambridgeshire, now largely destroyed. The cemetery is one of the most substantial indicators of prehistoric activity in the region and is therefore a focus for the study of prehistoric society. As a result of part excavation at the beginning of the 20th century the remains are quite well understood, while significant archaeological deposits have been left intact.*

#### **Details**

*The monument includes the buried remains of four bowl barrows situated on the slopes of a chalk spur at Allington Hill, Bottisham. The mounds of the barrows have been levelled, but the ditches, from which earth was dug and used in the construction of the barrows, have become infilled over the years and now survive as buried features, visible as cropmarks (areas of varying plant growth over buried archaeological features) on aerial photographs.*

*The buried remains of the first barrow on Allington Hill have a diameter of 24m, the second barrow, about 240m to the south west of the hill has a diameter of 20m, the third barrow lies approximately 350m south west of the hill and measures 17m in diameter, while the fourth barrow lies about 350m south east of Allington Hill and is 30m in diameter. Two barrows in this group were partly excavated during the 19th century and were found to contain cremation burials and different types of Bronze Age urns, made of redware and coarse black unbaked pottery.*

*The bowl barrows at Allington Hill lie within a once extensive area of burial mounds in this area of south east Cambridgeshire.*

- 4.117 According to the listing description two barrows in this group were partly excavated during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were found to contain burials and different types of Bronze Age urns, made of redware and coarse black unbaked pottery.

#### **Site visit**

- 4.118 The study site and the monument were visited on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the monument and its relationship to the study site. The conditions were sunny with good visibility. The scheduled monument lies on the slopes of a chalk spur and with the exception of the wooded area of Allington Hill, which lies c.20m higher than the study site, the area comprising the scheduled monuments is not visible from the study site and the study site is not visible from the scheduled area.



Plate 5 View south-east from the study site's northern boundary towards the monument

### Statement of Significance

- 4.119 The four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm are scheduled, statutorily protected and of National Significance. The listing description records that the barrows have been levelled but buried features visible as cropmarks survive. The group of barrows lies in an extensive area of burial mounds and this contributes to its significance.
- 4.120 The significance of the monument principally relates to its evidential value; the scheduled monument has surviving below ground features and is expected to contain archaeological, artefactual and environmental evidence relating to funerary practices, its construction and longevity.

### ***Assessment of the contribution of setting or views to the Significance of the monument and the relationship of the study site to the scheduled monument***

- 4.121 The setting of the monument, defined by the NPPF as the surroundings in which the monument is experienced, is characterised as being 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in character relating to the field systems surrounding the monument, which include the study site, the A11 and Bottisham Heath Stud.
- 4.122 Based on the results of a site walkover key areas of setting sensitivity were identified. This relates to the experience of the monument rather than the below ground potential.

- 4.123 Historic England guidance (2017) states that buried archaeological remains may retain a presence in the landscape and therefore have a setting. Examples of buried remains retaining setting include historic battlefields or buried remains which can be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them. Assessment of the landscape evolution has been considered and it is acknowledged that elements of the monument are recorded on early 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources, suggesting at least one of the barrows was a visible landscape feature at the time.
- 4.124 From the study site only the wooded area of Allington Hill is visible; this area contains one of the four bowl barrows. The area containing the remaining three barrows is not visible from the study site, due to the intervening A11 & associated planting, and topography. This almost complete visual separation from the study site does not allow for an appreciation of the relationship of the monument with the other two scheduled monuments (discussed above) comprising the barrow cemetery. The agricultural and undeveloped character of the immediate area within which the four barrows are located allows an appreciation of the monument outside the study site from the track which runs north-south parallel to the A11, on its eastern side. Bearing in mind the significance of the monument primarily relates to the below ground evidence and the relationship to the scheduled monuments 'Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Stud Park' and 'Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm', the contribution the study site makes to the significance of the monument is considered low.

### **Opportunities**

- 4.125 Experience of the monument: Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's eastern boundary are not considered a prerequisite, as the planting associated with the A11 provides an almost complete visual separation between the study site and the scheduled monument, with only the trees covering Allington Hill visible from the study site.

### *Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill (NHLE1006901)*

- 4.126 The study site lies c.75m west of the scheduled remains of the Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill. The extent of the scheduled monument is illustrated on Figure 4.
- 4.127 This section will provide a description of the monument, the results of a site walkover and nearby public rights of way, a statement of significance and an assessment of the setting of the monument.
- 4.128 The scheduled monument extends across c.2.2ha. It is separated from the study site by the A11 and associated planting and lies at c.40m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).
- 4.129 The Historic England listing description states:

*This monument includes the buried remains of a Romano-British settlement situated on a gentle north west facing slope overlooking Bottisham. The site is known from a series of crop marks, including a rectangular ditched enclosure orientated north west to south east, with a small, almost square, enclosure in the north eastern corner, and traces of other internal sub-divisions. In the centre is a slightly sunken area which shows as an irregular mark on aerial photographs and possibly represents the site of a building. Large quantities of Romano-British pottery, including mortaria, apparently of the 3rd and 4th centuries have been found on the site.*



- 4.130 The HER does not record any previous intrusive archaeological investigations at the site of the Romano-British settlement, however it does record 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery finds, including mortaria, at the site. The settlement is visible on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data as cropmarks and earthworks and was mapped as part of the East Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project.

#### **Site visit**

- 4.131 The study site and the monument were visited on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the monument and its relationship to the study site. The conditions were sunny with good visibility. The scheduled monument lies on a gentle north west facing slope and is not visible from the study site, due to intervening topography and planting associated with the A11. From the monument there is no visibility of the study site.



**Plate 6** View east/south-east from the study site's centre towards the monument

#### **Statement of Significance**

- 4.132 The Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill is scheduled, statutorily protected and of National Significance. The listing description states that the buried remains of the settlement at Allington Hill are a relatively well preserved example of a Romano-British settlement and that the cropmarks indicate survival of significant archaeological deposits as well as a diversity of remains.
- 4.133 The significance of the monument principally relates to its evidential value; the scheduled monument has surviving below ground features and is expected to contain archaeological, artefactual and environmental evidence relating to its construction, longevity, trade, agricultural practices, social organisation, domestic arrangements and overall landscape context.

#### ***Assessment of the contribution of setting or views to the Significance of the monument and the relationship of the study site to the scheduled monument***

- 4.134 The setting of the monument, defined by the NPPF as the surroundings in which the monument is experienced, is characterised as being 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in

character relating to the field systems surrounding the monument, which include the study site, the A11, Bottisham Heath Stud and Hare Park.

- 4.135 Based on the results of a site walkover key areas of setting sensitivity were identified. This relates to the experience of the monument rather than the below ground potential.
- 4.136 Historic England guidance (2017) states that buried archaeological remains may retain a presence in the landscape and therefore have a setting. Examples of buried remains retaining setting include historic battlefields or buried remains which can be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them.
- 4.137 From the study site the scheduled area is not visible due to the intervening A11& associated planting, and topography. This complete visual separation from the study site does not allow for an appreciation of the relationship of the monument with the wider landscape and makes it difficult to appreciate the relationship between the monument and 'The Streetway', the potential prehistoric trackway which is roughly NE-SW aligned within the study site and may have been routinely accessed by the occupants of the scheduled area. The agricultural and undeveloped character of the immediate area within which the monument is located allows an appreciation of the monument outside the study site from the track which runs north-south parallel to the A11, on its eastern side. Bearing in mind the significance of the monument primarily relates to the below ground evidence, the contribution the study site makes to the significance of the monument is considered low.

#### ***Opportunities***

- 4.138 Experience of the monument: Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's eastern boundary are not considered a prerequisite, as the planting associated with the A11 provides complete visual separation between the study site and the scheduled monument.

#### **Built Heritage Assets**

- 4.139 This assessment will utilise information from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Cambridgeshire HER, historic map analysis and a site walkover survey to identify designated and non-designated built heritage assets which may require further assessment.
- 4.140 This assessment will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of built heritage assets. Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Historic England guidance on setting (Historic England 2017).
- 4.141 There are no strict parameters for the setting of study areas. This has been defined based on the results of the site visit, professional judgement and experience of potential significant direct and indirect effects likely to arise from the proposed development.
- 4.142 A search radius of 1km from the boundary of the study site has been used for assessing indirect effects on all non-designated and designated built heritage assets.

- 4.143 The distribution of built designated and non-designated heritage assets in relation to the study site can be found in Figures 2 and 4. Assets in Bottisham, as well as Bottisham Conservation Area, are shown on Figure 4, as they were located within the original 1km buffer study area, surrounding the previously larger study site boundary, which extended all the way to the A14.
- 4.144 A site visit was undertaken on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 to assess the setting of nearby designated and non-designated heritage assets. The conditions were sunny with good visibility. Additional desk-based assessment using Google Earth and historic maps was also utilised.
- 4.145 Within the 1km buffer from the original, larger, study site boundary there are seven Grade II listed buildings, one Conservation Area and five non-designated built heritage assets. These are shown in Figures 2 and 4 and listed in Appendix A. Due to the updated, reduced study site boundary, only two designated built heritage assets (Barn at Spring Hall Farm, NHLE1127082 and milestone 5 metres east of Spring Hall Farm, NHLE1127083) and three non-designated built heritage assets (Bottisham Heath Farm, Allington Hill Farmhouse and F-shaped building complex and Chalk Farmhouse) are now located within a 1km buffer from the study site.

#### Non-designated built heritage assets

- 4.146 The study site itself does not contain any building stock. The East Cambridgeshire local register of buildings and structures<sup>10</sup> does not contain any buildings or structures relevant to the study site. Within the 1km buffer study area the following non-designated built heritage assets are recorded on the HER:
- 4.147 The extant 19<sup>th</sup> century Bottisham Heath Farm (MCB31517) is recorded c.450m south-east of the study site.
- 4.148 The Allington Hill farmhouse and F-shaped building complex (MCB31516) was recorded c.800m east of the study site on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1885.
- 4.149 Chalk Farmhouse (06655) was erected during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is built of white brick. It is located c.800m north of the study site.
- 4.150 A former 19<sup>th</sup> century Independent Chapel (MCB27387) was constructed c.1.7km north-west of the study site in 1819. It is framed and boarded, with a slated gabled roof. The chapel was built for a congregation who had previously met at Bottisham Place, the house of their leader, Thomas Dennis. It was superseded by a new chapel 100 yards to the north/north-west in 1868 and is now in use as a farm outbuilding.
- 4.151 An early 19<sup>th</sup> century public house (MCB27385) is located c.1.6km north-west of the study site. The two-storey building has a cellar and is of a plastered timber frame construction, with a hipped slate roof.
- 4.152 Due to distance and intervening vegetation and topography the assessment has identified that none of the above non-designated built heritage assets have the potential to be affected by the proposals.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Final%20Document\\_4.pdf](https://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Final%20Document_4.pdf)

- 4.153 Statutory designations are listed in Appendix A and mapped in Figure 4. No statutory designations (listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas) are located within the study site boundary.
- 4.154 Seven grade II listed structures and one Conservation Area are recorded within the 1km buffer from the original, larger, study site boundary: Barn at Spring Hall Farm (NHLE1127082), milestone 5 metres east of Spring Hall Farm (NHLE1127083), milestone at junction with High Street (NHLE1127081), The Grange (NHLE1164211), 2 Bottisham Place (NHLE1127114), Bottisham Place (NHLE1127112), Granary, service and cart sheds at Bottisham Place Farm (NHLE1127113) and Bottisham Conservation Area. In the majority of cases there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to the intervening A14 and associated planting, topography, vegetation and distance. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of all assets except the Barn at Spring Hall Farm would result from the proposals. The Barn at Spring Hall Farm has the potential to be affected by the proposed development and will require assessment.
- 4.155 In some limited cases assets can have a wider setting which is sensitive, therefore the wider area outside the original 1km buffer study area was also considered in the preparation of this assessment and assets within a c.2km distance from the study site boundary were reviewed. In the majority of cases there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening topography, vegetation and distance. For this reason it is clear that no harm to the significance of the following assets would result from the proposals: Church of Holy Trinity in Bottisham (Grade I, NHLE1127115) and all other designated and non-designated heritage assets within Bottisham Conservation Area, Great Wilbraham Conservation Area and all designated and non-designated heritage assets within it, including the Grade II\* listed Church of St Nicholas (NHLE1317779) and Little Wilbraham Conservation Area. The Grade II\* listed Church of St John the Evangelist (NHLE1167060) in Little Wilbraham has the potential to be affected by the proposed development and will require assessment.

*Barn at Spring Hall Farm (NHLE1127082)*

- 4.156 The barn at Spring Hall farm is Grade II listed and is located c.170m north of the study site. The listing describes the barn as follows:

*Barn, C17 but with two bays at the East end incorporating timber from a medieval barn on the site. Timber framed now with corrugated iron covering to the roof and casing to the walls. Aisled and of eight bays. The medieval trusses have vacant joints for passing braces.*

- 4.157 The significance of the barn at Spring Hall Farm resides in its archaeological interest as the site of a medieval barn and in its architectural and historic interest as a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed barn. The rural and agricultural wider context of the landscape generates a degree of illustrative context to the barn at Spring Hall farm, however, the modern addition of the A14 and the overhead power lines east and south of Spring Hall have a negative contribution to its significance. Spring Hall Farm was constructed on a full courtyard plan, with the yard enclosed on all sides by buildings. Cambridgeshire Record Office holds a letter from 1848, written by George Jenyns, potentially indicating that Spring Hall Farm was then part of his Bottisham Hall Estate.<sup>11</sup> An 1813 map held at the Cambridgeshire Record Office<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> CRO K107/F/a/16/7

<sup>12</sup> CRO K305/P/4

shows Chalk Farm, which is located c.800m north of the study site, and the land associated with it. This map also indicates that the area within which the study site is located belonged to George Jenyns. The Victoria County History entry for Bottisham also indicates that Spring Hall Farm and 260 acres of farmland were sold by George Jenyns in 1859.<sup>13</sup> Historic mapping (Figure 8 onwards) shows an access track from Spring Hall onto the study site. Spring Hall Farm therefore has a historic ownership link with the study site.

- 4.158 The barn at Spring Hall Farm is located c.170m north of the study site. The barn forms the northern courtyard boundary, with further buildings (not listed) to the south-east, south and south-west of it. The setting of the barn comprises the plot within which the farm is located and the fields surrounding it, including the study site. The historic ownership link with the study site has since been severed. In addition to this, the construction of the A14 has resulted in a visual separation of the barn and the area including the study site. The historic field boundaries are not intact anymore and therefore the legibility of the historic connection between Spring Hall farm and the study site has been impacted. Although the study site forms part of the wider rural setting of the barn it is considered to make only a negligible contribution to its overall significance, which principally derives from its architectural and historic interest. It is for this reason, combined with the extremely limited intervisibility with the study site, that although a change in its wider setting, the proposals will have a limited to no impact on its significance and will therefore preserve the asset from any harm.

*Church of St John the Evangelist (Grade II\*, NHLE1167060) in Little Wilbraham*

- 4.159 The church is Grade II\* listed and is located c.2km south-west of the study site, in the village of Little Wilbraham. The listing describes it as follows:

*Parish church of early C13 chancel, late C13 nave and north aisle and a West Tower inserted into the West bay of the nave. The South wall of the nave, however, is much older, probably C11 or C12 and has a round headed single light window. The church was substantially restored in C19. The principal material is clunch, rendered, with limestone dressings to quoins. Embattled West tower of three stages with restored fenestration and bell chamber openings. The two windows in the South wall of the nave are C19 restorations of late C14 or early C15 work. The late C11 or C12 century window has a splayed sill and moulding of scalloped pattern to the arch. The South wall of the C13 chancel was rebuilt in 1850 and the whole cased in flint. One lancet window with a deep slay, in the North wall, survives. The North aisle has had the roof raised and the fenestration restored in Early English style in C19. Inside: The West tower arch and the two arches to the side walls of the tower are of C13 date. Two centred arches of two chamfered orders, the inner on half octagonal attached shafts. The North arcade is in three bays. Two centred arches of two chamfered orders. There is a squint opening between the North aisle and the chancel and a rood loft staircase opening South of the chancel arch. The nave and North aisle retain some of the original stone corbels carved, which carried the jack posts of the original roof. The font is C15. Octagonal with the traceried panels to the sides, foliate bosses to the soffit and an octagonal stem.*

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol10/pp196-205>



Plate 7 Church of St John the Evangelist

- 4.160 The church derives its significance from its early date and the intactness of its built fabric, which generates its historic and architectural special interest. Dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, there are a number of building phases evident. The building also derives communal (illustrative) value from its historic and present-day function. There is no known historic ownership link between the church and the study site. From the study site's south-western boundary the top of the church tower can be glimpsed. Due to intervening development and vegetation, at ground level there are no views of the study site from the church.
- 4.161 The church is located in the eastern parcel of the village of Little Wilbraham and its setting is formed by its immediate surroundings in the form of the churchyard, the associated access track which leads to the church off Church Road as well as the residential dwellings to the north-east, east and south of the church. While the views from the study site towards the church are not designed views, the lack of development does mean that they have a slight positive contribution to the significance of the church, as it allows for an appreciation of the church from a distance. The proposed development would not result in a change to the setting of the church, as the setting is formed by the church's immediate surroundings. The proposed renewable energy park would mean that views of the church tower would still be possible from the study site's south-western boundary and the contribution that this view makes to the significance of the church will not be reduced. It is therefore considered that the proposed development would have no effect on the asset's significance.

## 5.0 Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

### Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is currently in agricultural use.

### The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The proposals cover the installation and operation of a renewable energy park comprising a solar farm, battery storage and associated infrastructure within the study site.

### Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site contains six non-designated archaeological assets as follows:
- 06708 – a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system
  - 06705 – former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB30729 – isolated blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB31325 - The Streetway, a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site's eastern corner
  - 06294 – A linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site's south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
  - 06757 - A vast area covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets, none of which are located within the study site.
- 5.4 A geophysical survey was carried out across the study site in April/May 2022 (Figures 17 and 18). Results showed linear anomalies indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity, as well as a potential trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.
- 5.5 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east, c.100m north, and c.200m and c.600m south of the study site a number of investigations were carried out, predominately in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which a number of barrows were excavated. The most recent investigations took place in 1989 over a large area at Hare Park, c.80m east/north-east of the study site. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.

- 5.6 A review of the lidar data has shown the system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system, which are recorded on the HER (06708).
- 5.7 There is considered a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence within the study site based on proximity to known archaeological sites. Based on available evidence the potential prehistoric evidence could comprise barrows, however, a review of lidar data and a recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any such prehistoric remains. Such remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Regional/National Significance. A linear anomaly was interpreted as potentially indicating a trackway related to the Hare Park barrow cemetery (although it could equally be a medieval field boundary/medieval trackway). These remains are considered to be of Local Significance.
- 5.8 There is considered moderate potential for Roman archaeological evidence within the study site, based on the proximity to known archaeological sites. A review of the lidar data and recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any Roman remains. Any remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Local Significance.
- 5.9 The study site is considered to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bottisham and this is represented by the non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the HER within the study site. The results of the recent geophysical survey identified linear anomalies suggestive of medieval field systems, including former field boundaries as well as evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. The linear anomaly which was thought to potentially indicate a trackway related to the prehistoric Hare Park barrow cemetery may alternatively be indicative of a medieval field system, or it may have been a medieval trackway respecting the prehistoric barrows in the landscape. As such, the potential for significant further finds/features within the study site is considered low and any such finds/features would be of Local Significance.
- 5.10 In line with national and local planning policy, it is anticipated that there will be a requirement for further archaeological investigations. Based on the available evidence archaeology is not considered to preclude development of the study site.

### Potential Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets and Mitigation Measures

- 5.11 The assessment has considered the following designated archaeological assets: Wilbraham Temple (NHLE1000397), Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016819), Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016818), Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm (NHLE1016820) and Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill (NHLE1006901).
- 5.12 In the case of Wilbraham Temple there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.
- 5.13 In the case of the Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening planting and topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.



- 5.14 In the case of the Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm intervisibility is almost completely severed, with only the trees of Allington Hill visible from the study site and the study site not visible from the monument. For this reason it is considered that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.
- 5.15 In the case of Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud and Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud there is intervisibility with the study site and the study site forms part of the setting of the monuments, which contributes to their significance. As such, the monuments have the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed development and it is considered that less than substantial harm to the significance of the assets would result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's northern/north-eastern boundary will aid in reducing the less than substantial level of harm to the assets' significance.

### Potential Impacts on Designated and Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets and Mitigation Measures

- 5.16 As outlined in section 4, the development of the study site has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on two designated built heritage assets in the form of the barn at Spring Hall Farm and the Church of St John the Evangelist in Little Wilbraham.
- 5.17 The significance of the barn at Spring Hall Farm principally resides in its archaeological interest as the site of a medieval barn and in its architectural and historic interest as a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed barn. Spring Hall Farm was constructed on a full courtyard plan, with the yard enclosed on all sides by buildings. Spring Hall Farm has a historic ownership link with the study site, which has, however, since been severed. In addition to this, the construction of the A14 has resulted in a visual separation of the barn and the area including the study site. The historic field boundaries are not intact anymore and therefore the legibility of the historic connection between Spring Hall farm and the study site has been impacted. Although the study site forms part of the wider rural setting of the barn it is considered to make only a negligible contribution to its overall significance, which principally derives from its architectural and historic interest. It is for this reason, combined with the extremely limited intervisibility with the study site, that although a change in its wider setting, the proposals will have a limited to no impact on its significance and will therefore preserve the asset from any harm.
- 5.18 The Church of St John the Evangelist derives its significance from its early date and the intactness of its built fabric, which generates its historic and architectural special interest. Dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, there are a number of building phases evident. The building also derives communal (illustrative) value from its historic and present-day function. There is no known historic ownership link between the church and the study site. From the study site's south-western boundary the top of the church tower can be glimpsed. Due to intervening development and vegetation, at ground level there are no views of the study site from the church. While the views from the study site towards the church are not designed views, the lack of development does mean that they have a slight positive contribution to the significance of the church, as it allows for an appreciation of the church from a distance. The proposed development would not result in a change to the setting of the church, as the setting is formed by the church's immediate surroundings. The proposed renewable energy park would mean that views of the church tower would still be possible from the study site's south-western boundary and the contribution that this view makes to the

significance of the church will not be reduced. It is therefore considered that the proposed development would have an impact of no harm on the asset's significance.

### Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets

- 5.19 The study site contains no structures, and the assessment has identified no non-designated heritage assets that have the potential to be affected by the proposals.

## 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, near Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire.
- 6.2 In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 6.3 The assessment has been commissioned by Engena Ltd on behalf of Ridge Clean Energy Ltd to support a future planning application for the installation and operation of a renewable energy park comprising a solar farm, battery storage and associated infrastructure within the study site.

### *Archaeological Assets*

- 6.4 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site contains six non-designated archaeological assets as follows:
- 06708 – a system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system
  - 06705 – former medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB30729 – isolated blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation
  - MCB31325 - The Streetway, a possible prehistoric trackway, runs in a north-easterly to south-westerly direction across the study site's eastern corner
  - 06294 – A linear feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs in the study site's south-eastern corner and crossing the access track. It is traceable for around 1km across a low west-facing spur of Allington Hill. The feature is at least 10m wide and in two places appears to be a double ditch.
  - 06757 - A vast area covering approximately 315ha, which lies partly within the study site, is recorded on the HER as the extensive Hare Park barrow cemetery. It includes three associated scheduled monuments (NHLE1016818, 1016819 and 1016820) and numerous non-designated heritage assets, none of which are located within the study site.
- 6.5 A geophysical survey was carried out across the study site in April/May 2022. Results showed linear anomalies indicative of medieval and later agricultural activity, as well as a potential trackway. The survey area extended further to the west than the updated study site boundary, and as a consequence a rectilinear feature which is thought to be of archaeological origin is now not located within the study site anymore.
- 6.6 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site itself, however, c.80m east/north-east, c.100m north, and c.200m and c.600m south of the study site a number of investigations were carried out, predominately in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, during which a number of barrows were excavated. The most recent investigations took place in 1989 over a large area at Hare Park, c.80m east/north-east of the study site. Fieldwalking produced a relatively thin spread of flint artefacts dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age and a very small quantity of Roman material. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the locations and buried features of five barrows and showed possible relationships between three of those, however it was not possible to locate a further eight purported barrows. Thirty-one trial trenches were excavated, but none produced archaeological features or artefacts.

- 6.7 A review of the lidar data has shown the system of parallel sinuous furlong boundary banks of probable medieval date, remnants of the common open-field system, which are recorded on the HER (06708).
- 6.8 There is considered a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological evidence within the study site based on proximity to known archaeological sites. Based on available evidence the potential prehistoric evidence could comprise barrows, however, a review of lidar data and a recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any such prehistoric remains. Such remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Regional/National Significance. A linear anomaly was interpreted as potentially indicating a trackway related to the Hare Park barrow cemetery (although it could equally be a medieval field boundary/medieval trackway). This is considered to be of Local Significance.
- 6.9 There is considered moderate potential for Roman archaeological evidence within the study site, based on the proximity to known archaeological sites. A review of the lidar data and recently completed geophysical survey across the study site do not suggest the presence of any Roman remains. Any remains, if present, are considered likely to be of Local Significance.
- 6.10 The study site is considered to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bottisham and this is represented by the non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the HER within the study site. The results of the recent geophysical survey identified linear anomalies suggestive of medieval field systems, including former field boundaries as well as evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. The linear anomaly which was thought to potentially indicate a trackway related to the prehistoric Hare Park barrow cemetery may alternatively be indicative of a medieval field system, or it may have been a medieval trackway respecting the prehistoric barrows in the landscape. As such, the potential for significant further finds/features within the study site is considered low and any such finds/features would be of Local Significance.
- 6.11 In line with national and local planning policy, it is anticipated that there will be a requirement for further archaeological investigations. Based on the available evidence archaeology is not considered to preclude development of the study site.
- 6.12 The assessment has considered the following designated archaeological assets: Wilbraham Temple (NHLE1000397), Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016819), Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud (NHLE1016818), Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm (NHLE1016820) and Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill (NHLE1006901).
- 6.13 In the case of Wilbraham Temple there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.
- 6.14 In the case of the Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill there is no intervisibility with the study site, due to intervening planting and topography. For this reason, it is clear that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.
- 6.15 In the case of the Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm intervisibility is almost completely severed, with only the trees of Allington Hill visible from the study site and the study site not visible from the monument. For this reason it is considered that no harm to the significance of the asset would result from the proposed development.

- 6.16 In the case of Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud and Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud there is intervisibility with the study site and the study site forms part of the setting of the monuments, which contributes to their significance. As such, the monuments have the potential to be indirectly affected by the proposed development and it is considered that less than substantial harm to the significance of the assets would result from the proposed development. Mitigation measures such as additional planting to the study site's northern/north-eastern boundary will aid in reducing the less than substantial level of harm to the assets' significance.

#### *Built Heritage Assets*

- 6.17 As outlined in section 4, the development of the study site has the theoretical potential to have indirect impacts on two designated built heritage assets in the form of the barn at Spring Hall Farm and the Church of St John the Evangelist in Little Wilbraham.
- 6.18 Spring Hall Farm has a historic ownership link with the study site, which has, however, since been severed. In addition to this, the construction of the A14 has resulted in a visual separation of the barn and the area including the study site. The historic field boundaries are not intact anymore and therefore the legibility of the historic connection between Spring Hall farm and the study site has been impacted. Although the study site forms part of the wider rural setting of the barn it is considered to make only a negligible contribution to its overall significance, which principally derives from its architectural and historic interest. It is for this reason, combined with the extremely limited intervisibility with the study site, that although a change in its wider setting, the proposals will have a limited to no impact on its significance and will therefore preserve the asset from any harm.
- 6.19 There is no known historic ownership link between the Church of St John the Evangelist in Little Wilbraham and the study site. From the study site's south-western boundary the top of the church tower can be glimpsed. Due to intervening development and vegetation, at ground level there are no views of the study site from the church. While the views from the study site towards the church are not designed views, the lack of development does mean that they have a slight positive contribution to the significance of the church, as it allows for an appreciation of the church from a distance. The proposed development would not result in a change to the setting of the church, as the setting is formed by the church's immediate surroundings. The proposed renewable energy park would mean that views of the church tower would still be possible from the study site's south-western boundary and the contribution that this view makes to the significance of the church will not be reduced. It is therefore considered that the proposed development would have an impact of no harm on the asset's significance.
- 6.20 The study site contains no structures, and the assessment has identified no non-designated heritage assets that have the potential to be affected by the proposals.

## Sources

### General

British Library

The National Archives

Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

### Cartographic

1665 Blaeu Map

1701 Morden Map

1766 Ellis map

1790 Bottisham Enclosure Map

1791 Harrison Map

1808 Hyett OS Drawing (Cambridge 23)

1825 Ebdon Map

1827 Richardson Map

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1886 Ordnance Survey Map

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2006 Ordnance Survey Map

2021 Ordnance Survey Map

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British History Online – <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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[https://www.eastcamb.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Local%20Plan%20April%202015%20-%20front%20cover%20and%20inside%20front%20cover\\_0.pdf](https://www.eastcamb.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Local%20Plan%20April%202015%20-%20front%20cover%20and%20inside%20front%20cover_0.pdf)

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Historic England National Heritage List for England –

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National Library of Scotland – <https://maps.nls.uk/>

The Genealogist – <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

The National Archives – <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/a/A13531457>

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<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html>

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Magnitude Surveys. 2022. Geophysical Survey Report. Six Oaks Renewable Energy Park, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire.

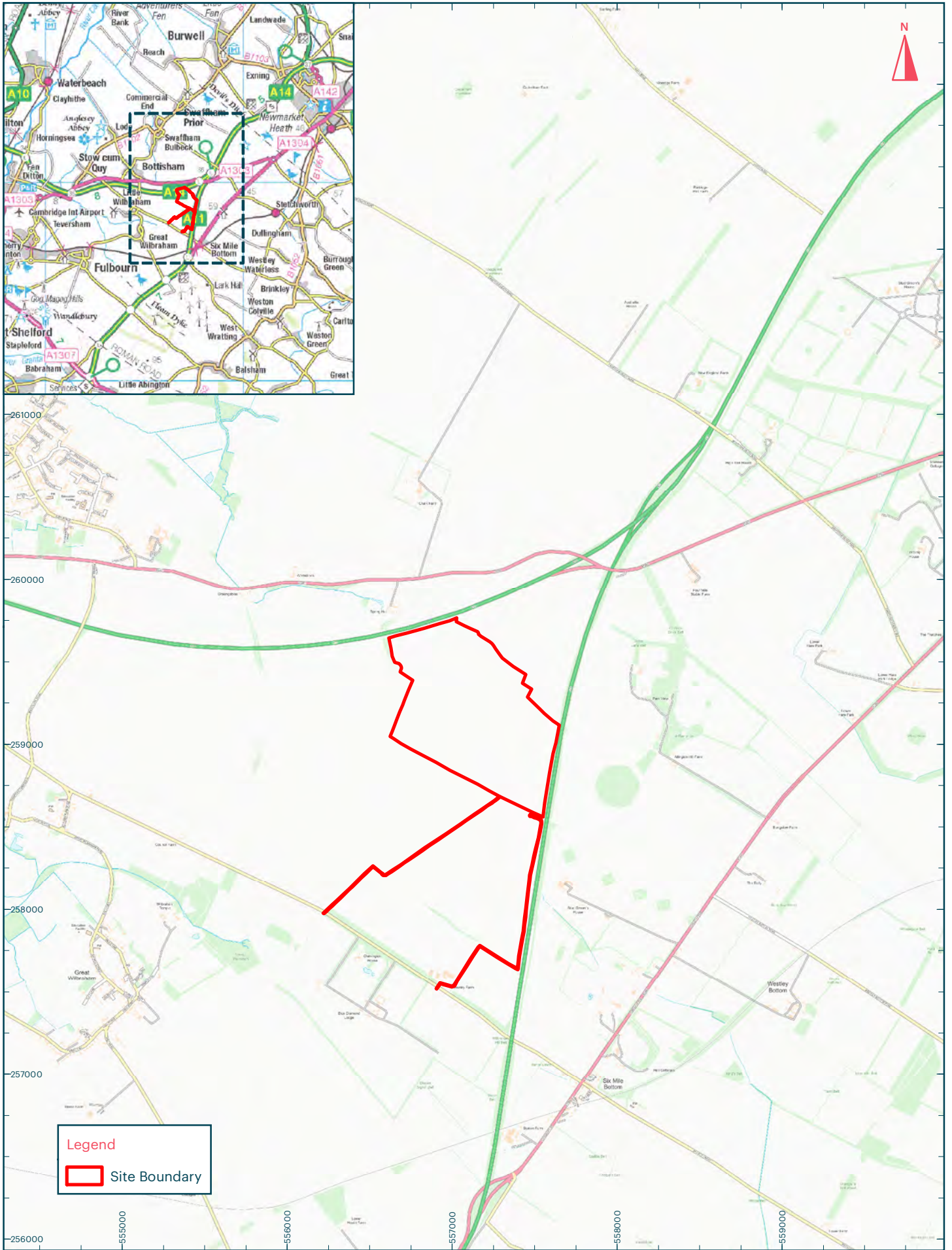
Mills, A.D. 2011. A Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press

### Lidar

Lidar data was downloaded from the Environment Agency website in April 2022 –

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
TL55ne	2018	1
TL56se	2018	1

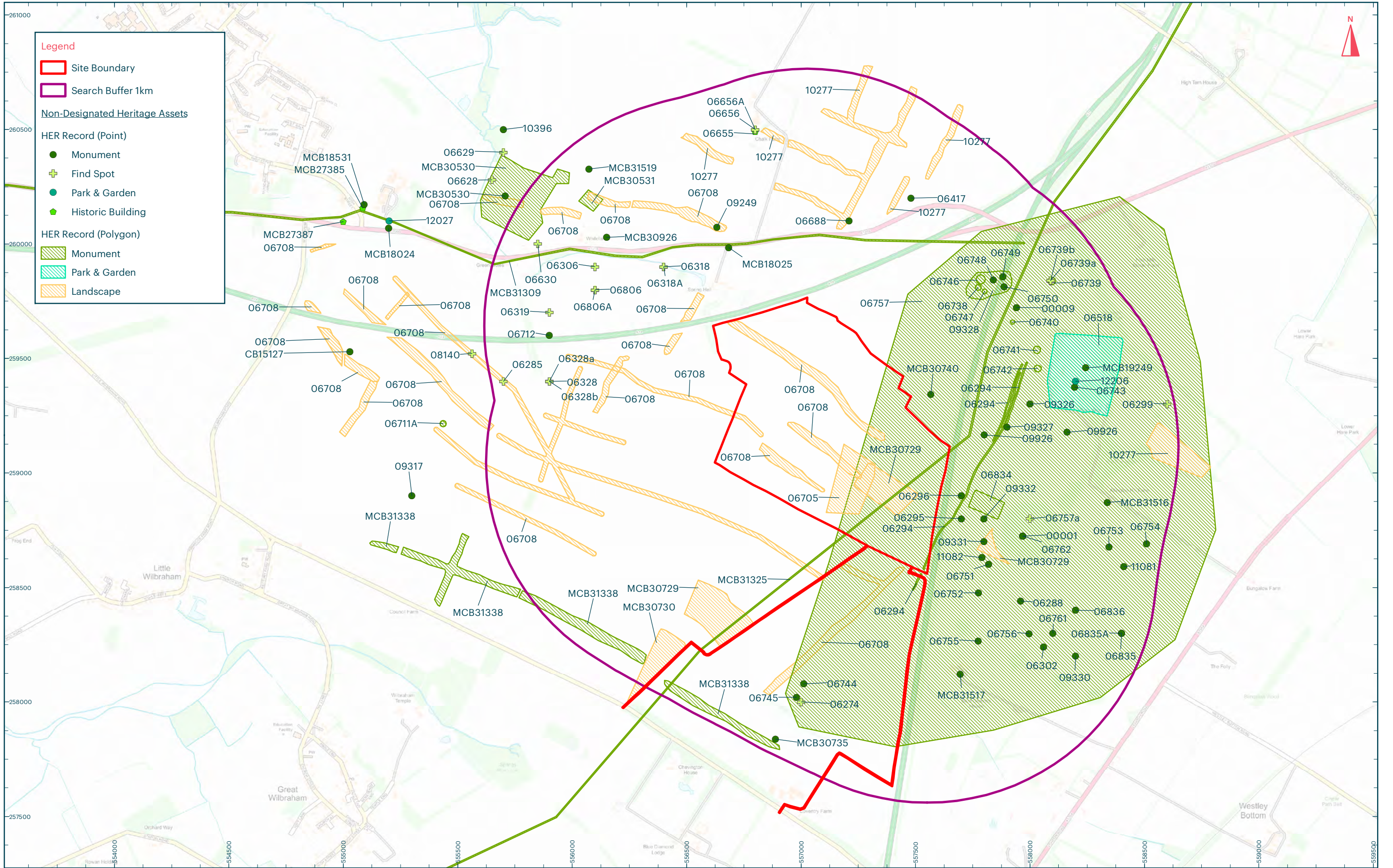


**Title:**  
Figure 1: Site Location  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:30,000







**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Search Buffer 1km

**Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

**HER Record (Point)**

- Monument
- + Find Spot
- Park & Garden
- ◆ Historic Building

**HER Record (Polygon)**

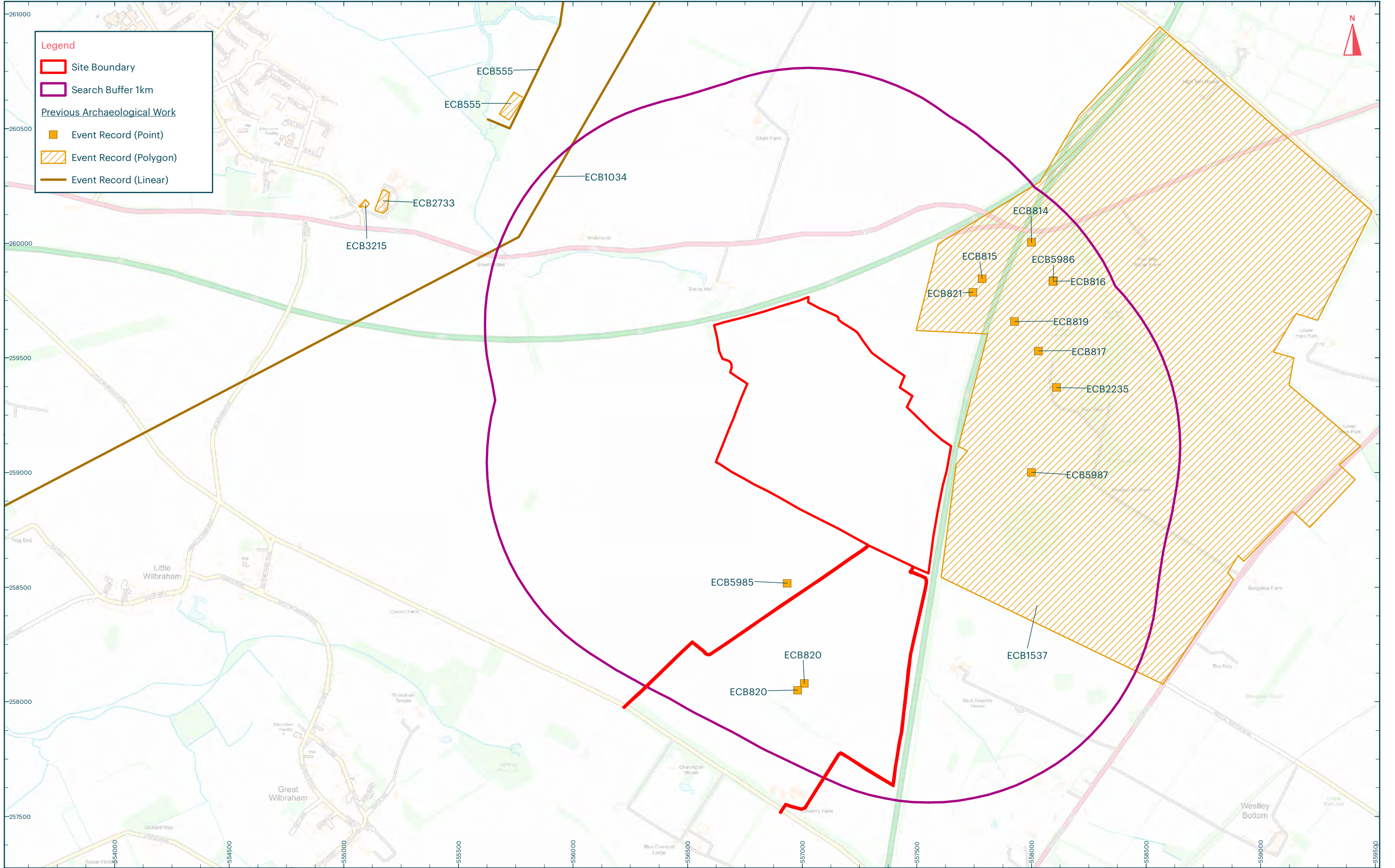
- Monument
- Park & Garden
- Landscape

**Title:**  
Figure 2: HER Monuments data

**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A3: 1:15,000



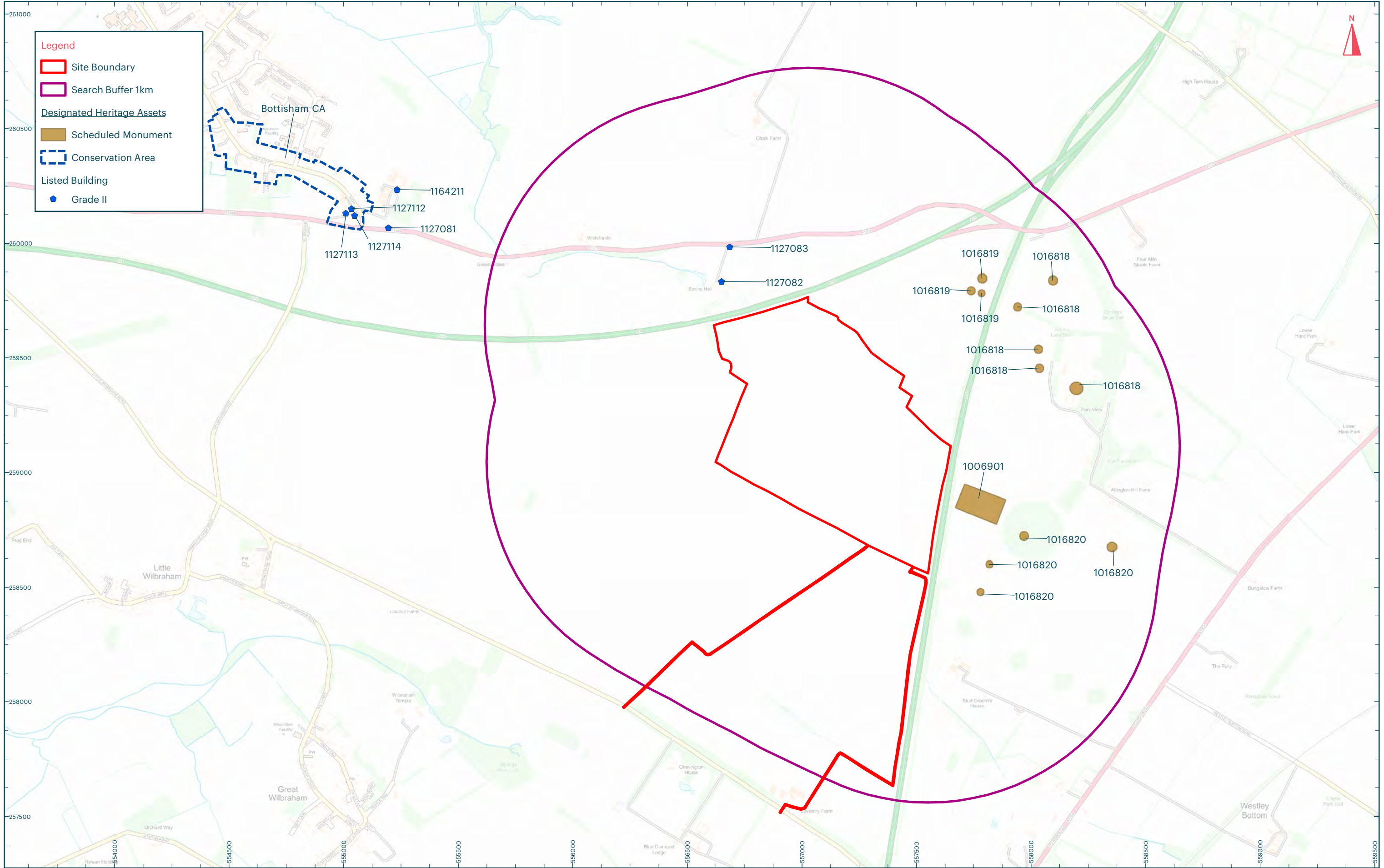


**Title:**  
Figure 3: HER Events data  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A3: 1:15,000  
0 500m



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**Title:**  
Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets & Conservation Areas

**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A3: 1:15,000



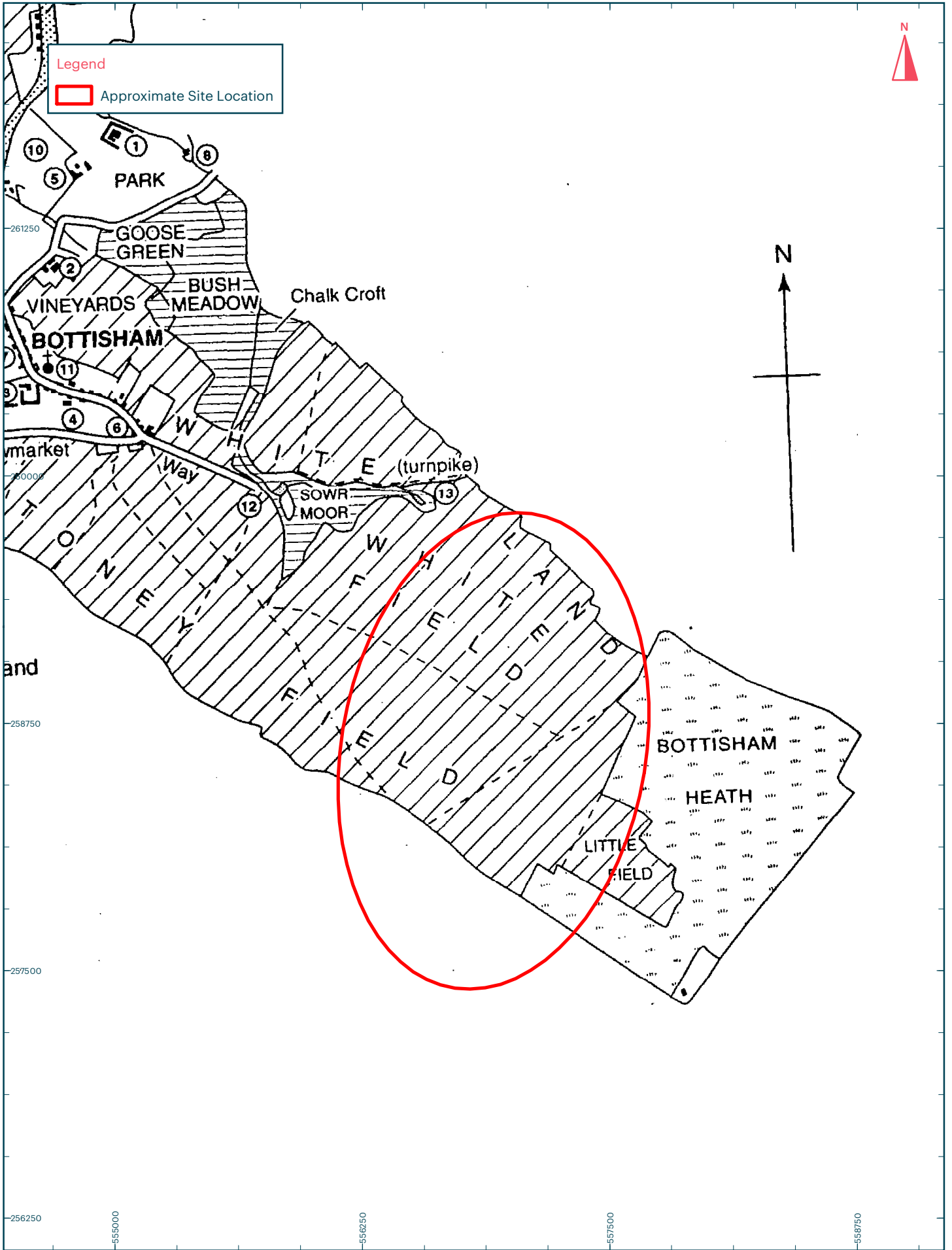
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Licence No: 100056706. Data contained in this material was obtained on 30.09.22



**Title:**  
Figure 5: 1693 Map of Bottisham  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:25,000

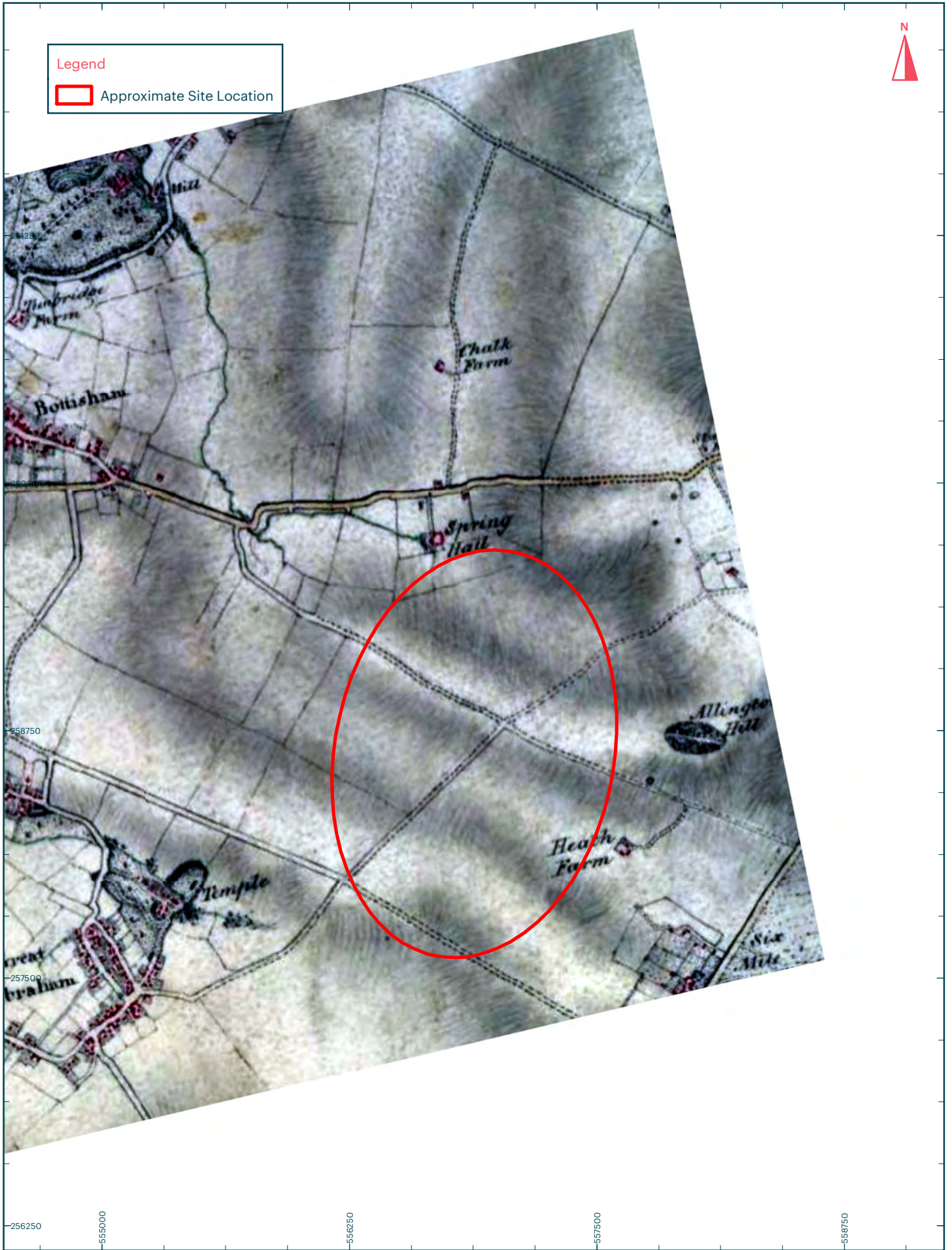




**Title:**  
 Figure 6: 1790 Bottisham settlements and open fields  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:25,000





**Title:**  
 Figure 7: 1808 Hyett OS Drawing (Cambridge 23)  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:25,000





**Title:** Figure 8: 1834 Greenwood & Greenwood  
Map of the County of Cambridge

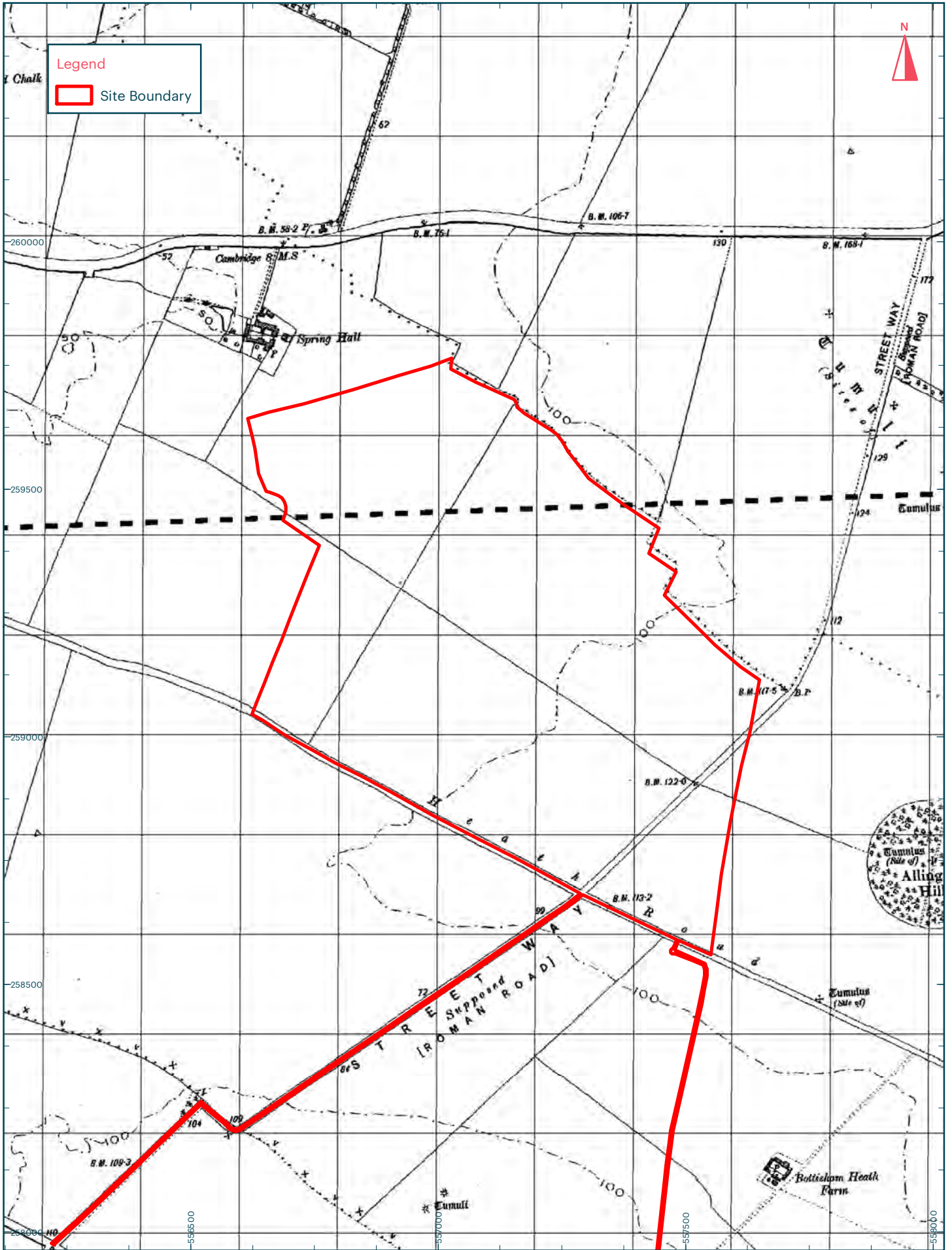
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Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:25,000





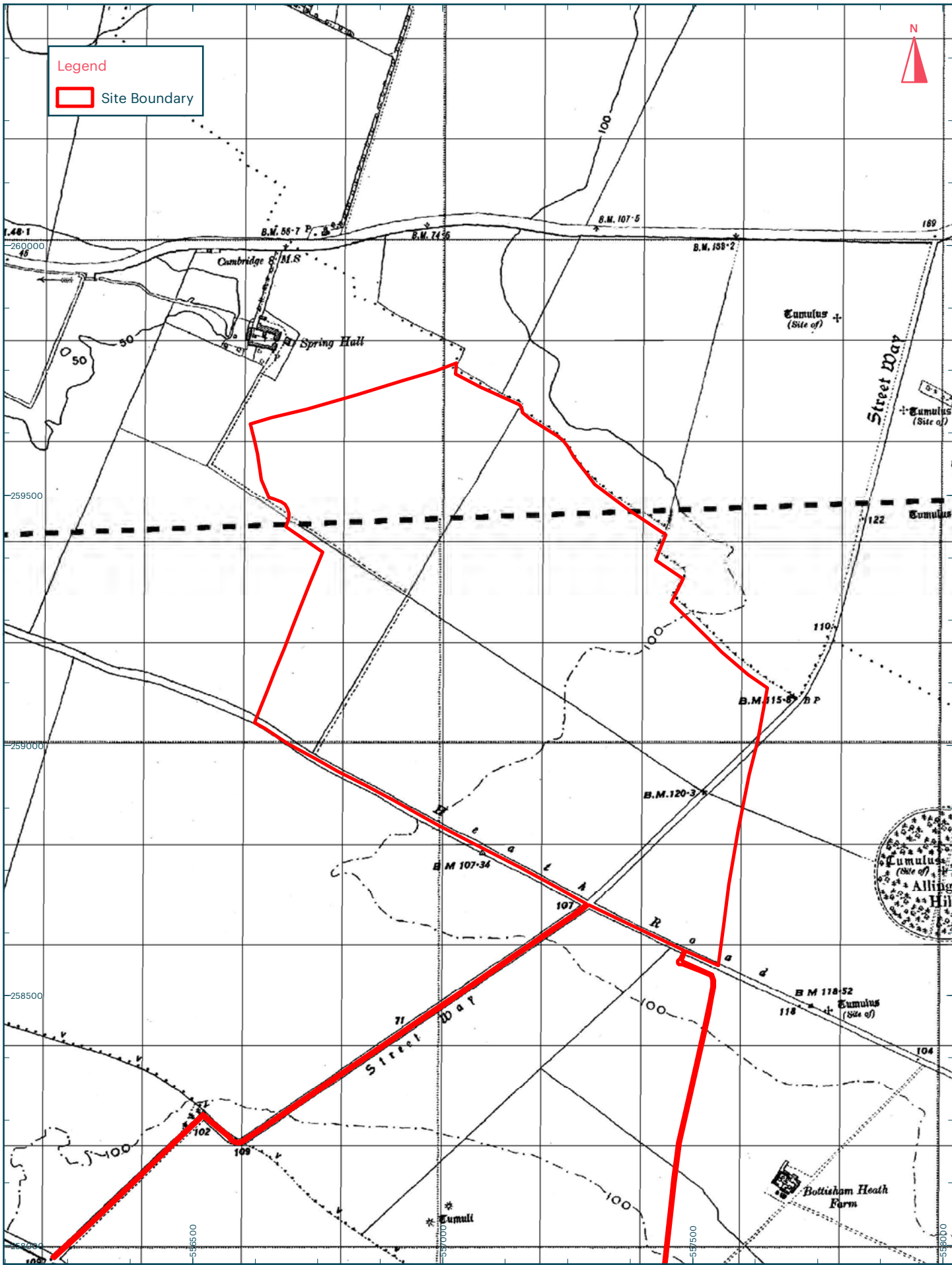




**Title:**  
 Figure 10: 1903 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000



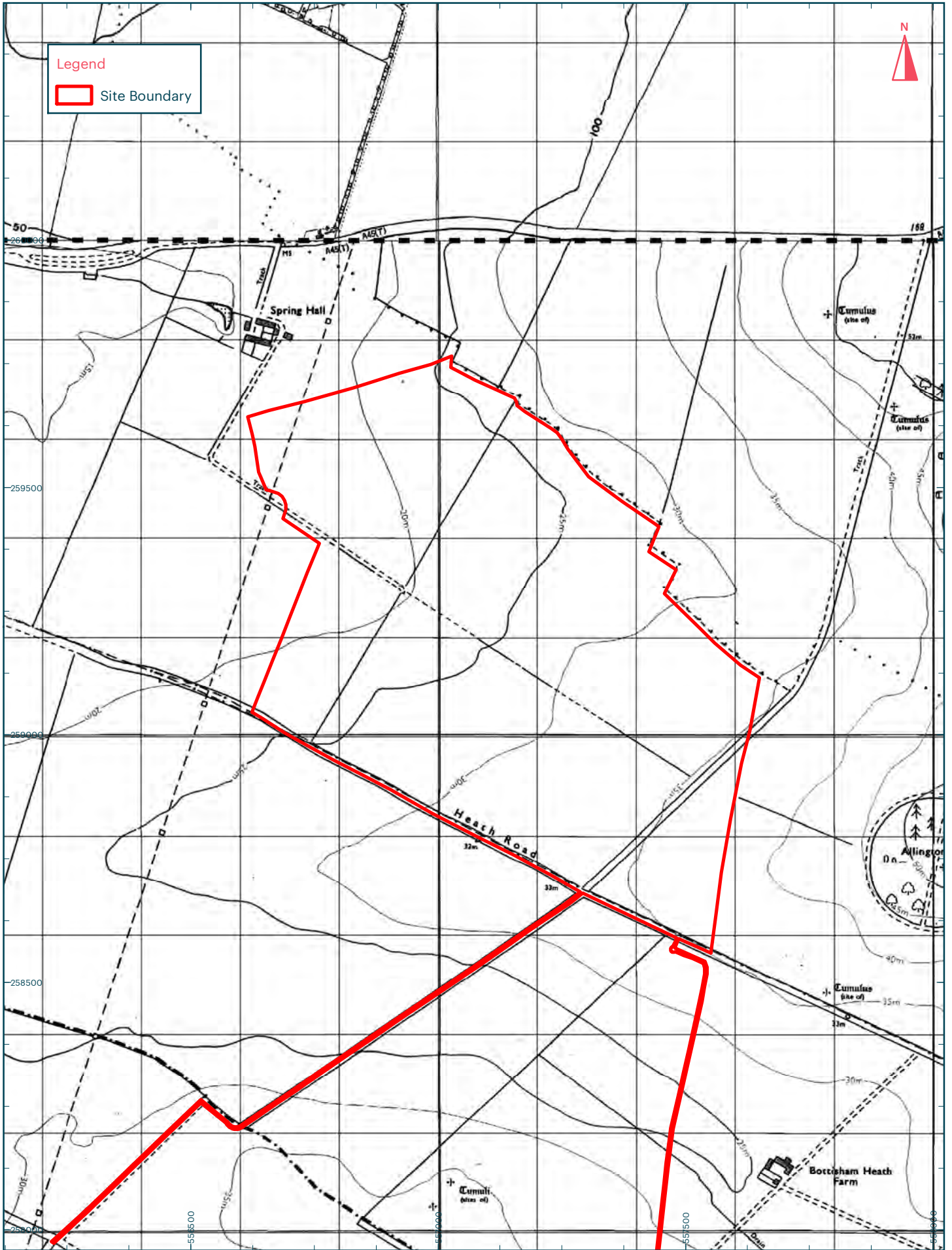


**Legend**  
 Site Boundary

**Title:**  
 Figure 11: 1952-1953 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
 0 300m

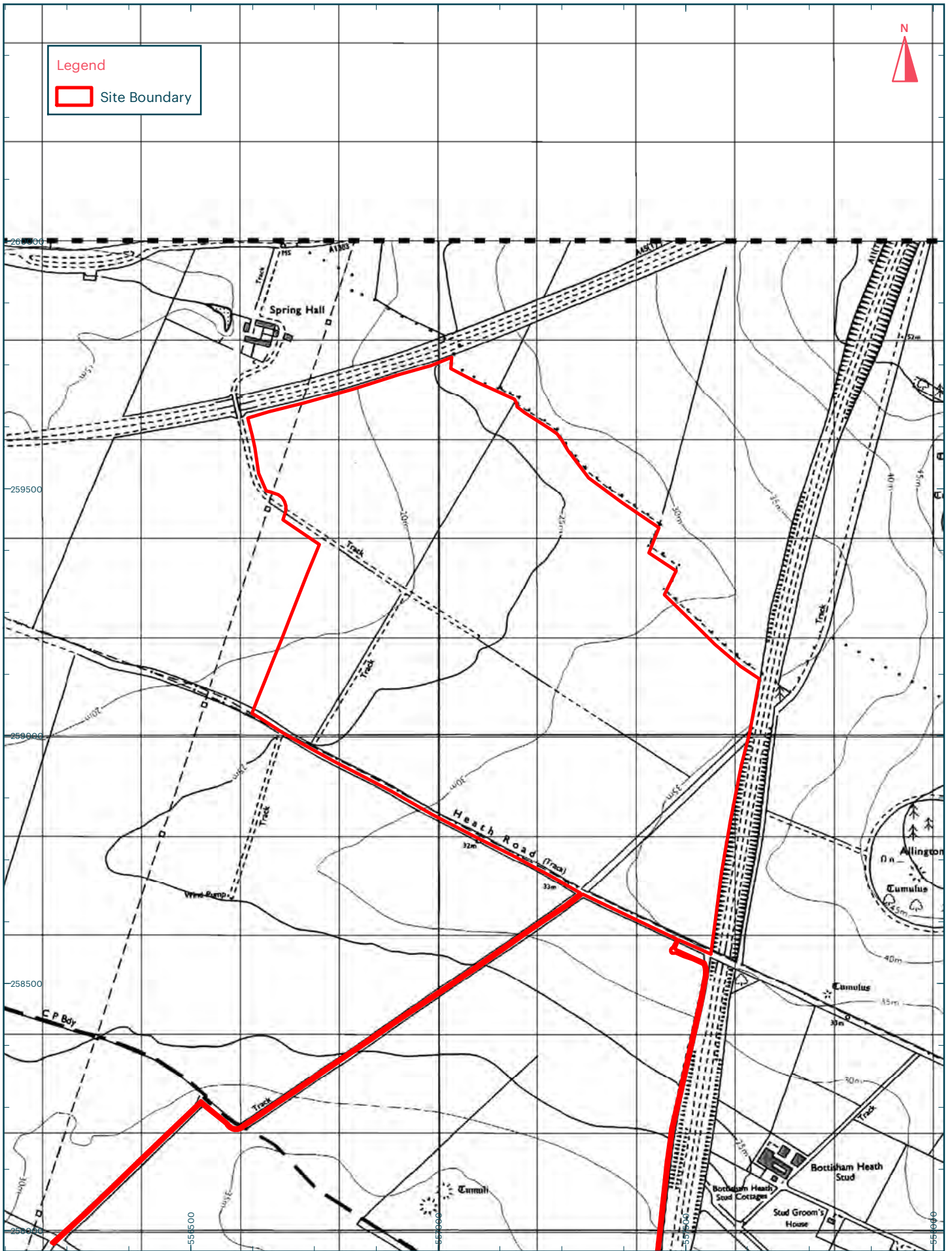




**Title:**  
 Figure 12: 1970-1973 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

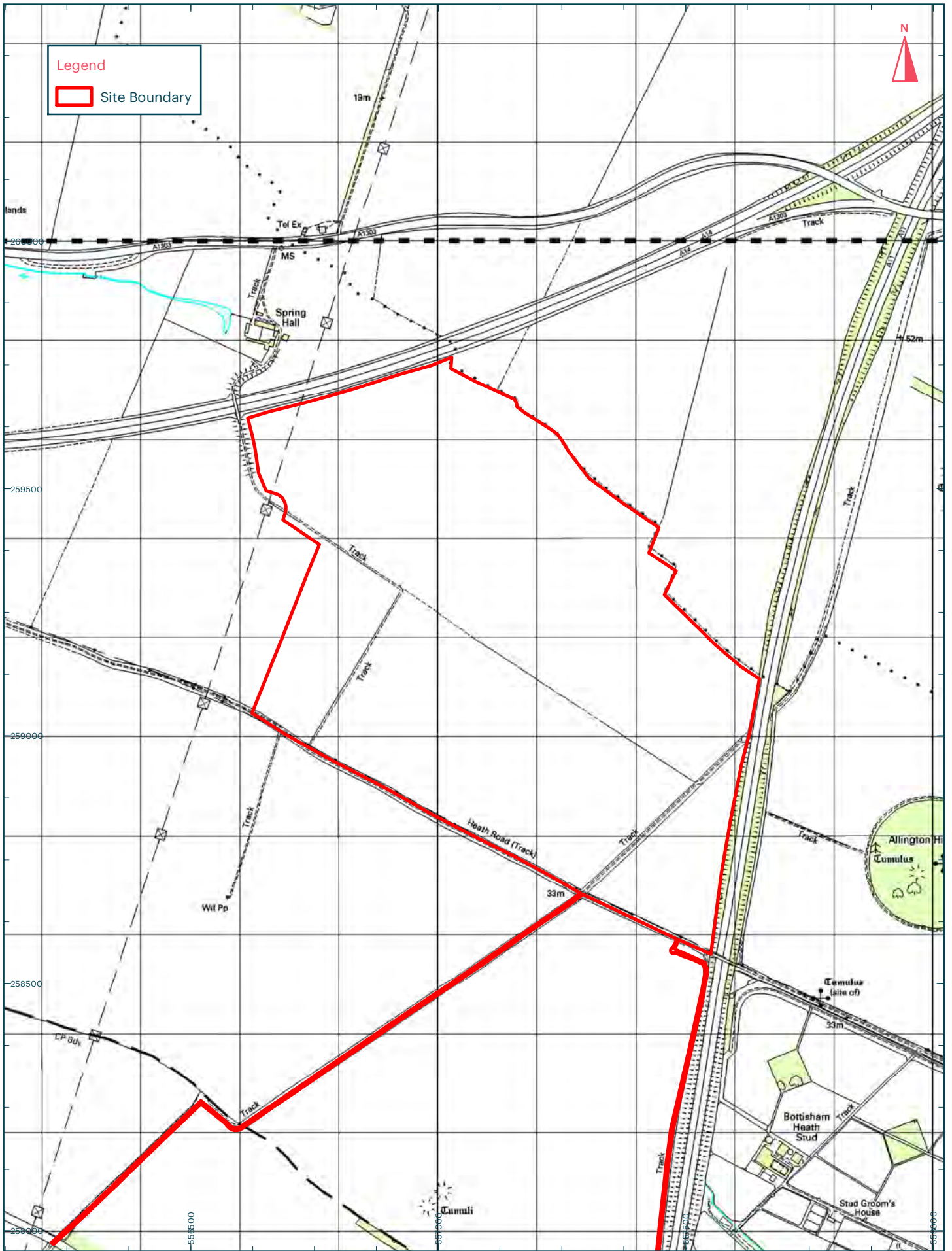




**Title:**  
 Figure 13: 1988 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

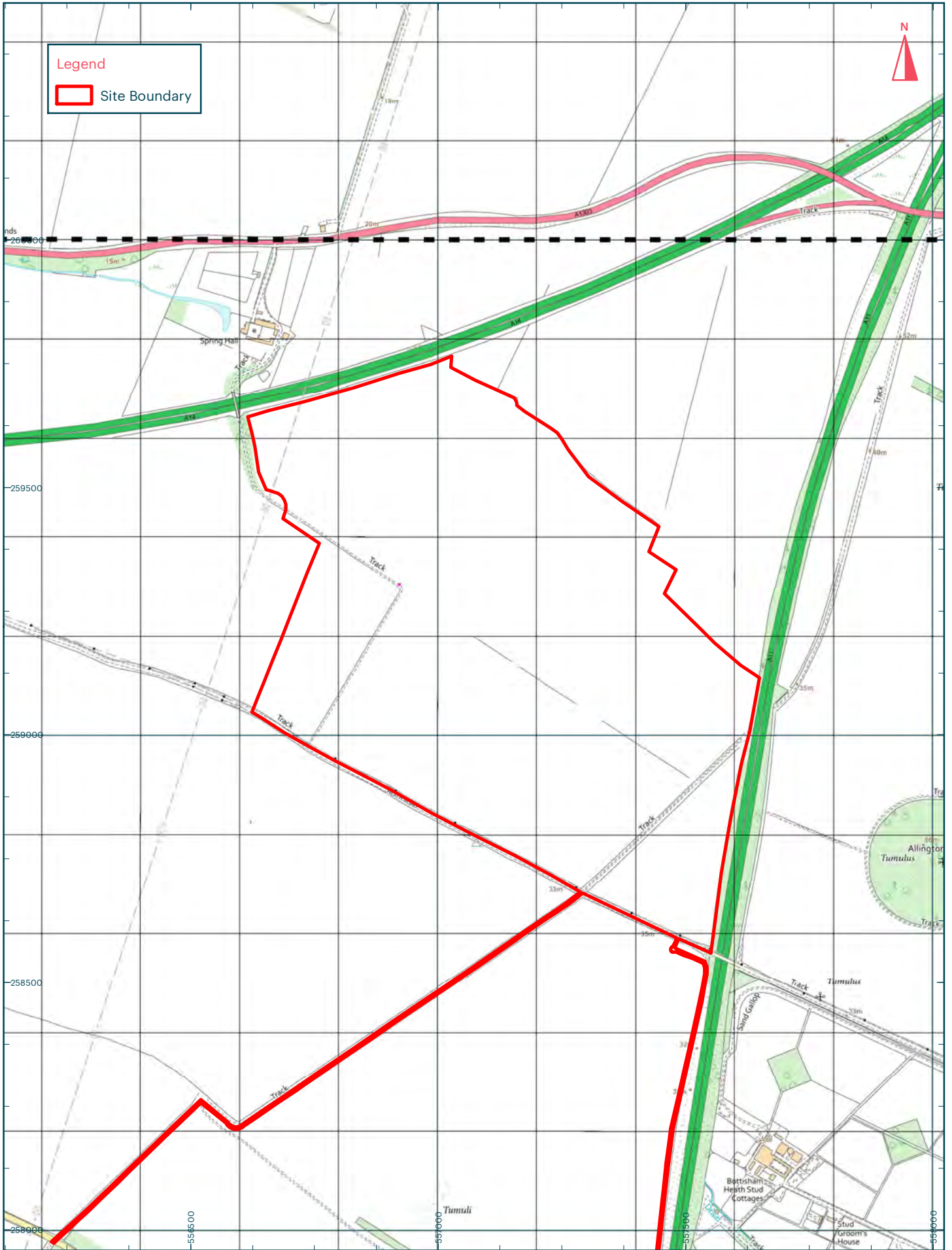




**Title:**  
 Figure 14: 2006 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
 0 300m

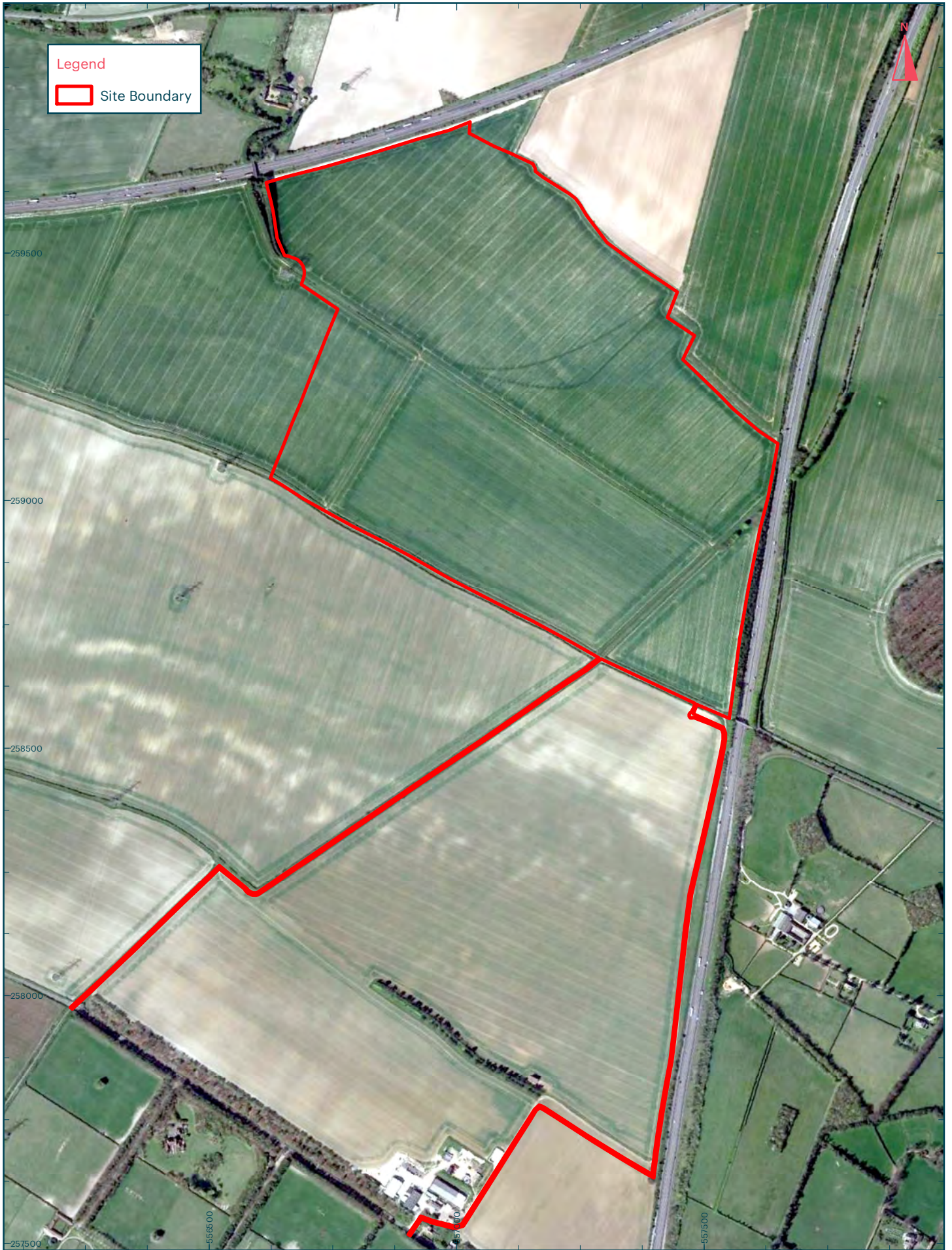




**Title:**  
 Figure 15: 2021 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000  
**Address:**  
 Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
 0 300m

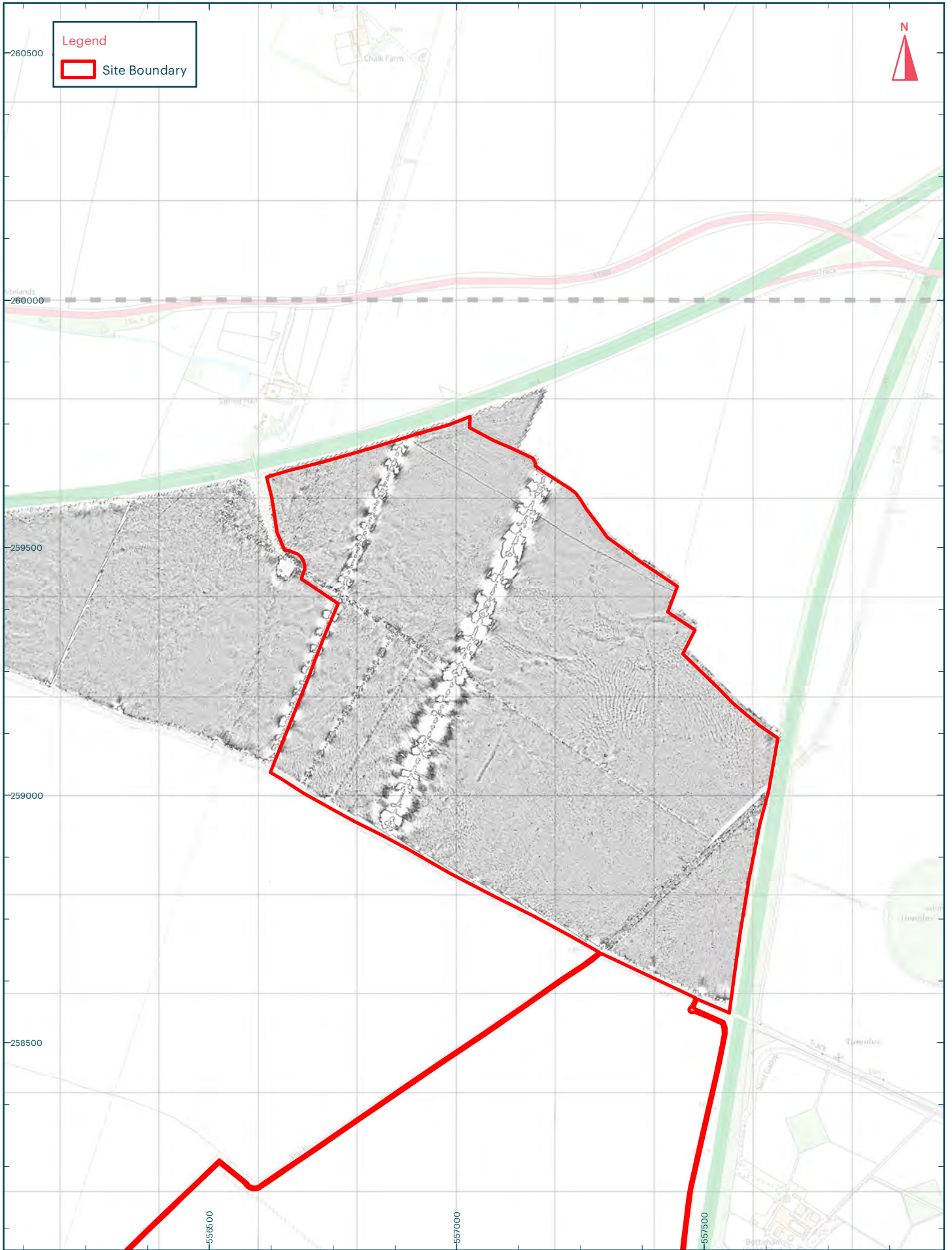




**Title:**  
Figure 16: 2021 Google Earth Image  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
0 300m



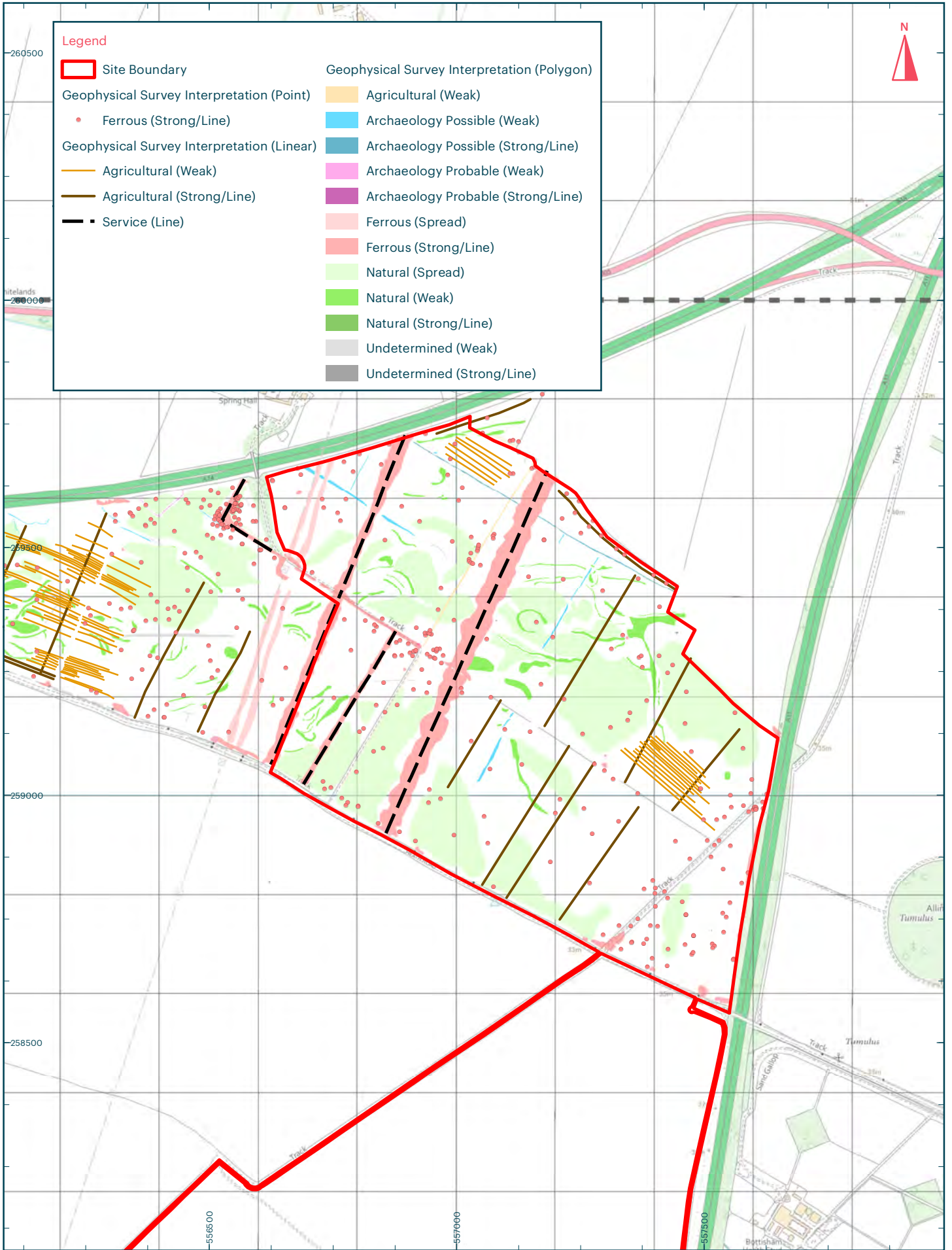


**Title:**  
Figure 17: Greyscale image of geophysical survey data  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000  
0 300m







**Title:**  
Figure 18: Geophysical Survey Results Interpretation  
**Address:**  
Six Oaks, Cambridgeshire

Scale at A4: 1:10,000



### Gazetteer of archaeological assets and non-designated built heritage assets (Figure 2)

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the study site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all non-designated archaeological assets recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

#### Abbreviations:

**MonUID:** Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record monument identification reference number

**Pref.Ref.:** Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record monument identification reference number

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB27387	MCB27387	Independent Chapel, Bottisham	19th century
MCB8139	06749	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'L'	Bronze Age
MCB11142	09332	Enclosure, Allington Hill	Unknown
MCB30735	MCB30735	Four pits of uncertain date and function	Unknown
MCB27132	06739b	Medieval remains, Barrow B, Hare Park Barrow Group	Medieval
MCB8012	06630	Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements, Bottisham	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic
MCB11782	09926	Fieldwalking and evaluation finds, Hare Park	Late Neolithic to 19th century
MCB30926	MCB30926	Fragments of a curvilinear enclosure of probable Iron Age or Roman date	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB8252	06836	Enclosures and linear features, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB7682	06328	Saxon brooch, Bottisham	Saxon
MCB14472	00001	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'U'	Bronze Age
MCB8132	06743	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'F'	Bronze Age
MCB11127	09317	Ring ditch, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB8142	06752	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'O'	Bronze Age
MCB7683	06328a	Roman coin, Bottisham	Roman
MCB11056	09249	Ring ditch, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB7656	06306	Pudding stone quern., Bottisham	Unknown
MCB11140	09330	Cropmarks, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB8133	06744	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'G'	Bronze Age
MCB8141	06751	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'N'	Bronze Age

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB8038	06655	Chalk Farm, Swaffham Bulbeck	19th century
MCB18024	MCB18024	Milestone, A1303, Bottisham	18th century
MCB14488	00009	Hare Park Barrow Group, Upper Hare Park Tumulus 'C'	Bronze Age
MCB8072	06688	Ring ditch, Swaffham Bulbeck	Prehistoric
MCB8250	06835	Cropmarks, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB7649	06299	Bronze Age arrowhead, Swaffham Bulbeck	Bronze Age
MCB11137	09327	Linear ditch and bank, Swaffham Bulbeck	Unknown
MCB7783	06417	Ring ditch, Swaffham Bulbeck	Bronze Age
MCB7670	06319	Roman coin and key, Bottisham	Roman
MCB19249	MCB19249	Horse burial, Upper Hare Park, Swaffham Bulbeck	18th century
MCB14331	12206	Upper Hare Park, Swaffham Bulbeck	Post Medieval
MCB13021	11081	Ring ditch, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB8148	06757a	Palaeolithic handaxes, Bottisham	Palaeolithic
MCB7646	06296	Rectangular cropmark, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB12346	10396	Possible Romano-Celtic temple, Whiteland Springs, Bottisham	Roman
MCB7652	06302	Bronze Age ring ditch, Bottisham	Bronze Age
MCB8145	06755	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'S'	Bronze Age
MCB8153	06761	Cropmarks near Allington Hill	Unknown
MCB8097	06712	Lynchets, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB14152	12027	Vicarage, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB7668	06318	Roman coin, Bottisham	Roman
MCB7637	06288	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'P'	Bronze Age
MCB31516	MCB31516	Allington Hill Farm, Bottisham	19th century
MCB8010	06628	Saxon coin hoard, Bottisham	11th century
MCB27385	MCB27385	19th century public house, Bottisham	19th century
MCB13022	11082	Ring ditch, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB8134	06745	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'H'	Bronze Age
MCB7747	06383	Bottisham Place	15th century to 19th century
MCB7622	06274	Palaeolithic handaxes, Six Mile Bottom, Heath Farm pit, Bottisham	Palaeolithic
MCB15127	CB15127	RAF Bottisham	Modern
MCB8140	06750	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'M'	Bronze Age

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB8143	06753	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'Q'	Bronze Age
MCB31519	MCB31519	Chalk pit, Bottisham	19th century
MCB11141	09331	Cropmarks, Allington Hill	Unknown
MCB8210	06806	Roman artefacts, Bottisham	Roman
MCB18025	MCB18025	Milestone, A1303, Bottisham	18th century
MCB8039	06656	Bronze Age axe, Chelk Farm, Swaffham Bulbeck	Bronze Age
MCB7634	06285	Post-medieval metalwork, Bottisham	Post Medieval
MCB8251	06835A	Site of Roman building, Bottisham	Roman
MCB11782	09926	Fieldwalking and evaluation finds, Hare Park	Late Neolithic to 19th century
MCB8146	06756	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'T'	Bronze Age
MCB8040	06656A	Roman oil lamp, Swaffham Bulbeck	Roman
MCB8211	06806A	Adze, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB9783	08140	Medieval coin, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB7645	06295	Cropmarks, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB30530	MCB30530	Undated enclosures, 380m west of Whitelands, Bottisham	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman
MCB7684	06328b	Bottisham (Medieval metal findspot)	Medieval
MCB8138	06748	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'K'	Bronze Age
MCB8009	06627	The Grange (C19th), Bottisham	Post Medieval
MCB8155	06762	Saxon burial mound, Allington Hill	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon
MCB31517	MCB31517	Bottisham Heath Farm, Bottisham	19th century
MCB7669	06318A	Post-medieval token, Bottisham	Post Medieval
MCB7639	06290	Spring Hall	Medieval to 19th century
MCB8144	06754	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'R'	Bronze Age
MCB11136	09326	Linear feature, Swaffham Bulbeck	Unknown
MCB18531	MCB18531	Post medieval remains, 187 High Street, Bottisham	Post Medieval
MCB8011	06629	Middle- Late Saxon strap ends, Bottisham	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon
MCB27386	MCB27386	19th century public house, Bottisham	19th century
MCB30740	MCB30740	A linear ditch or trackway of uncertain date and function	Unknown
MCB8128	06739a	Roman remains, Barrow B, Hare Park Barrow Group	Roman
MCB8092	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date
MCB31338	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB8147	MCB31338	A system of medieval linear earthwork furlong boundary banks	Medieval to 19th century
MCB7644	06757	Hare Park Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age
MCB30729	06294	Linear feature, Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck	Unknown
MCB12211	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB8126	MCB30729	Former ridge and furrow, Bottisham	Medieval to 19th century
MCB8131	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB8096	10277	Furlong boundaries, Swaffham Bulbeck	Medieval to 19th century
MCB11138	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB30531	MCB31338	A system of medieval linear earthwork furlong boundary banks	Medieval to 19th century
MCB30530	06294	Linear feature, Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck	Unknown
MCB8135	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB8129	06738	Ploughed out barrow, Hare Park Barrow Group	Bronze Age
MCB31309	06742	Hare Park Barrow Group, Barrow 'E'	Bronze Age
MCB8137	06711A	Ring ditch, Bottisham	Unknown
MCB8127	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB30730	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB31325	MCB30729	Former ridge and furrow, Bottisham	Medieval to 19th century
MCB8130	10277	Furlong boundaries, Swaffham Bulbeck	Medieval to 19th century
MCB8249	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB7896	06708	Furlong boundaries, Bottisham	Medieval
MCB8089	09328	Ring ditches & enclosure, Hare Park	Bronze Age

### Gazetteer of archaeological events (Figure 3)

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record within a 1km buffer from the study site boundary.

**Abbreviation:**

**EvUID:** Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record event identification reference number

EvUID	Name
ECB5986	Antiquarian excavation at Hare Park in 1883
ECB815	Excavations at Hare Park Barrow 79a, 1906
ECB820	Excavation of Hare Park Barrows G & H, 1908
ECB817	Excavation of the Great Tumulus (79d), Upper Hare Park, 1884
ECB5985	Excavation at barrow site near Street Way, Bottisham in 1852
ECB819	Excavation of Hare Park Barrow 79E, 1882
ECB2235	Geophysical survey at Proposed New Settlement, Hare Park, 1989
ECB816	Excavations of Hare Park Barrow 79b, 1908
ECB5987	Antiquarian excavation at Allington Hill in 1846
ECB821	Excavation of Hare Park Barrow I, 1906
ECB814	Excavation of Upper Hare Park Field Tumulus C, 1876
ECB555	Excavation along Dullingham to Swaffhams River Support Pipeline, 1992
ECB1034	Watching brief along Thetford aqueduct, 1991-2
ECB3215	Evaluation at 187 High Street, Bottisham, 2009
ECB555	Excavation along Dullingham to Swaffhams River Support Pipeline, 1992
ECB2733	Evaluation at the Hilton Park Care Centre, Bottisham, 2007
ECB1537	Assessment at Hare Park, 1989

The following gazetteer represents all known designated and non-designated built heritage assets within the 1km buffer study area.

**Abbreviations:**

**NHLE:** National Heritage List for England

NHLE Number	Name	Grade
1016819	Three bowl barrows 640m north west of Hare Park Stud	Scheduled Monument
1016818	Five bowl barrows 270m north of Hare Park Stud	Scheduled Monument
1016820	Four bowl barrows at Allington Hill, 420m south west of Allington Hill Farm	Scheduled Monument
1006901	Romano-British settlement 200m west of Allington Hill	Scheduled Monument
1127082	Barn at Spring Hall Farm	II
1127083	Milestone, 5 metres east of Spring Hall Farm	II
1127081	Milestone, at junction with High Street	II
1164211	The Grange	II
1127114	2, Bottisham Place	II
1127112	Bottisham Place	II
1127113	Granary, service and cart sheds at Bottisham Place Farm	II
	Bottisham Conservation Area	